Economic Trends

IN THIS ISSUE

New Director for CSO.

United Kingdom National Accounts: third quarter 1991.

International comparisons of taxes and social security contributions in 20 OECD countries 1979–1989.

Effects of taxes and benefits on household income 1989.

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January 1992

Articles published in *Economic Trends*

United Kingdom National Accounts. An article containing quarterly figures is published every January, April, July and October

United Kingdom balance of payments. An article showing quarterly figures is published every March, June, September and December

Cyclical indicators for the United Kingdom economy. An article showing individual indicators is published every February, May, August and November

Other Articles

1989	
January	International comparisons of taxes and social security contributions in 20 OECD countries 1976-1986.
	The effects of rebasing on the estimates of gross domestic product.
February	An investigation into balancing the UK national and financial accounts, 1985-87.
	The rebased index of production.
March	The Budget: 14 March 1989.
	The economy: recent developments and prospects to mid-1990.
May	Energy consumption in the United Kingdom.
July	Regional accounts 1987 Part 2: Household income by county.
August	A technical note on the treatment of the Community Charge and non-domestic rates in the National Accounts.
	Research and development in the United Kingdom in 1987.
November	Regional Accounts 1988. Part 1.
December	Employment in the public and private sectors.
1990	
March	The Budget: 20 March 1990.
	The economy: recent developments and prospects to mid-1991.
April	Regional Accounts 1988: Part 2.
	International comparisons of taxes and social contributions in 20 OECD countries 1977-1987.
May	The effects of taxes and benefits on household income 1987.
June	The Welsh index of production and construction.
September	Research and development in the United Kingdom in 1988.
October	Estimates of the distribution of wealth.
November	International comparisons of taxes and social security contributions in 20 OECD countries 1978-1988.
	Regional Accounts 1989. Part 1.
December	Employment in the public and private sectors.
1991	
January	The 1989 Share Register Survey.
February	Improving Economic Statistics- The Chancellor's Initiative.
March	The Budget: 19 March 1991.
	The economy: recent developments and prospects to mid-1992.
	The effects of taxes and benefits on household income 1988.
April	Regional Accounts 1989. Part 2.
June	Number of property transactions in England and Wales.
July	Number of property transactions in England and Wales (additions).
August	Research and development in the United Kingdom in 1989.
October	The 1991 Share Register Survey.
	National and Sector Balance Sheets.
	Assets on finance leases - a switch in recording.
November	Regional Accounts 1990. Part 1.
	Estimates of the distribution of personal wealth. Marketable wealth and pension rights of individuals 1976 to 1989.
December	The use of supply side estimates in the National Accounts.
	Employment in the public and private sectors.

For articles published in earlier issues see the lists in *Economic Trends*, Nos 304, 328 and 362. Copies of articles may be obtained from the Publications Unit, Central Statistical Office, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ, on payment of £2.00 per copy for articles within the last year, and £4.00 per copy for articles prior to this. The appropriate remittance should accompany each order. Cheques, etc, should be made payable to Central Statistical Office.

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Introduction

Economic Trends brings together all the main economic indicators. It contains three regular sections of tables and charts illustrating trends in the UK economy.

'Latest developments' presents the most up-to-date statistical information available during the month. It is important to note that data included in this section may not be wholly consistent with other sections which have gone to press earlier. All data in this section are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated. In most cases estimates are provisional and subject to revision.

The main section is based on information available to the CSO on the date printed at the foot of this page and shows the movements of the key economic indicators. The indicators appear in tabular form on left hand pages with corresponding charts on facing right hand pages. Colour has been used to aid interpretation in some of the charts, for example by creating a background grid on those charts drawn to a logarithmic scale. Index numbers in some tables and charts are given on a common base year for convenience of comparison.

The section on cyclical indicators shows the movements of four composite indices over 20 years against a reference chronology of business cycles. The indices group together indicators which lead, coincide with and lag behind the business cycle, and a short note describes their most recent movements. The February, May, August and November issues carry further graphs showing separately the movements in all of the 27 indicators which make up the composite indices.

In addition, quarterly articles on the national accounts appear in the January, April, July and October issues, and on the balance of payments in the March, June, September and December issues. Occasional articles comment on and analyse economic statistics and introduce new series, new analyses and new methodology.

Economic Trends is prepared monthly by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the statistics divisions of Government Departments and the Bank of England.

Notes on the tables

1. The statistics relate mainly to the United Kingdom; where figures are for Great Britain only, this is shown on the table.
2. Similarly, almost all quarterly data are seasonally adjusted; those not seasonally adjusted are indicated by NSA.
3. Some data, particularly for the latest time period, are provisional and may be subject to revisions in later issues.
4. Rounding may lead to inconsistencies between the sum of constituent parts and the total in some tables.
5. A line drawn across a column between two consecutive figures indicates that the figures above and below the line have been compiled on different bases and are not strictly comparable. In each case a footnote explains the difference.
6. 'Billion' denotes one thousand million.
7. There may sometimes be an inconsistency between a table and the corresponding chart, because the data may be received too late to update the chart. In such cases it should be assumed that the table is correct.
8. There is no single correct definition of *money* and there are many liquid assets which are not included in any of the UK monetary aggregates but which nevertheless need to be taken into account on occasions when interpreting monetary conditions. Consequently, many definitions of money stock are widely used:

M0 the narrowest measure consists of notes and coin in circulation outside the Bank of England and bankers' operational deposits at the Bank.

M2 comprises notes and coin in circulation with the public *plus* sterling retail deposits held by the UK private sector with UK banks, with building societies and in the National Savings Bank ordinary account.

M4 comprises notes and coin in circulation with the public, together with all sterling deposits (including *certificates of deposit*) held with UK banks and building societies by the rest of the private sector.

M5 is equal to M4 *plus* private sector holdings of certain money-market instruments, CTDs, and some national savings instruments.

9. Symbols used:
   - .. not available
   - \- nil or less than half the final digit shown
   - \+ alongside a heading indicates a series for which measures of variability are given in the table on page 76
   - † indicates that the data has been revised since the last edition; the period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised
   - * average (or total) of five weeks.

The Editor would welcome readers' suggestions for improvements to Economic Trends.

Central Statistical Office, 4 February 1992

CSO Databank

Virtually all the series in *Economic Trends* and the Quarterly Articles may be obtained as part of the CSO Databank Service on tape or disk. The appropriate four digit identifier is included at the top of the column or start of a row of figures. This enables users to obtain (in computer-readable form) a much more comprehensive and up-to-date set of long run macro-economic time series data than can be included in this publication. The tape format, unlabelled EBCDIC, is the same for all datasets. The disks, either $3^1/_2$" or $5^1/_4$" are written in ASCII text which can be loaded as spreadsheets and viewed using standard spreadsheet packages, such as LOTUS or SMART.

Details of the service offered and the schedule of charges may be obtained from the Databank Manager, CSO Branch 16, Room 52/4, Government Offices, Great George Street, London, SW1P 3AQ (telephone 071-270 6386). CSO does not offer direct on-line access for these data but a list of host bureaux offering such a facility is available on request from CSO.

Contents

Page

Introduction **3**
Symbols and definitions used **3**

New director for CSO **5**

Table and charts 7
Selected monthly indicators 8
National accounts aggregates 8
Gross domestic product: by category of expenditure 10
Personal disposable income and consumption 12
Real consumers' expenditure - component categories 12
Retail sales, new registrations of cars and credit business 14
Gross domestic product and shares of income and expenditure 16
Income, product and spending per head 16
Gross domestic fixed capital formation 18
Indicators of fixed investment by manufacturing industry 20
CSO inquiry into investment intentions: manufacturing industry 20

Indicators of fixed investment in dwellings 22
Stock changes 24
Stock ratios 24
Inland energy consumption 26
Index of output of the production industries 28
Index numbers of output at constant factor cost 30
Engineering and construction: output and orders 32
Motor vehicle production and steel production and consumption 34
Output per person employed 36

National employment and unemployment 38
Regional unemployment rates 40
Average earnings 42
Prices 44
Visible trade 46
Measures of UK competitiveness in trade in manufactures 48
Balance of payments: current account 50
Sterling exchange rates and UK official reserves 52
Monetary aggregates 54
Counterparts to changes in M4 56

General government receipts and expenditure 58
Financial transactions of the public sector 58
Summary capital accounts and financial surplus or deficit 60
Appropriation account of industrial and commercial companies 62
Capital account and financial surplus/deficit of industrial and commercial companies 64
Financial transactions including net borrowing requirement of industrial and commercial companies 64
UK banks' lending to UK residents 66
UK banks' loans, advances and acceptances to UK residents 66
Interest rates, security prices and yields 68
A selection of asset prices 70
Number of property transactions in England and Wales 71

Cyclical indicators for the UK economy 72

Measures of variability of selected economic series 76

Articles
United Kingdom National Accounts: third quarter 1991 77
International comparisons of taxes and social security contributions in 20 OECD countries 1979-1989 115
Effects of taxes and benefits upon household income 1989 127

Index of sources **166**

Latest developments in the economy **172**

Release dates of economic statistics as at 24 February 1992 ..... **174**

Other
Articles published in recent *Economic Trends* ..... **inside front cover**

PLEASE NOTE:
In this issue the latest developments in the economy article has been moved to pages 172-173.

NEW DIRECTOR FOR CSO

The Prime Minister, with the agreement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has approved the appointment of Mr William McLennan as Director of the Central Statistical Office and Head of the Government Statistical Service following an open competition. Mr McLennan will succeed Sir Jack Hibbert when he retires at the end of February 1992. Mr McLennan is 49 years old and was born and educated in Australia. Since 1986 he has been the Deputy Australian Statistician.

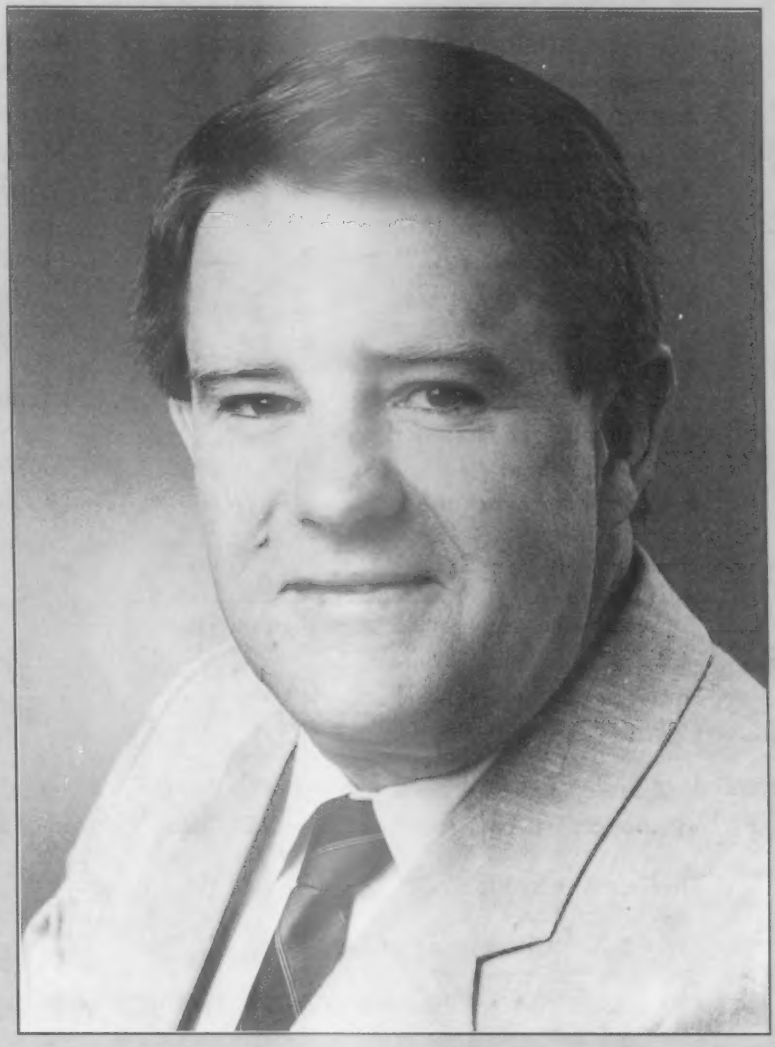
The Director is Chief Executive of the Central Statistical Office (CSO) which became a Next Steps Executive Agency on 19 November 1991. It currently employs some 1,100 staff, located in London, Watford and Newport, Gwent. This will increase to some 1,280 duting 1992-93, primarily as a result of the further package of measures to improve the quality of economic statistics announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on 19 November.

The Head of the Government Statistical Service has responsibilities as the Government's chief adviser on statistics and as the Head of Profession for government statisticians. The chief adviser has the right of access to the Prime Minister, through the head of the Home Civil Service, on matters concerning the validity and integrity of government statistics as a whole.

Mr McLennan obtained an honours degree in economics, specialising in statistics, from the Australian National University, Canberra, in 1963, while studying under a public service scholarship (a statistics cadetship). He is a career statistican, having worked since graduation in the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), a centralised statistical agency employing 3,300 permanent staff with an annual budget equivalent to £75 million.

As Deputy Australian Statistician since 1986, he has had the role of helping to manage the ABS so as to ensure the regular and timely supply of relevant and accurate statistics. He has been actively involved in corporate planning: in managing the strategic impact of computing upon ABS operations; in marketing statistics; and in international statistical activities.

The Director of the CSO is a Second Permanent Secretary (Grade 1A) post.



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The Central Statistical Office's Databank service offers regularly updated macro-economic and related statistical data in computer-readable form.

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● **Employment and Earnings**	Monthly
● **RPI/TPI and Producer Price Indices**	Monthly
● **Financial Statistics and PSBR**	Monthly
● **Monthly Digest of Statistics**	Monthly
● **Monthly Review of External Trade Statistics**	Monthly
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● **Economic Trends Annual Supplement**	Annually
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Great George Street,
London SW1P 3AQ (telephone: 071-270 6386, 6387 or 6381).

CSO does not offer direct on-line access to the data, but a list of host bureaux offering this facility is available on request.

1 Selected monthly indicators

	Volume of retail sales (GB) (1985=100)[1]	Index of output of production industries+ (1985=100)	Unemployed (thousands)+ (seasonally adjusted)	Vacancies at job centres (thousands)+ (seasonally adjusted)	Average earnings - whole economy (GB) (1988=100)	Producer price index of materials and fuel (1985=100)	Retail prices index (all items) (January 1987=100) (NSA)	Tax and price index (January 1987=100) (NSA)	Sterling exchange rate index (1985=100)	UK official reserves ($ million)	Balance of payments: current balance (£ million)	Money stock M4 + (£ million) (seasonally adjusted)
	FAAM	DVIM	BCJD	DPCB	DNAB	DZDQ	CHAW	DQAB	AJHV	AIPI	AIMF	AUYN
1990 Aug	119.4	108.4	1 655.3	166.3	121.6	102.9	128.1	121.4	95.3	39 297	-886	460 743
Sep	120.2*	108.2	1 670.5	159.4	122.0	104.8	129.3	122.7	93.8	39 060	-273	464 162
Oct	119.0	108.1	1 704.8	145.5	122.7	104.1	130.3	123.8	94.8	38 572	-887	467 331
Nov	118.4	106.5	1 763.1	138.2	123.5	102.9	130.0	123.4	94.2	38 470	-720	473 103
Dec	119.7	106.0†	1 842.3	133.5	124.2	102.9	129.9	123.3	93.3	38 464	-612	474 117†
1991 Jan	118.6*	105.3	1 891.6	143.6	125.2	102.5	130.2	123.6	94.1	38 368	-1 244†	476 337
Feb	118.5	107.0	1 979.8	143.6	126.2	101.8	130.9	124.3	94.2†	41 794	-683	479 752
Mar	122.8*	107.1	2 091.0	141.5	126.5	102.3	131.4	124.9	92.9	42 258	-780	482 247
Apr	118.8	104.4	2 173.6	121.8	127.5	103.7	133.1	125.4	92.3	43 591	-192	486 454
May	118.2	104.1	2 241.3	109.3	128.4	103.6	133.5	125.8	91.7	43 711	-253	488 979
Jun	120.0*	107.4	2 300.3	101.5	128.5	103.9	134.1	126.5	90.2	44 264	300	488 412
Jul	120.8	107.4	2 369.0	104.0	129.1	104.1	133.8	126.2	90.3	44 631	-288	493 062
Aug	119.3	105.6	2 424.9	106.6	131.5	102.2	134.1	126.5	90.7	44 691	-499	494 085
Sep	119.6*	105.7	2 457.2	106.5	131.7	101.8	134.6	127.0	91.1	44 593	-555	494 551
Oct	118.9	106.6	2 474.1	103.5	132.0†	102.0†	135.1	127.5	90.5	44 252	-567	497 574
Nov	120.4	105.9	2 514.9†	109.7	133.0	102.5	135.6	128.1	91.0	43 915	-630	500 010
Dec	119.2[2]	..	2 546.0	123.7	..	101.8	135.7	128.2	91.2	44 126	-388	..
Percentage change, latest three months on previous three months												
1990 Aug	*-0.70*	*-0.7*	*1.7*	*-11.0*	*2.5*	*-1.7*	*2.4*	*2.2*	*6.5*			
Sep	*-0.80*	*-2.8*	*2.5*	*-13.5*	*2.1*	*-0.3*	*1.6*	*1.8*	*6.4*			
Oct	*-1.40*	*-2.6*	*3.5*	*-14.3*	*2.1*	*0.8*	*2.1*	*2.4*	*4.4*			
Nov	*-0.90*	*-2.5*	*4.7*	*-15.2*	*1.8*	*1.1*	*2.1*	*2.4*	*1.3*			
Dec	*-1.00*	*-1.7*	*7.1*	*-16.2*	*1.9*	*-0.2*	*1.6*	*1.8*	*-0.1*			
1991 Jan	*-0.60*	*-2.1*	*9.3*	*-11.9*	*1.8*	*-1.1*	*0.6*	*0.7*	*-0.8*			
Feb	*-0.30*	*-1.4*	*11.2*	*-5.1*	*2.0*	*-1.5*	*0.4*	*0.4*	*-0.4*			
Mar	*0.80*	*-0.4†*	*12.3*	*2.8*	*2.0*	*-1.1*	*0.6*	*0.6*	*-0.4*			
Apr	*1.10*	*0.2*	*13.6*	*-2.0*	*1.9*	*-0.2*	*1.4*	*1.2*	*-0.8*			
May	*1.00*	*-0.9*	*13.9*	*-11.4*	*1.8*	*0.8*	*1.8*	*1.3*	*-1.7*			
Jun	*-0.80*	*-1.1*	*12.6*	*-22.4*	*1.7*	*1.5*	*2.1*	*1.3*	*-2.5*			
Jul	*-0.40*	*0.2*	*10.7*	*-22.6*	*1.6*	*1.2*	*1.5*	*1.0*	*-2.6*			
Aug	*-0.20*	*1.5*	*9.0*	*-16.2*	*1.7*	*0.2*	*1.0*	*0.8*	*-2.1*			
Sep	*0.75*	*0.9*	*8.0*	*-4.7*	*2.1*	*-1.0*	*0.4*	*0.5*	*-0.8*			
Oct	*-0.25*	*-0.3*	*6.4*	*0.6*	*2.3*	*-1.8*	*0.6*	*0.7*	*-†*			
Nov	*-0.25*	*-0.6*	*5.0*	*2.4*	*1.9*	*-1.3*	*0.8*	*0.9*	*0.5*			
Dec	*-0.25*	*+*	*3.9*	*6.2*	*+*	*-0.6*	*1.0*	*1.1*	*0.2*			
Percentage change, latest three months on corresponding period of previous year												
1990 Aug	*0.80*	*0.6*	*-7.1*	*-21.2*	*10.6*	*-1.7*	*10.1*	*8.4*	*1.5*			
Sep	*0.50*	*-1.6*	*-4.2*	*-24.4*	*10.2*	*-0.9*	*10.4*	*8.8*	*2.7*			
Oct	*-0.40*	*-2.2*	*-1.0*	*-27.7*	*9.8*	*-0.6*	*10.8*	*9.7*	*4.1*			
Nov	*-0.70*	*-2.5†*	*2.6*	*-31.5*	*9.3*	*-1.1*	*10.5*	*9.9*	*5.2*			
Dec	*-1.20*	*-3.2*	*7.1*	*-33.7*	*9.5*	*-1.8*	*10.0*	*9.7*	*6.9*			
1991 Jan	*-1.40*	*-3.7*	*12.1*	*-32.4*	*9.5*	*-2.3*	*9.3*	*9.0*	*7.4*			
Feb	*-1.70*	*-3.3*	*17.4*	*-29.8*	*9.5*	*-2.1*	*9.1*	*8.6*	*6.7*			
Mar	*-0.60*	*-3.0*	*23.3*	*-27.8*	*9.1*	*-2.3*	*8.7*	*8.2*	*6.3*			
Apr	*-0.70*	*-4.1*	*29.3*	*-31.1*	*8.8*	*-1.9*	*7.8*	*7.4*	*6.0*			
May	*-0.90*	*-5.3*	*34.9*	*-36.6*	*8.4*	*-1.3*	*6.8*	*6.4*	*5.6*			
Jun	*-1.80*	*-5.9*	*38.8*	*-42.2*	*7.9*	*-*	*6.0*	*5.7*	*3.3*			
Jul	*-1.30*	*-4.3*	*42.2*	*-42.8*	*7.6*	*0.7*	*5.7*	*5.3*	*0.1*			
Aug	*-0.25*	*-3.2*	*44.6*	*-40.3*	*7.6*	*0.6*	*5.3*	*5.0*	*-2.9*			
Sep	*-0.25*	*-2.3*	*46.3*	*-36.3*	*7.9*	*-0.7*	*4.8*	*4.3*	*-3.7*			
Oct	*-0.25*	*-2.1*	*46.2*	*-32.8*	*7.9*	*-1.9*	*4.2*	*3.6*	*-4.1*			
Nov	*0.25*	*-1.4*	*44.9*	*-27.8*	*7.7*	*-1.8*	*4.0*	*3.4*	*-3.6*			
Dec	*0.25*	*+*	*41.9*	*-19.2*	*+*	*-1.2*	*4.2*	*3.6*	*-3.4*			

1 Minor revisions have been made to seasonally adjusted figures previously published. These reflect the routine updating of the seasonal adjustment factor.
2 Provisional.

Sources: Department of Trade and Industry; Department of Employment; Central Statistical Office; Bank of England

2 National accounts aggregates

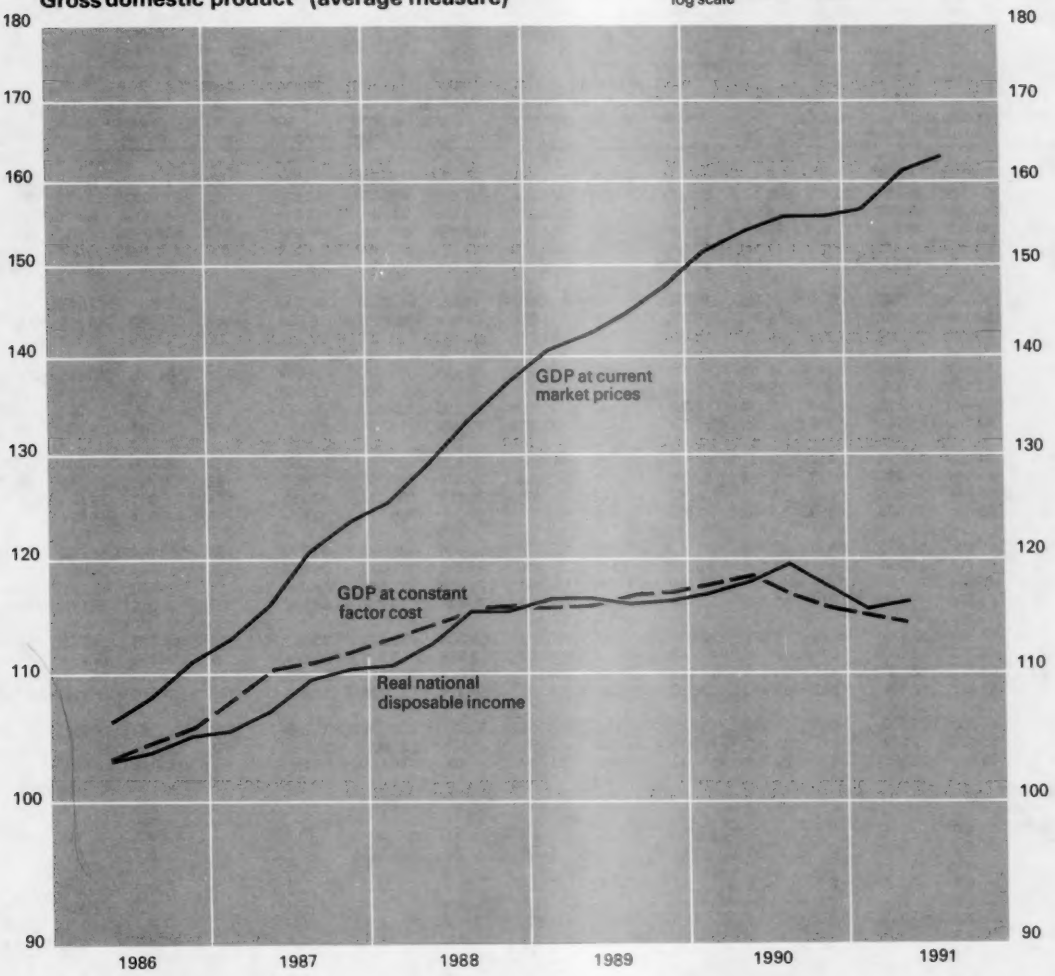
	£ million		Index numbers (1985 = 100)						
	At current prices		Value indices at current prices		Volume indices at 1985 prices			Implied gross domestic product deflator[4]	
	Gross domestic product at market prices[1]	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Gross domestic product at market prices[2]	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Gross national disposable income at market prices[3]	Gross domestic product at market prices	Gross domestic product at factor cost	At market prices	At factor cost[5]
	CAOB	CAOM	DJCL	CAON	DJCR	FNAO	DJDD	DJDT	DJCM
1983	304 314	261 083	85.5	85.1	95.0	94.5	94.6	90.4	90.0
1984	325 091	280 052	91.3	91.3	97.2	96.5	96.3	94.6	94.8
1985	356 083	306 716	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	382 942	326 182	107.5	106.3	103.7	103.9	103.6	103.5	102.7
1987	421 198	358 297	118.3	116.8	108.1	108.9	108.3	108.6	107.9
1988	467 863	397 292	131.4	129.5	113.4	113.5	112.8	115.7	114.9
1989	511 413	436 180	143.6	142.2	116.2	116.1	115.3	123.7	123.4
1990	550 505	477 599	154.6	155.7	117.6	117.2	116.3	131.9	133.8
1986 Q3	96 396	82 019	108.3	107.0	103.8	104.4	104.1	103.7	102.7
Q4	98 850	84 066	111.0	109.6	105.0	105.7	105.3	105.1	104.1
1987 Q1	100 611	85 600	113.0	111.6	105.5	106.5	105.9	106.1	105.4
Q2	103 383	88 043	116.1	114.8	107.1	107.9	107.5	107.6	106.8
Q3	107 225	91 155	120.4	118.9	109.4	110.2	109.5	109.3	108.5
Q4	109 979	93 499	123.5	121.9	110.2	110.9	110.2	111.4	110.6
1988 Q1	111 735	95 030	125.5	123.9	110.6	111.9	111.3	112.2	111.3
Q2	114 919	97 352	129.1	127.0	112.4	112.9	112.2	114.4	113.1
Q3	119 039	101 086	133.7	131.8	115.2	114.1	113.4	117.1	116.2
Q4	122 170	103 824	137.2	135.4	115.2	115.2	114.1	119.2	118.6
1989 Q1	124 775	106 495	140.2	138.9	116.4	115.4	114.8	121.4	121.0
Q2	126 469	107 772	142.1	140.5	116.4	115.6	114.8	122.8	122.5
Q3	128 801	109 899	144.7	143.3	115.9	116.5	115.5	124.2	124.0
Q4	131 368	112 014	147.6	146.1	116.1	116.9	115.9	126.2	126.0
1990 Q1	134 904	115 509	151.5	150.6	116.8	117.6	116.7	128.9	129.1
Q2	137 481	119 625	154.4	156.0	117.7	118.6	117.5	130.2	132.8
Q3	138 831	120 963	156.0	157.8	118.9	117.0	116.1	133.3	135.9
Q4	139 289	121 502	156.5	158.5	117.1	115.8	115.1	135.1	137.7
1991 Q1	139 541	122 013	156.8	159.1	115.3	115.0	114.1	136.3	139.5
Q2	143 599	123 534	161.3	161.1	116.6	114.4	113.3	141.0	142.2
Q3	145 135	124 680	163.0	162.6	116.2	114.5	113.5	142.4	143.3
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year[6]									
1986 Q3	*7.2*	*6.3*	*7.2*	*6.4*	*3.5*	*4.1*	*3.9*	*2.9*	*2.3*
Q4	*8.0*	*6.9*	*8.0*	*6.9*	*4.3*	*5.0*	*4.6*	*2.9*	*2.3*
1987 Q1	*8.3*	*7.8*	*8.3*	*7.7*	*2.5*	*4.3*	*4.1*	*3.8*	*3.5*
Q2	*9.1*	*9.2*	*9.1*	*9.1*	*3.8*	*4.4*	*4.2*	*4.6*	*4.8*
Q3	*11.2*	*11.1*	*11.2*	*11.1*	*5.4*	*5.6*	*5.2*	*5.4*	*5.6*
Q4	*11.3*	*11.2*	*11.3*	*11.2*	*5.0*	*4.9*	*4.7*	*6.0*	*6.3*
1988 Q1	*11.1*	*11.0*	*11.1*	*11.0*	*4.8*	*5.1*	*5.1*	*5.7*	*5.6*
Q2	*11.2*	*10.6*	*11.2*	*10.6*	*4.9*	*4.6*	*4.4*	*6.3*	*5.9*
Q3	*11.0*	*10.9*	*11.0*	*10.8*	*5.3*	*3.5*	*3.6*	*7.2*	*7.1*
Q4	*11.1*	*11.0*	*11.1*	*11.1*	*4.5*	*3.9*	*3.5*	*7.0*	*7.2*
1989 Q1	*11.7*	*12.1*	*11.7*	*12.1*	*5.2*	*3.1*	*3.1*	*8.3*	*8.7*
Q2	*10.1*	*10.7*	*10.1*	*10.6*	*3.6*	*2.4*	*2.3*	*7.4*	*8.3*
Q3	*8.2*	*8.7*	*8.2*	*8.7*	*0.6*	*2.1*	*1.9*	*6.0*	*6.7*
Q4	*7.5*	*7.9*	*7.5*	*7.9*	*0.8*	*1.5*	*1.6*	*5.9*	*6.2*
1990 Q1	*8.1*	*8.5*	*8.1*	*8.4*	*0.3*	*1.9*	*1.7*	*6.1*	*6.7*
Q2	*8.7*	*11.0*	*8.7*	*11.0*	*1.1*	*2.6*	*2.4*	*6.0*	*8.4*
Q3	*7.8*	*10.1*	*7.8*	*10.1*	*2.6*	*0.4*	*0.5*	*7.3*	*9.5*
Q4	*6.0*	*8.5*	*6.0*	*8.5*	*0.9*	*-0.9*	*-0.7*	*7.1*	*9.3*
1991 Q1	*3.4*	*5.6*	*3.4*	*5.6*	*-1.3*	*-2.2*	*-2.2*	*5.7*	*8.1*
Q2	*4.5*	*3.3*	*4.5*	*3.3*	*-0.9*	*-3.5*	*-3.6*	*8.3*	*7.1*
Q3	*4.5*	*3.1*	*4.5*	*3.0*	*-2.3*	*-2.1*	*-2.2*	*6.9*	*5.5*

1 These series are affected by the abolition of domestic rates and the introduction of the Community Charge. For details, see notes in the UK National Accounts article in this edition of Economic Trends.
2 "Money GDP."
3 Also known as real national disposable income (RNDI).
4 Based on the sum of expenditure components of GDP at current and constant prices.
5 Also known as the Index of total home costs.
6 These estimates of change are based in some cases on less rounded figures than in the table.

Source: Central Statistical Office

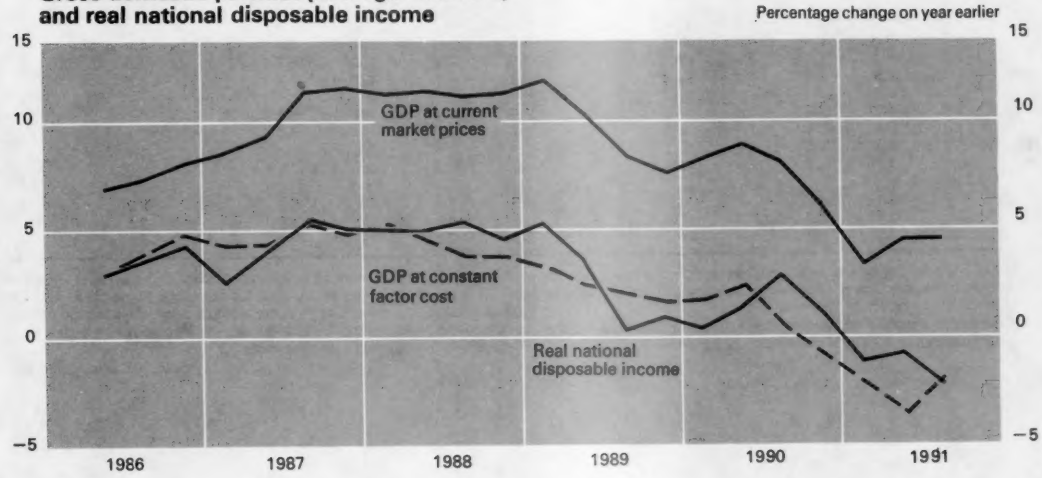
Gross domestic product (average measure)

1985=100 seasonally adjusted
log scale



Gross domestic product (average measure) and real national disposable income

Percentage change on year earlier



3 Gross domestic product: by category of expenditure

£ million, 1985 prices

	Domestic expenditure on goods and services at market prices													
		General government final consumption												
	Consumers' expenditure+[1]	Central government	Local authorities	Total	Gross domestic fixed capital formation+	Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress+[2]	Total domestic expenditure[1]	Exports of goods and services+	Total final expenditure[1]	*less* Imports of goods and services+	Statistical discrepancy (expenditure adjustment)[4]	Gross domestic product (expenditure based) at market prices[1]	*less* Factor cost adjustment[3]	Gross domestic product at factor cost[4]
	CCBH	DJDK	DJDL	DJCZ	DFDM	DHBK	DIEL	DJCV	DJDA	DJCY	GIXS	CAOO	DJCU	CAOP
1986	231 172	46 684	28 422	75 106	61 813	737	368 828	107 052	475 880	105 662	-188	370 030	52 312	317 718
1987	243 279	46 753	29 281	76 034	67 753	1 158	388 224	113 094	501 318	113 916	316	387 718	55 539	332 179
1988	261 330	46 942	29 544	76 486	76 648	4 031	418 495	113 150	531 645	127 964	549	404 230	58 312	345 918
1989	270 575	47 363	29 819	77 182	81 845	2 668	432 270	117 929	550 199	137 389	657	413 467	59 974	353 493
1990	273 204	48 557	30 956	79 513	80 040	-374	432 383	123 659	556 042	138 777	176	417 441	60 586	356 855
	CAAB	DIAV	DIAW	DIAT	DECU	DGBA	DIAY	DJDG	DIAU	DJDJ			DIAS	
1986 Q3	58 107	11 614	7 133	18 747	15 779	608	93 241	26 864	120 105	26 839	-304	92 962	13 131	79 831
Q4	58 735	11 554	7 171	18 725	15 949	608	94 017	27 435	121 452	27 322	-36	94 094	13 357	80 737
1987 Q1	59 147	11 491	7 238	18 729	15 679	-154	93 401	28 169	121 570	26 819	41	94 792	13 565	81 227
Q2	60 163	11 686	7 309	18 995	16 345	522	96 025	27 908	123 933	27 909	70	96 094	13 650	82 444
Q3	61 526	11 825	7 359	19 184	17 351	365	98 428	28 793	127 221	29 227	93	98 087	14 093	83 994
Q4	62 441	11 751	7 375	19 126	18 378	425	100 370	28 224	128 594	29 961	112	98 745	14 231	84 514
1988 Q1	64 223	11 714	7 418	19 132	18 111	129	101 595	27 936	129 531	30 052	121	99 600	14 244	85 356
Q2	64 544	11 820	7 373	19 193	19 235	11	102 983	28 874	131 857	31 490	132	100 499	14 448	86 051
Q3	65 931	11 605	7 394	18 999	19 288	1 442	105 660	28 568	134 228	32 755	144	101 617	14 633	86 984
Q4	66 632	11 803	7 359	19 162	20 014	2 449	108 257	27 772	136 029	33 667	152	102 514	14 987	87 527
1989 Q1	66 987	11 576	7 430	19 006	20 570	1 553	108 116	28 976	137 092	34 513	165	102 744	14 748	87 996
Q2	67 716	11 710	7 398	19 108	20 507	845	108 176	28 864	137 040	34 255	166	102 951	14 961	87 990
Q3	67 664	12 167	7 474	19 641	20 280	1 106	108 691	29 658	138 349	34 820	164	103 693	15 095	88 598
Q4	68 208	11 910	7 517	19 427	20 488	-836	107 287	30 431	137 718	33 801	162	104 079	15 170	88 909
1990 Q1	68 287	12 125	7 573	19 698	20 679	7	108 671	31 008	139 679	35 090	66	104 655	15 172	89 483
Q2	68 790	12 133	7 704	19 837	20 483	292	109 402	31 388	140 790	35 284	46	105 552	15 457	90 095
Q3	68 300	12 199	7 816	20 015	19 625	163	108 103	30 442	138 545	34 425	34	104 154	15 128	89 026
Q4	67 827	12 100	7 863	19 963	19 253	-836	106 207	30 821	137 028	33 978	30	103 080	14 829	88 251
1991 Q1	67 700	12 260	7 896	20 156	18 321	-1 109	105 068	30 507	135 575	33 269	63	102 369	14 908	87 461
Q2	66 630	12 252	7 931	20 183	17 940	-1 022	103 731	31 576	135 307	33 562	70	101 815	14 958	86 857
Q3	66 709	12 308	7 958	20 266	17 493	21	104 489	31 386	135 875	34 047	69	101 897	14 887	87 010
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year														
1986 Q3	*6.0*	*1.5*	*2.0*	*1.7*	*6.2*		*5.9*	*5.6*	*5.9*	*10.7*		*4.2*	*5.9*	*3.9*
Q4	*6.2*	*1.8*	*2.1*	*1.9*	*6.4*		*5.8*	*7.6*	*6.2*	*10.2*		*5.0*	*7.8*	*4.6*
1987 Q1	*4.8*	*-2.8*	*3.2*	*-0.6*	*3.2*		*3.8*	*8.1*	*4.7*	*6.2*		*4.3*	*5.3*	*4.1*
Q2	*3.9*	-	*2.9*	*1.1*	*9.7*		*4.9*	*4.6*	*4.8*	*6.4*		*4.3*	*5.5*	*4.2*
Q3	*5.9*	*1.8*	*3.2*	*2.3*	*10.0*		*5.6*	*7.2*	*5.9*	*8.9*		*5.5*	*7.3*	*5.2*
Q4	*6.3*	*1.7*	*2.8*	*2.1*	*15.2*		*6.8*	*2.9*	*5.9*	*9.7*		*4.9*	*6.5*	*4.7*
1988 Q1	*8.6*	*1.9*	*2.5*	*2.2*	*15.5*		*8.8*	*-0.8*	*6.5*	*12.1*		*5.1*	*5.0*	*5.1*
Q2	*7.3*	*1.1*	*0.9*	*1.0*	*17.7*		*7.2*	*3.5*	*6.4*	*12.8*		*4.6*	*5.8*	*4.4*
Q3	*7.2*	*-1.9*	*0.5*	*-1.0*	*11.2*		*7.3*	*-0.8*	*5.5*	*12.1*		*3.6*	*3.8*	*3.6*
Q4	*6.7*	*0.4*	*-0.2*	*0.2*	*8.9*		*7.9*	*-1.6*	*5.8*	*12.4*		*3.8*	*5.3*	*3.6*
1989 Q1	*4.3*	*-1.2*	*0.2*	*-0.7*	*13.6*		*6.4*	*3.7*	*5.8*	*14.8*		*3.2*	*3.5*	*3.1*
Q2	*4.9*	*-0.9*	*0.3*	*-0.4*	*6.6*		*5.0*	-	*3.9*	*8.8*		*2.4*	*3.6*	*2.3*
Q3	*2.6*	*4.8*	*1.1*	*3.4*	*5.1*		*2.9*	*3.8*	*3.1*	*6.3*		*2.0*	*3.2*	*1.9*
Q4	*2.4*	*0.9*	*2.1*	*1.4*	*2.4*		*-0.9*	*9.6*	*1.2*	*0.4*		*1.5*	*1.2*	*1.6*
1990 Q1	*1.9*	*4.7*	*1.9*	*3.6*	*0.5*		*0.5*	*7.0*	*1.9*	*1.7*		*1.9*	*2.9*	*1.7*
Q2	*1.6*	*3.6*	*4.1*	*3.8*	*-0.1*		*1.1*	*8.7*	*2.7*	*3.0*		*2.5*	*3.3*	*2.4*
Q3	*0.9*	*0.3*	*4.6*	*1.9*	*-3.2*		*-0.5*	*2.6*	*0.1*	*-1.1*		*0.4*	*0.2*	*0.5*
Q4	*-0.6*	*1.6*	*4.6*	*2.8*	*-6.0*		*-1.0*	*1.3*	*-0.5*	*0.5*		*-1.0*	*-2.2*	*-0.7*
1991 Q1	*-0.9*	*1.1*	*4.3*	*2.3*	*-11.4*		*-3.3*	*-1.6*	*-2.9*	*-5.2*		*-2.2*	*-1.7*	*-2.3*
Q2	*-3.1*	*1.0*	*2.9*	*1.7*	*-12.4*		*-5.2*	*0.6*	*-3.9*	*-4.9*		*-3.5*	*-3.2*	*-3.6*
Q3	*-2.3*	*0.9*	*1.8*	*1.3*	*-10.9*		*-3.3*	*3.1*	*-1.9*	*-1.1*		*-2.2*	*-1.6*	*-2.3*

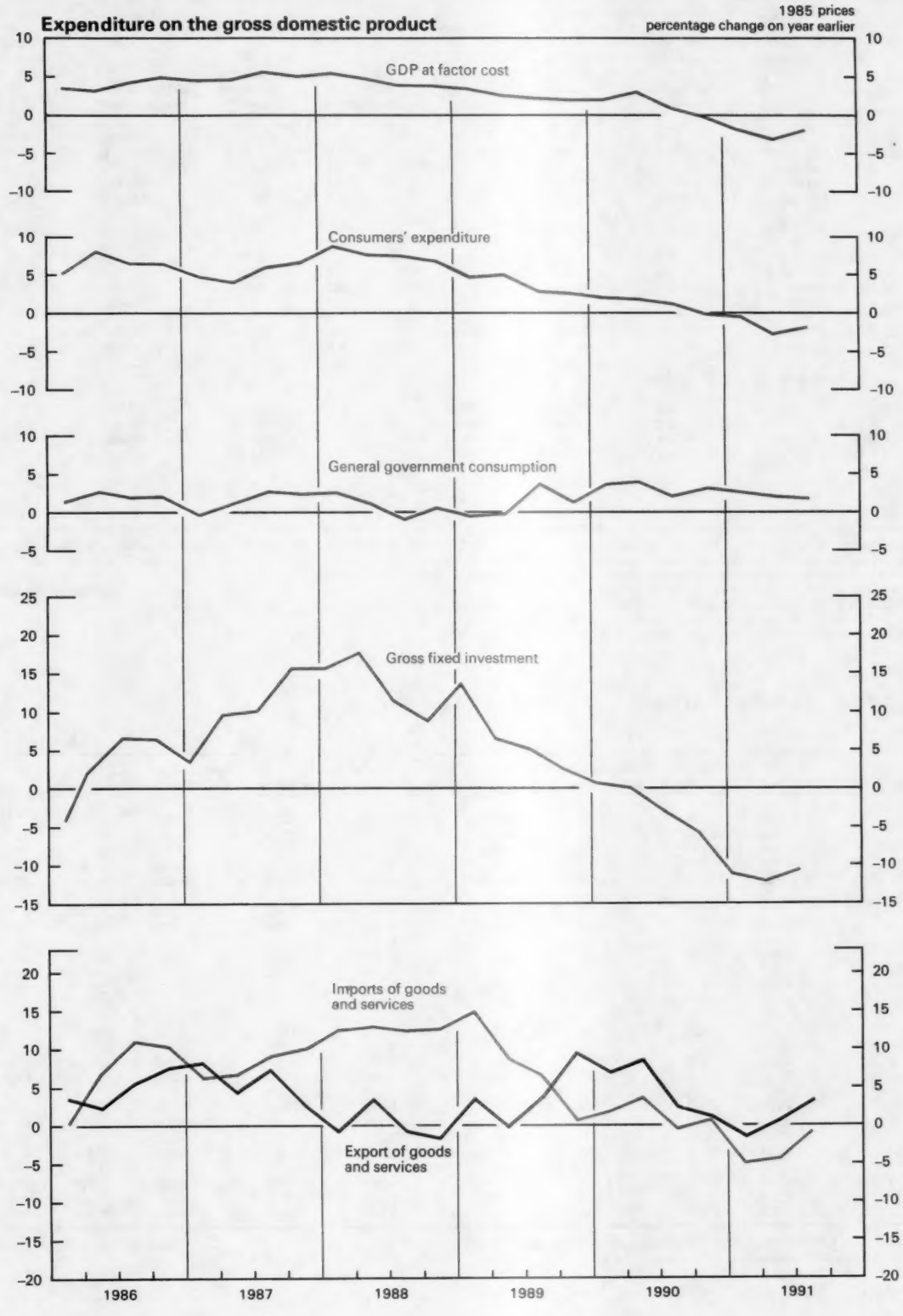
1 These series are affected by the abolition of domestic rates and the introduction of the Community Charge. For details, see notes in the UK National Accounts article in this edition of Economic Trends.

2 Includes quarterly alignment adjustment. For explanation see notes in the UK National Accounts article in this edition of Economic Trends.

3 Represents taxes on expenditure less subsidies, both valued at 1985 prices.

4 GDP is estimated in seasonally adjusted form only. Therefore whilst seasonally and unadjusted versions exist of the residual error, the attribution of statistical discrepancies to the expenditure-based and income-based estimates can be made only in seasonally adjusted form.

Source: Central Statistical Office


Expenditure on the gross domestic product
1985 prices
percentage change on year earlier
GDP at factor cost
Consumers' expenditure
General government consumption
Gross fixed investment
Imports of goods and services
Export of goods and services
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991

4 Personal disposable income and consumption

	£ million, current prices					£ million, 1985 prices		
	Personal income before tax							
	Total[1]	of which: Wages, salaries and forces' pay	Total personal disposable income[2,3]	Consumers' expenditure[3] +	Personal saving ratio[4] (percentage)+	Real personal disposable income[5] +	Total consumers' expenditure[3]	Real personal disposable income at 1985 prices (1985=100)
	AIIQ	AIJB	AIIW	AIIX	AIIZ	CFAH	CAAB	CFAF
1987	358 764	200 143	284 608	264 880	*6.9*	261 398	243 279	108.3
1988	398 728	223 250	315 983	298 796	*5.4*	276 362	261 330	114.5
1989	441 040	248 537	351 438	326 489	*7.1*	291 251	270 575	120.7
1990	490 997	275 257	383 020	349 108	*8.9*	299 743	273 204	124.2
1987 Q4	93 075	52 267	73 900	69 078	*6.5*	66 799	62 441	110.7
1988 Q1	95 246	53 577	74 825	71 787	*4.1*	66 944	64 223	110.9
Q2	98 519	54 937	78 444	73 419	*6.4*	68 968	64 544	114.3
Q3	100 890	56 546	80 146	75 909	*5.3*	69 619	65 931	115.4
Q4	104 073	58 190	82 568	77 681	*5.9*	70 831	66 632	117.4
1989 Q1	105 684	59 853	83 971	79 153	*5.7*	71 069	66 987	117.8
Q2	109 842	61 273	87 713	80 958	*7.7*	73 370	67 716	121.6
Q3	111 465	62 785	88 824	82 109	*7.6*	73 203	67 664	121.3
Q4	114 049	64 626	90 930	84 269	*7.3*	73 609	68 208	122.0
1990 Q1	117 880	66 547	93 426	85 835	*8.1*	74 333	68 287	123.2
Q2	121 327	68 513	93 754	86 862	*7.4*	74 263	68 790	123.1
Q3	124 666	69 748	96 758	87 726	*9.3*	75 349	68 300	124.9
Q4	127 124	70 449	99 082	88 685	*10.5*	75 798	67 827	125.6
1991 Q1	127 158	71 412	98 390	89 346	*9.2*	74 553	67 700	123.5
Q2	129 958	71 874	102 358	90 891	*11.2*	75 036	66 630	124.3
Q3	131 425	72 573	103 884	92 565	*10.9*	74 866	66 709	124.1

1 Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation.
2 *Equals* total personal income before tax *less* payments of taxes on income, social security contributions and other current transfers, before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and additions to tax reserves.
3 This series is affected by the abolition of domestic rates and the introduction of the community charge. For details, see notes in the UK National Accounts article in this edition of Economic Trends.
4 Personal savings as a percentage of personal disposable income.
5 Personal disposable income revalued by the implied consumers' expenditure deflator (1985 = 100).

Source: Central Statistical Office

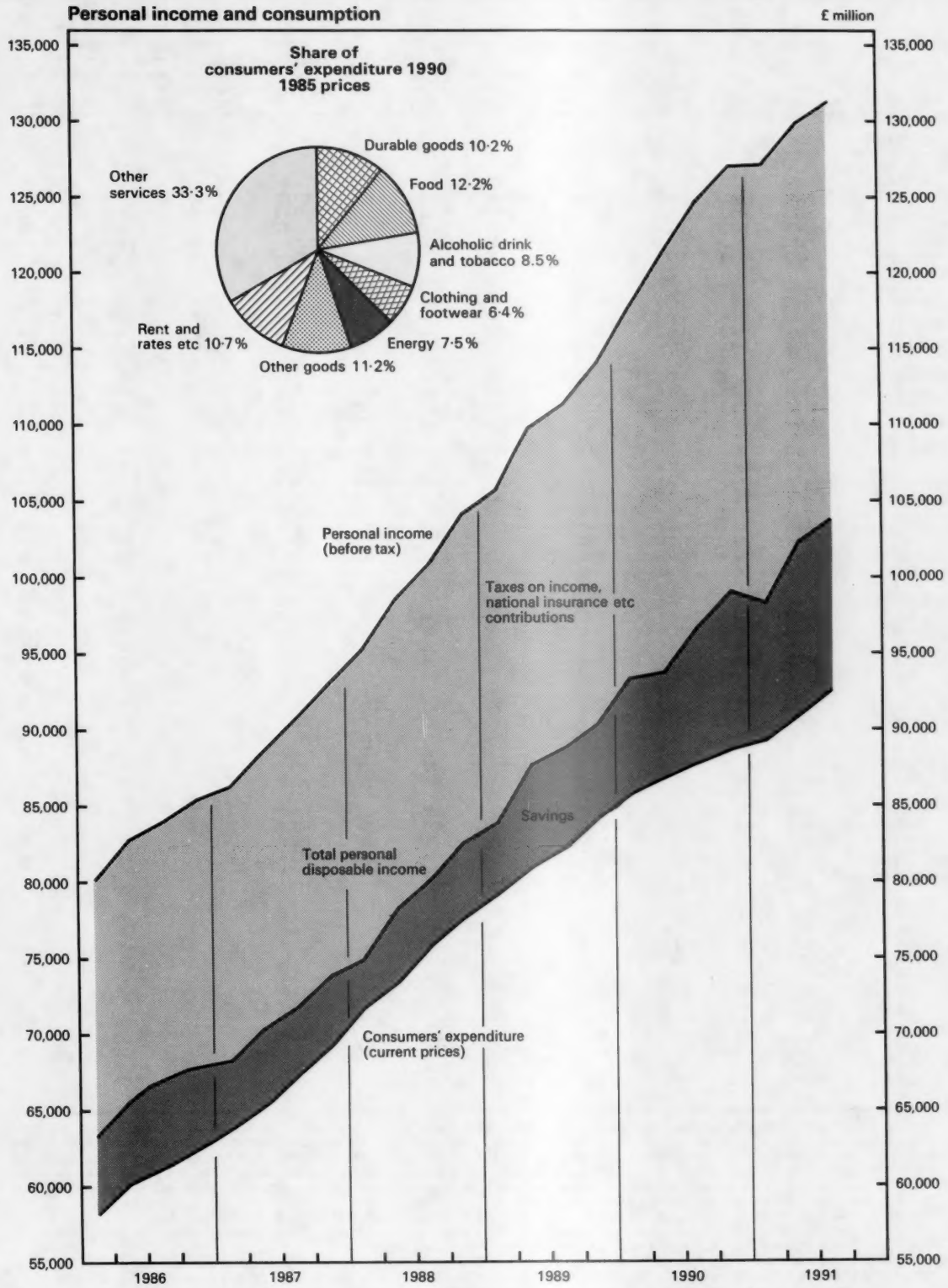
5 Real consumers' expenditure - component categories

£ million, 1985 prices

	Durable goods	Food	Alcoholic drink and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Energy products	Other goods	Rent, rates and water charges	Other services[1]	Total+
	CCBW	CCCA	FCCD	FCCE	CCCG	CCCM	CCCN	CCCJ	CAAB
1987	23 894	32 358	22 787	16 932	19 618	26 828	28 161	72 701	243 279
1988	27 114	33 127	23 181	17 524	20 454	29 220	28 538	82 172	261 330
1989	29 363	33 717	23 181	17 519	20 250	30 258	28 940	87 347	270 575
1990	27 830	33 315	23 176	17 469	20 539	30 623	29 356	90 896	273 204
1987 Q3	6 110	8 227	5 733	4 297	4 887	6 842	7 052	18 380	61 528
Q4	6 248	8 311	5 782	4 337	4 983	6 855	7 076	18 849	62 441
1988 Q1	6 560	8 419	5 816	4 344	5 096	7 084	7 098	19 806	64 223
Q2	6 574	8 211	5 750	4 329	4 985	7 260	7 122	20 313	64 544
Q3	7 021	8 286	5 797	4 392	5 183	7 373	7 146	20 733	65 931
Q4	6 959	8 211	5 818	4 459	5 190	7 503	7 172	21 320	66 632
1989 Q1	7 304	8 431	5 784	4 394	4 867	7 498	7 197	21 512	66 987
Q2	7 472	8 524	5 817	4 395	5 185	7 483	7 222	21 618	67 716
Q3	7 330	8 348	5 797	4 347	5 003	7 531	7 248	22 060	67 664
Q4	7 257	8 414	5 783	4 383	5 195	7 746	7 273	22 157	68 208
1990 Q1	7 239	8 299	5 786	4 383	5 068	7 695	7 300	22 517	68 287
Q2	7 081	8 444	5 818	4 418	5 155	7 691	7 326	22 857	68 790
Q3	6 936	8 241	5 805	4 396	5 208	7 656	7 352	22 706	68 300
Q4	6 574	8 331	5 767	4 272	5 108	7 581	7 378	22 816	67 827
1991 Q1	6 737	8 325	5 663	4 341	5 353	7 636	7 404	22 241	67 700
Q2	6 213	8 422	5 547	4 292	5 491	7 549	7 430	21 686	66 630
Q3	6 463	8 408	5 634	4 339	5 122	7 563	7 456	21 724	66 709

1 Including the adjustments for international travel, etc. and final expenditure by private non-profit-making bodies.

Source: Central Statistical Office


Personal income and consumption
£ million
Share of consumers' expenditure 1990 1985 prices
Durable goods 10·2%
Food 12·2%
Alcoholic drink and tobacco 8.5%
Clothing and footwear 6·4%
Energy 7·5%
Other goods 11·2%
Rent and rates etc 10·7%
Other services 33·3%
Personal income (before tax)
Taxes on income, national insurance etc contributions
Savings
Total personal disposable income
Consumers' expenditure (current prices)
135,000
130,000
125,000
120,000
115,000
110,000
105,000
100,000
95,000
90,000
85,000
80,000
75,000
70,000
65,000
60,000
55,000
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991

6 Retail sales, new registrations of cars and credit business (Great Britain)

	Value of retail sales per week: total (average 1985=100)[5]	Volume of retail sales per week+(average 1985=100)[5]						New registrations of cars+ (seasonally adjusted, thousands)[3,4]	Consumer credit: change in total outstanding (£ million)	Credit business: changes in amounts outstanding (£ million)[1,2]	
		Total	Food retailers	Mixed retail businesses	Clothing and footwear retailers	Household goods retailers	Other non-food retailers			Agreements with consumers	Agreements with businesses
Sales in 1985 £ million	*87 920*	*87 920*	*32 986*	*15 865*	*8 677*	*14 717*	*15 675*				
	FAAL	FAAM	FAAN	FAAO	FAAP	FAAQ	FAAR	DKBY	-AIKM	FSBN	FSBO
1987	117.4	110.7	106.7	109.6	115	122	107	2 016.2	6 015	3 508	1 221
1988	128.8	117.7	111.6	114.4	120	136	115	2 210.2	6 449	3 639	1 892
1989	137.3	119.9	115.0	113.3	120	138	120	2 304.5	6 170	2 910	1 604
1990	146.4	120.4	117.4	111.8	119	137	121	2 005.2†	3 840	3 030	182
1991	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 600.2	..	..	..
1988 Q1	124.9	115.8	110.7	112.9	119	132	113	527.6	1 514	981	375
Q2	126.9	116.8	111.2	113.4	119	134	115	543.3	1 719	993	414
Q3	130.4	118.7	111.8	114.9	121	140	115	589.4	2 055	980	538
Q4	132.9	119.6	112.6	116.3	122	140	117	549.9	1 161	685	565
1989 Q1	134.4	119.6	113.3	115.6	120	139	118	577.1	1 567	897	602
Q2	136.3	119.8	115.4	112.7	120	138	119	598.3	1 922	899	107
Q3	137.9	119.7	115.5	112.2	118	137	120	576.7	1 643	729	278
Q4	140.9	120.5	115.9	112.7	120	139	121	552.4	1 038	385	617
1990 Q1	143.6	120.8	115.9	112.5	121	140	122	531.7†	977	911	73
Q2	146.7	121.3	117.4	113.0	121	139	122	519.3	1 068	721	74
Q3	147.6	120.3	118.1	111.7	120	135	120	500.3	1 076	686	137
Q4	147.8	119.1	118.1	110.1	116	133	119	453.9	719	712	-102
1991 Q1	150.5	120.1	118.8	110.7	117	138	117	420.2	107†	341	-194
Q2	153.6	119.1	118.8	110.0	116	136	115	373.0	361	321	-17
Q3	155.4	119.9	120.5	109.2	117	136	122	419.3	229	54	-184
Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	387.7	..	..	..
1989 Jul	136.4	118.7	115.5	110.1	116	136	120	193.1	..	285	19
Aug	137.9	119.9	115.7	113.2	118	138	120	203.2	..	280	42
Sep	139.1*	120.3*	115.4*	113.2*	120*	138*	121*	180.4	..	164	217
Oct	139.8	120.1	115.6	111.9	119	139	121	183.7	..	179	371
Nov	140.5	120.1	115.6	112.5	120	138	120	182.0	..	208	97
Dec	142.2*	121.1*	116.3*	113.6*	120*	139*	122*	186.7	..	-2	149
1990 Jan	142.4	120.4	114.9	111.3	119	141	123	184.8†	..	492	-14
Feb	144.5	121.7	116.8	113.8	122	142	121	171.8	..	278	86
Mar	143.9*	120.5*	116.1*	112.4*	121*	137*	121*	175.1	..	141	1
Apr	146.1	121.4	116.6	113.8	122	139	123	169.6	..	159	-8
May	147.9	122.1	118.5	113.2	123	139	123	181.7	..	322	135
Jun	146.3*	120.5*	117.2*	112.2*	118*	139*	120*	168.0	..	240	-53
Jul	147.8	121.4	118.6	111.5	122	137	122	165.0	..	159	-130
Aug	146.5	119.4	117.0	112.0	118	133	120	168.5	..	196	239
Sep	148.2*	120.2*	118.7*	111.5*	119*	135*	119*	166.8	..	331	28
Oct	147.2	119.0	118.4	109.2	115	134	119	158.9	..	342	-146
Nov	147.0	118.4	117.9	108.1	116	132	119	151.1	..	229	5
Dec	148.8	119.7	118.0	112.4	117	133	119	143.9	..	141	39
1991 Jan	147.8*	118.6*	118.7*	110.0*	117*	131*	117*	145.9	..	94	-102
Feb	148.8	118.5	118.8	109.2	115	132	116	128.0	..	94	-74
Mar	154.5*	122.8*	118.8*	112.5*	119*	149*	119*	146.3	..	153	-18
Apr	152.5	118.8	118.3	109.6	116	135	116	128.5	..	335	-73
May	152.2	118.2	117.7	110.4	113	136	114	125.6	..	-36	152
Jun	155.5*	120.0*	120.0*	109.9*	118*	138*	115*	118.9	..	22	-96
Jul	156.0	120.8	119.9	111.4	118	139	117	128.0	..	187	-248
Aug	154.6	119.3	120.8	108.5	120	133	133	154.7	..	-26	82
Sep	155.5*	119.6*	120.7*	108.1*	113*	136*	117*	136.6	..	-107	-18
Oct	154.8	118.9	119.7	110.9	113	133	115	126.5	..	-76	-193
Nov	157.0	120.4	119.6	114.2	119	134	116	129.3	..	-33	-215
Dec	..	119.2[6]	..	..	..	..	..	131.9	..	..	..

1 The series have been revised to take account of updated seasonal adjustment factors.

2 Changes in amounts outstanding to finance houses, other specialist credit grantors and on bank credit cards. Unsecured loans by building societies permitted under the terms of the *Building Societies Act 1986* are included from the beginning of 1987. Loans by retailers, building societies and on bank credit cards are all treated as consumer agreements. There is a break at the end of 1985. Before this, loans on bank credit cards and agreements block discounteds, with finance houses and other specialist credit grantors were excluded. Loans to consumers by finance houses and other specialist credit grantors covered agreements regulated under the *Consumer Credit Act 1974* and loans to business covered other agreements. There is a break after October 1988 in the series for consumers. This is the result of a change in recording practice relating to bank credit cards. A break occurred after June 1989, in the series for consumers, when the retailers survey became a quarterly survey, hence figures from January 1988 have been adjusted to retailers. Earlier figures in the series include selected kinds of retailers.

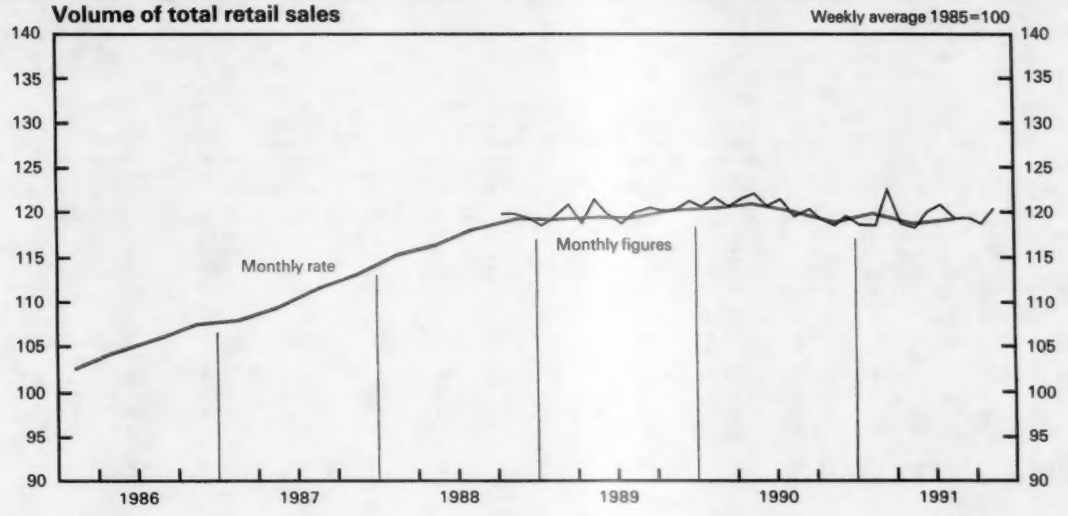
3 Seasonally adjusted figures within 1991 are provisional.

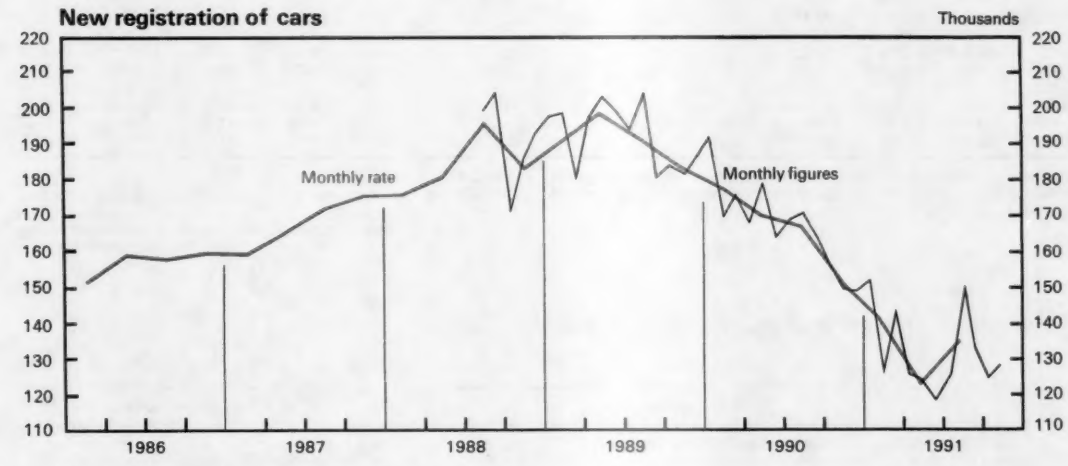
4 The annual and quarterly figures shown are totals, not monthly averages as previously shown.

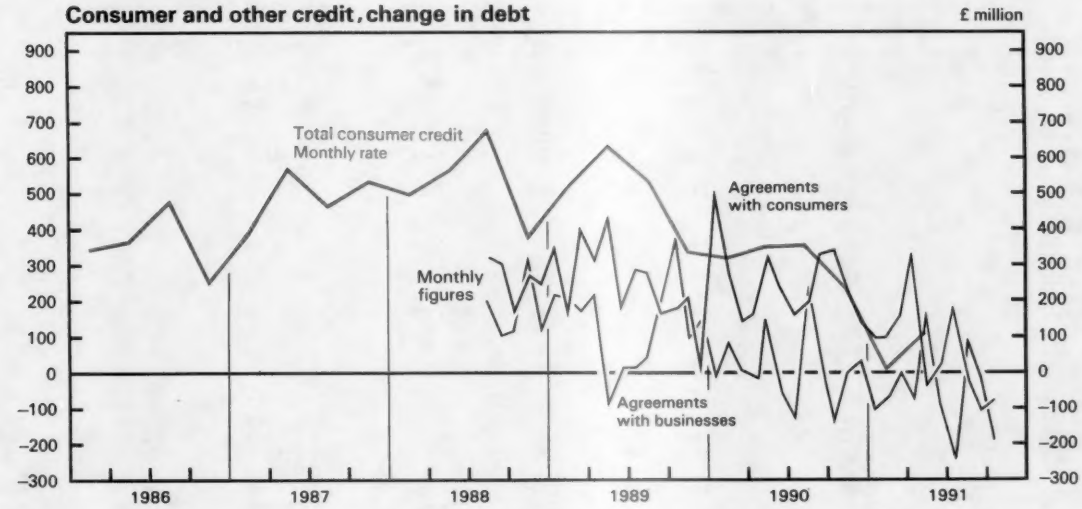
5 Minor revisions have been made to seasonally adjusted figures previously published. These reflect the routine updating of the seasonal adjustment factor.

6 Provisional

Sources: Central Statistical Office; Department of Transport


Volume of total retail sales
Weekly average 1985=100
140
135
130
125
120
115
110
105
100
95
90
Monthly rate
Monthly figures
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991


New registration of cars
Thousands
220
210
200
190
180
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
Monthly rate
Monthly figures
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991


Consumer and other credit, change in debt
£ million
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
–100
–200
–300
Total consumer credit
Monthly rate
Agreements
with consumers
Monthly
figures
Agreements
with businesses
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991

7 Gross domestic product and shares of income and expenditure

	Gross domestic product at current factor cost		Total final expenditure (current market prices)[1] (£mn)	Percentage share of total final expenditure						Percentage share of gross domestic product (income-based)				
						Gross fixed investment					Gross trading profits[2]			
	Expenditure-based (£ mn)	Income-based (£ mn)		Consumers' expenditure[1]	General government consumption	General government	Public corporations	Private sector	Exports	Income from employment	Companies	Other[3]	Income from self-employment[2]	Other income[4]
	DJBA	DJBE	DIAB	FBBD	FBBE	FBBF	FBBG	FBBH	FBBI	FBBJ	FBBK	FBBL	FBBM	FBBN
1987	357 956	359 311	532 725	*49.7*	*16.1*	*1.3*	*0.9*	*11.7*	*20.1*	*63.9*	*15.3*	*1.8*	*10.8*	*8.1*
1988	396 662	398 178	592 117	*50.5*	*15.5*	*1.1*	*0.8*	*13.1*	*18.2*	*64.1*	*14.7*	*1.8*	*11.1*	*8.3*
1989	435 369	436 814	653 306	*50.0*	*15.2*	*1.5*	*0.9*	*13.3*	*18.8*	*64.9*	*13.7*	*1.5*	*11.6*	*8.3*
1990	477 363	477 162	698 083	*50.0*	*15.7*	*1.8*	*0.7*	*12.6*	*19.2*	*65.8*	*12.4*	*0.9*	*11.9*	*9.0*
														FBBO
1987 Q4	93 376	93 758	139 011	*49.7*	*15.8*	*1.4*	*0.9*	*12.5*	*19.2*	*63.9*	*15.1*	*1.8*		*19.2*
1988 Q1	94 896	95 267	140 758	*51.0*	*15.9*	*1.4*	*0.9*	*12.2*	*18.5*	*64.4*	*14.7*	*1.6*		*19.2*
Q2	97 203	97 580	145 357	*50.5*	*15.7*	*1.2*	*0.8*	*13.3*	*18.6*	*64.4*	*14.3*	*1.9*		*19.4*
Q3	100 919	101 301	151 048	*50.3*	*15.2*	*0.9*	*0.7*	*13.5*	*18.3*	*63.8*	*14.9*	*1.9*		*19.3*
Q4	103 644	104 030	154 954	*50.1*	*15.2*	*0.9*	*0.7*	*13.6*	*17.5*	*63.9*	*15.0*	*1.7*		*19.3*
1989 Q1	106 295	106 700	159 039	*49.8*	*15.1*	*1.2*	*0.7*	*13.6*	*18.3*	*64.0*	*14.8*	*1.8*		*19.5*
Q2	107 568	107 953	161 612	*50.1*	*15.1*	*1.3*	*0.9*	*13.4*	*18.6*	*64.7*	*14.0*	*1.5*		*19.9*
Q3	109 696	110 045	165 183	*49.7*	*15.3*	*1.6*	*0.9*	*13.0*	*18.8*	*65.1*	*13.5*	*1.4*		*20.0*
Q4	111 810	112 116	167 472	*50.3*	*15.2*	*1.8*	*0.9*	*13.0*	*19.4*	*65.9*	*12.6*	*1.3*		*20.2*
1990 Q1	115 423	115 442	172 814	*49.7*	*15.2*	*2.0*	*0.7*	*13.0*	*19.4*	*66.2*	*12.8*	*0.9*		*20.7*
Q2	119 563	119 517	175 413	*49.5*	*15.5*	*1.6*	*0.7*	*13.2*	*19.3*	*65.9*	*12.9*	*1.0*		*21.1*
Q3	120 916	120 829	174 820	*50.2*	*16.0*	*1.7*	*0.7*	*12.4*	*19.0*	*66.0*	*12.2*	*1.0*		*21.1*
Q4	121 461	121 374	175 036	*50.7*	*16.2*	*1.8*	*0.8*	*11.9*	*19.2*	*65.2*	*11.8*	*0.7*		*20.7*
1991 Q1	121 925	122 015	173 869	*51.4*	*16.7*	*1.6*	*0.6*	*11.8*	*18.8*	*67.0*	*11.5*	*0.7*		*21.3*
Q2	123 435	123 561	178 441	*50.9*	*17.1*	*1.8*	*0.5*	*11.1*	*19.4*	*66.9*	*11.7*	*0.6*		*21.5*
Q3	124 581	124 728	180 614	*51.3*	*17.1*	*1.7*	*0.4*	*10.7*	*19.2*	*66.7*	*11.5*	*0.7*		*21.5*

1 This series is affected by the abolition of domestic rates and the introduction of the community charge. For details, see notes in the UK National Accounts article in this edition of Economic Trends.

2 After providing for stock appreciation.

3 Gross trading surplus of public corporations and general government enterprises.

4 Rent income, and imputed charge for consumption of non-trading capital.

Source: Central Statistical Office

8 Income, product and spending per head

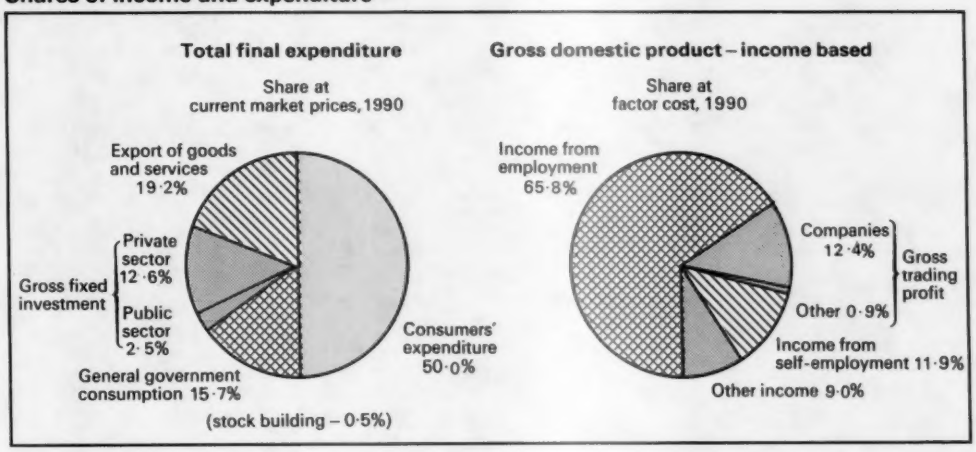
£

	At current prices				At 1985 prices		
	Average estimate						
	Gross national product at factor cost	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Consumers' expenditure[1]	Personal disposable income[1]	Gross domestic product at factor cost (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Personal disposable income
	CAQA	CAQB	FBCC	FBCD	CAQC	FBCF	FBCH
1987	6 365	6 294	4 652	4 999	5 835	4 273	4 592
1988	7 051	6 962	5 236	5 537	6 062	4 580	4 844
1989	7 686	7 615	5 700	6 135	6 172	4 724	5 085
1990	8 357	8 297	6 066	6 655	6 200	4 747	5 208
							CAIU
1987 Q4	1 657	1 641	1 212	1 297	1 483	1 096	1 172
1988 Q1	1 684	1 667	1 259	1 313	1 497	1 127	1 174
Q2	1 730	1 707	1 287	1 375	1 509	1 132	1 209
Q3	1 796	1 771	1 330	1 404	1 524	1 155	1 220
Q4	1 841	1 817	1 360	1 445	1 532	1 166	1 240
1989 Q1	1 883	1 862	1 384	1 468	1 539	1 171	1 243
Q2	1 902	1 883	1 414	1 532	1 537	1 183	1 282
Q3	1 933	1 918	1 433	1 550	1 546	1 181	1 277
Q4	1 968	1 952	1 469	1 585	1 550	1 189	1 283
1990 Q1	2 014	2 010	1 494	1 626	1 557	1 188	1 294
Q2	2 084	2 079	1 510	1 630	1 566	1 196	1 291
Q3	2 125	2 100	1 523	1 680	1 546	1 186	1 308
Q4	2 134	2 108	1 539	1 719	1 531	1 177	1 315
1991 Q1	2 103	2 115	1 549	1 705	1 516	1 173	1 292
Q2	2 141	2 139	1 574	1 773	1 504	1 154	1 299
Q3	2 166	2 157	1 602	1 797	1 505	1 154	1 295

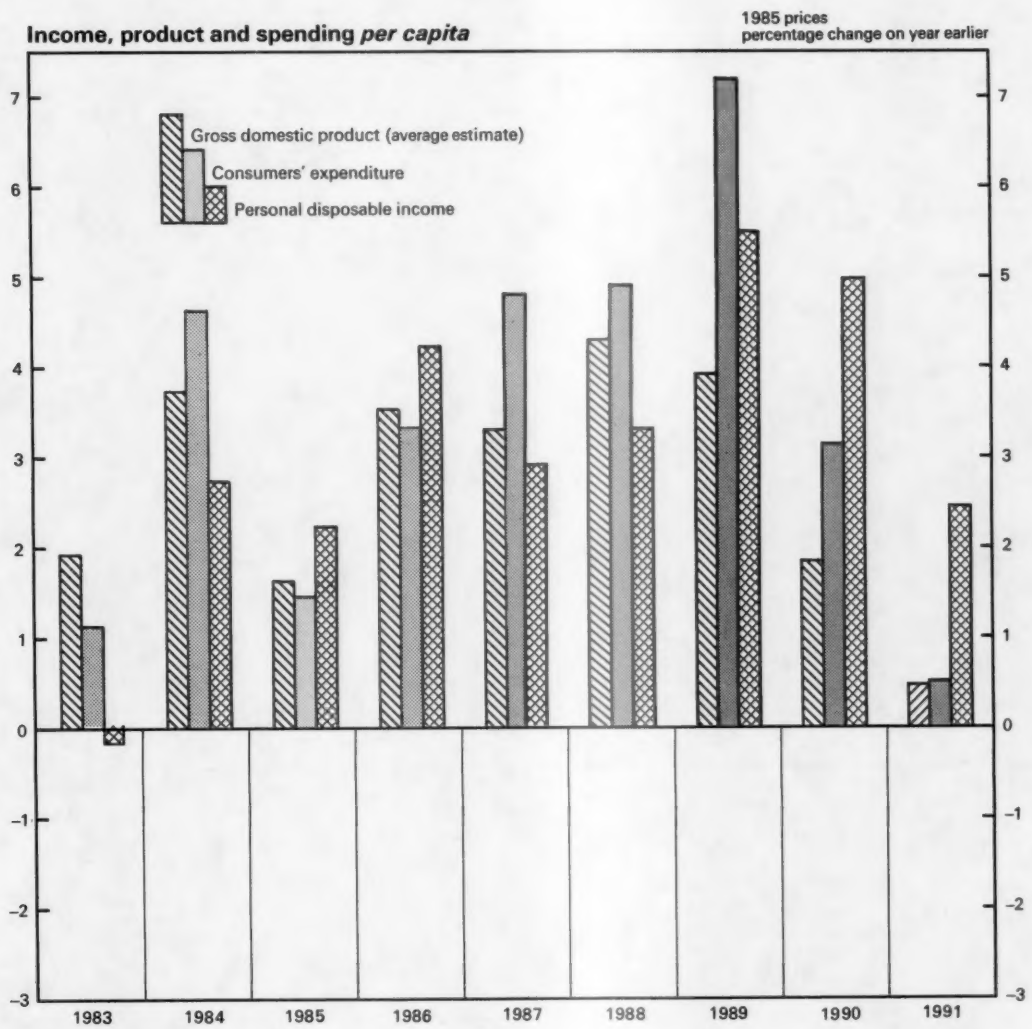
1 This series is affected by the abolition of domestic rates and the introduction of the community charge. For details, see notes in the UK National Accounts article in this edition of Economic Trends.

Source: Central Statistical Office

Shares of income and expenditure



Income, product and spending *per capita*



9 Gross domestic fixed capital formation

£ million, 1985 prices

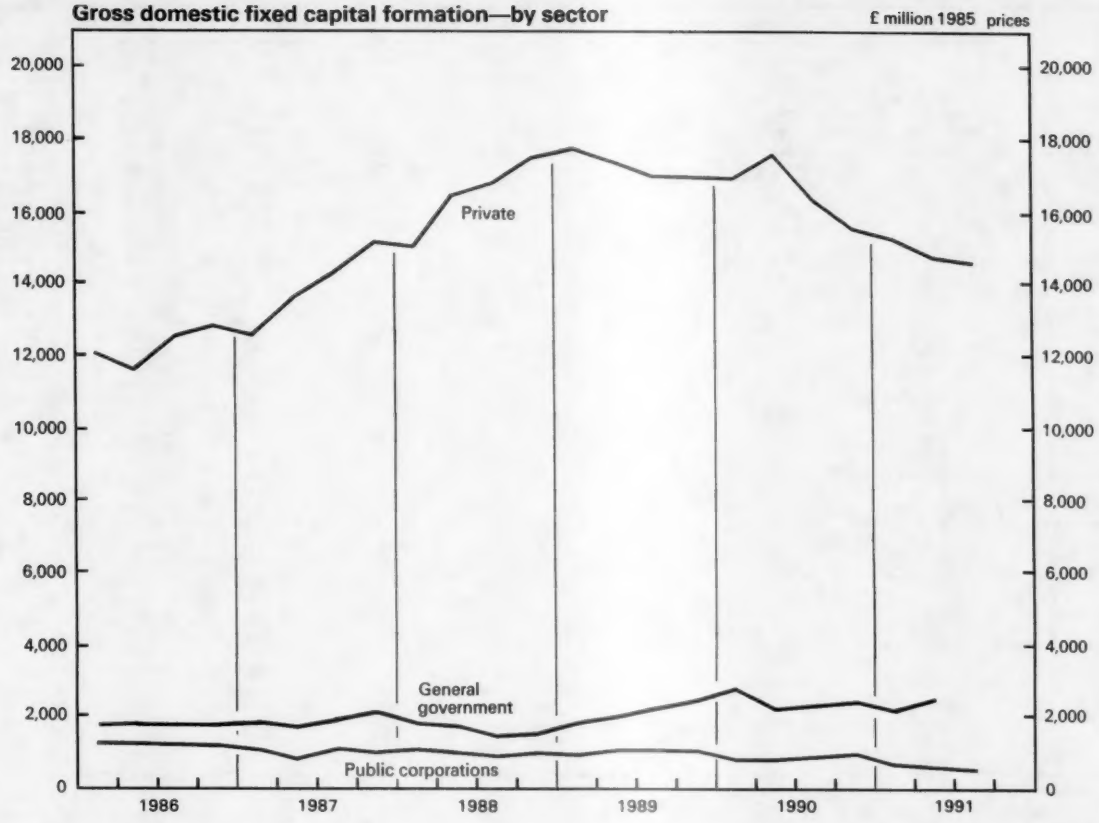
	Analysed by sector[1]			Analysed by type of asset						Total gross domestic fixed capital formation+
				Dwellings			Other new building and works[2]	Vehicles, ships and aircraft	Plant and machinery	
	Private sector	General government	Public corporations	Private	Public	Total				
	DFEB	DFED	DFDA	DFEA	DFEC	DFEG	DFCV	DEBP	DEBO	DECU
1984	43 419	6 843	7 772	9 725	2 825	12 550	18 156	6 101	21 227	58 034
1985	47 550	6 872	5 931	9 318	2 536	11 854	18 190	6 439	23 870	60 353
1986	48 937	7 460	5 416	10 365	2 536	12 901	18 893	5 769	24 250	61 813
1987	55 807	7 470	4 476	10 734	2 741	13 475	21 687	6 648	25 943	67 753
1988	65 614	6 649	4 385	12 568	2 549	15 117	24 639	7 130	29 762	76 648
1989	68 907	8 292	4 646	11 559	3 006	14 565	26 119	7 676	33 485	81 845
1990	66 407	9 729	3 904	9 558	3 100	12 658	27 777	7 001	32 604	80 040
1986 Q3	12 579	1 871	1 329	2 692	589	3 281	4 888	1 449	6 161	15 779
Q4	12 803	1 822	1 324	2 840	641	3 481	4 861	1 502	6 105	15 949
1987 Q1	12 594	1 856	1 229	2 611	629	3 240	5 031	1 414	5 994	15 679
Q2	13 654	1 755	936	2 524	685	3 209	5 049	1 636	6 451	16 345
Q3	14 335	1 857	1 159	2 843	700	3 543	5 563	1 746	6 499	17 351
Q4	15 224	2 002	1 152	2 756	727	3 483	6 044	1 852	6 999	18 378
1988 Q1	15 006	1 896	1 209	3 042	686	3 728	5 735	1 681	6 967	18 111
Q2	16 409	1 734	1 092	3 317	647	3 964	6 146	1 814	7 311	19 235
Q3	16 769	1 500	1 019	3 171	638	3 809	6 201	1 775	7 503	19 288
Q4	17 430	1 519	1 065	3 038	578	3 616	6 557	1 860	7 981	20 014
1989 Q1	17 732	1 784	1 054	3 334	611	3 945	6 440	1 821	8 364	20 570
Q2	17 362	1 928	1 217	2 762	724	3 486	6 386	1 913	8 722	20 507
Q3	16 914	2 172	1 194	2 715	766	3 481	6 551	2 000	8 248	20 280
Q4	16 899	2 408	1 181	2 748	905	3 653	6 742	1 942	8 151	20 488
1990 Q1	16 983	2 764	932	2 352	1 067	3 419	6 672	1 963	8 625	20 679
Q2	17 414	2 146	923	2 592	682	3 274	7 033	1 803	8 373	20 483
Q3	16 295	2 350	980	2 419	686	3 105	6 984	1 605	7 931	19 625
Q4	15 715	2 469	1 069	2 195	665	2 860	7 088	1 630	7 675	19 253
1991 Q1	15 298	2 159	864	2 435	562	2 997	6 497	1 305	7 522	18 321
Q2	14 781	2 449	710	2 204	546	2 750	6 307	1 524	7 359	17 940
Q3	14 544	2 367	582	2 242	570	2 812	6 202	1 191	7 288	17 493
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year										
1986 Q3	*8.1*	*4.2*	*-6.6*	*16.3*	*-9.2*	*10.7*	*8.1*	*-2.1*	*4.7*	*6.2*
Q4	*8.4*	*2.5*	*-5.9*	*20.9*	*6.5*	*18.0*	*7.9*	*6.3*	*-0.3*	*6.4*
1987 Q1	*6.1*	*-2.8*	*-12.9*	*11.4*	*-11.4*	*6.1*	*10.4*	*-2.4*	*-2.2*	*3.2*
Q2	*16.8*	*-5.5*	*-30.8*	*1.4*	*14.9*	*4.0*	*10.1*	*19.5*	*10.1*	*9.7*
Q3	*14.0*	*-0.7*	*-12.8*	*5.6*	*18.8*	*8.0*	*13.8*	*20.5*	*5.5*	*10.0*
Q4	*18.9*	*9.9*	*-13.0*	*-3.0*	*13.4*	*0.1*	*24.3*	*23.3*	*14.6*	*15.2*
1988 Q1	*19.2*	*2.2*	*-1.6*	*16.5*	*9.1*	*15.1*	*14.0*	*18.9*	*16.2*	*15.5*
Q2	*20.2*	*-1.2*	*16.7*	*31.4*	*-5.5*	*23.5*	*21.7*	*10.9*	*13.3*	*17.7*
Q3	*17.0*	*-19.2*	*-12.1*	*11.5*	*-8.9*	*7.5*	*11.5*	*1.7*	*15.4*	*11.2*
Q4	*14.5*	*-24.1*	*-7.6*	*10.2*	*-20.5*	*3.8*	*8.5*	*0.4*	*14.0*	*8.9*
1989 Q1	*18.2*	*-5.9*	*-12.8*	*9.6*	*-10.9*	*5.8*	*12.3*	*8.3*	*20.1*	*13.6*
Q2	*5.8*	*11.2*	*11.4*	*-16.7*	*11.9*	*-12.1*	*3.9*	*5.5*	*19.3*	*6.6*
Q3	*0.9*	*44.8*	*17.2*	*-14.4*	*20.1*	*-8.6*	*5.6*	*12.7*	*9.9*	*5.1*
Q4	*-3.0*	*58.5*	*10.9*	*-9.5*	*56.6*	*1.0*	*2.8*	*4.4*	*2.1*	*2.4*
1990 Q1	*-4.2*	*54.9*	*-11.6*	*-29.5*	*74.6*	*-13.3*	*3.6*	*7.8*	*3.1*	*0.5*
Q2	*0.3*	*11.3*	*-24.2*	*-6.2*	*-5.8*	*-6.1*	*10.1*	*-5.8*	*-4.0*	*-0.1*
Q3	*-3.7*	*8.2*	*-17.9*	*-10.9*	*-10.4*	*-10.8*	*6.6*	*-19.8*	*-3.8*	*-3.2*
Q4	*-7.0*	*2.5*	*-9.5*	*-20.1*	*-26.5*	*-21.7*	*5.1*	*-16.1*	*-5.8*	*-6.0*
1991 Q1	*-9.9*	*-21.9*	*-7.3*	*3.5*	*-47.3*	*-12.3*	*-2.6*	*-33.5*	*-12.8*	*-11.4*
Q2	*-15.1*	*14.1*	*-23.1*	*-15.0*	*-19.9*	*-16.0*	*-10.3*	*-15.5*	*-12.1*	*-12.4*
Q3	*-10.7*	*0.7*	*-40.6*	*-7.3*	*-16.9*	*-9.4*	*-11.2*	*-25.8*	*-8.1*	*-10.9*

1 Including purchases *less* sales of land and existing buildings.
2 Including transfer costs of land and buildings.

Source: Central Statistical Office

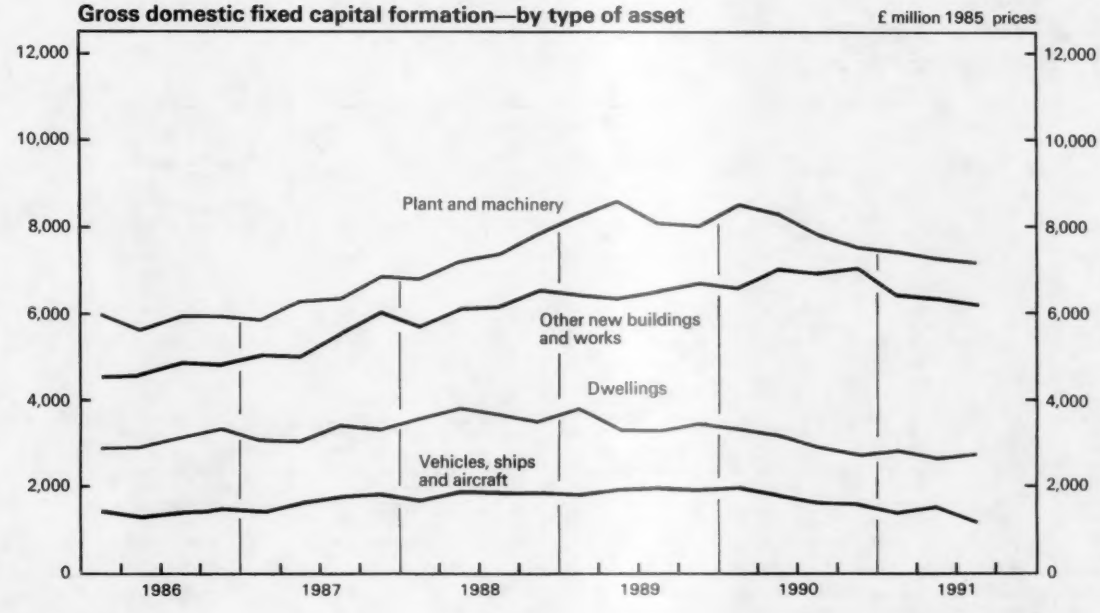
Gross domestic fixed capital formation—by sector

£ million 1985 prices



Gross domestic fixed capital formation—by type of asset

£ million 1985 prices



10 Indicators of fixed investment by manufacturing industry

	Gross fixed investment by manufacturing industry (including leased assets)							New orders received by contractors for private industrial work(GB) (£ million, 1985 prices)
	Plant and machinery			New building and works				
	Gross fixed investment		CBI Intentions Inquiry: balance[1] (NSA)	Gross fixed investment		CBI Intentions Inquiry: balance[1] (NSA)	Total+ (£ million, 1985 prices)	
	Total (£ million, 1985 prices)	Change on year earlier (percentage)		Total (£ million, 1985 prices)	Change on year earlier (percentage)			
	DFQP		FBAD	DFQQ		FBAG	DECV	DPBT
1982	6 021	*-2.4*	..	765	*-8.3*	..	7 482	1 455
1983	6 045	*0.4*	..	654	*-14.5*	..	7 410	1 723
1984	7 125	*17.9*	..	954	*45.9*	..	8 823	2 426
1985	8 229	*15.5*	..	1 170	*22.6*	..	10 118	2 149
1986	7 672	*-6.8*	..	1 091	*-6.8*	..	9 423	2 088
1987	8 239	*7.4*	..	1 162	*6.5*	..	10 048	3 463[2]
1988	9 234	*12.1*	..	1 358	*16.9*	..	11 198	2 654
1989	10 107	*9.5*	..	1 587	*16.9*	..	12 386	2 630
1990	9 905	*-2.0*	..	1 646	*3.7*	..	12 142	3 054
1987 Q4	2 227	*5.4*	*17*	296	*-3.3*	*-3*	2 682	526
1988 Q1	2 188	*-1.8*	*20*	302	*2.0*	*1*	2 647	664
Q2	2 367	*8.2*	*32*	343	*13.6*	*6*	2 851	626
Q3	2 394	*1.1*	*19*	358	*4.4*	*-6*	2 904	631
Q4	2 285	*-4.6*	*21*	355	*-0.8*	*-4*	2 796	733
1989 Q1	2 351	*2.9*	*21*	345	*-2.8*	*-9*	2 864	608
Q2	2 572	*9.4*	*18*	418	*21.2*	*-1*	3 168	660
Q3	2 571	-	*3*	422	*1.0*	*-7*	3 173	715
Q4	2 613	*1.6*	*-3*	402	*-4.7*	*-10*	3 181	647
1990 Q1	2 597	*-0.6*	*-8*	417	*3.7*	*-23*	3 181	745
Q2	2 510	*-3.4*	*-8*	417	-	*-23*	3 069	839
Q3	2 422	*-3.5*	*-7*	369	*-11.5*	*-22*	2 932	744
Q4	2 376	*-1.9*	*-15*	443	*20.1*	*-26*	2 960	727
1991 Q1	2 191	*-7.8*	*-31*	360	*-18.7*	*-33*	2 666	576
Q2	2 050	*-6.4*	*-34*	413	*14.7*	*-35*	2 521	897
Q3	2 077	*1.3*	*-30*	416	*0.7*	*-35*	2 583	801†
Q4	..	+	*-7*	..	+	*-24*	..	..

1 Percentage of firms expecting to authorise more in next 12 months *less* percentage expecting to authorise less.
2 Includes the Channel Tunnel project.

Sources: Central Statistical Office; Confederation of British Industry; Department of the Environment

11 Central Statistical Office inquiry into investment intentions: manufacturing industry[1]

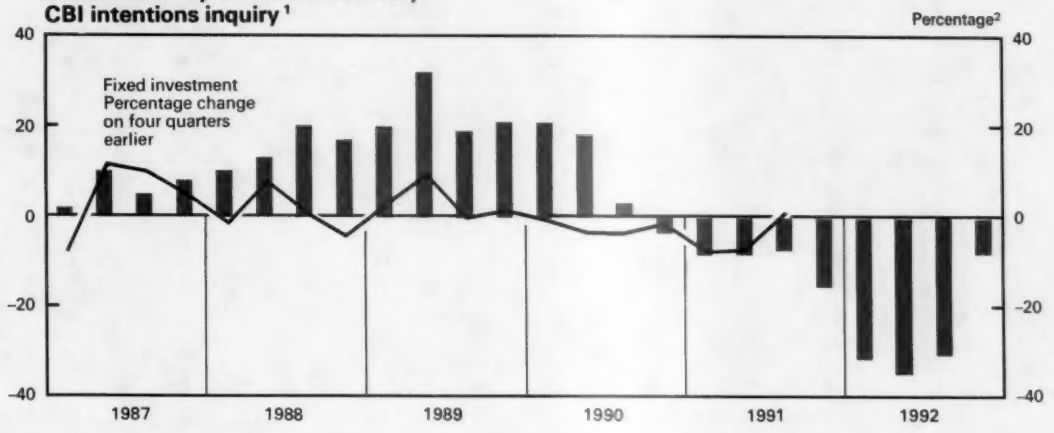
Percentage change over previous year, in volume terms

	Gross fixed investment (excluding leased assets)				
	First December forecast	First June forecast	Second December forecast	Second June forecast	Actual
1976	Further reduction	Little change		About -6	-5
1977	Large increase	Of order of +15	+10 to +15	+6 to + 10	+5
1978	Strong increase	+20 or more	+10 to +13	+10 to +13	+7
1979	Rise, less than +8	Rise, less than +8	+4 to +8	+2 to +5	+4
1980	Slight fall	Slight fall	-6 to -10	-8 to -12	-14
1981	Further fall	Fall of up to 8 to 12	-15 to -20	-15 to -18	-25
1982	Some recovery	Some recovery	-1 to -3	-3 to -5	-3
1983	Appreciable increase	Rise, around 5	Fall, up to 5	Fall, around 4	+1
1984	No recovery	Slow growth	Rise, around 10	About +12	+22
1985	Little change	Rise, around 6	About +7	Around +9	+12
1986	Slight fall	Slight fall	Rise, around 4	About +6	-2
1987	Little change	Small increase	Rise, around 3	About +6	+7
1988	Further rise	Further increase	Rise, around 12	Rise, around 15	+12
1989	Smaller increase	Smaller increase	Rise, around 11	Rise, around 14	+8
1990	Smaller increase	Smaller increase	Rise, around 1	Rise, around 1	-1
1991	Larger increase	Larger increase	Fall, around 9	Fall, almost 16	
1992	No change	Little change			

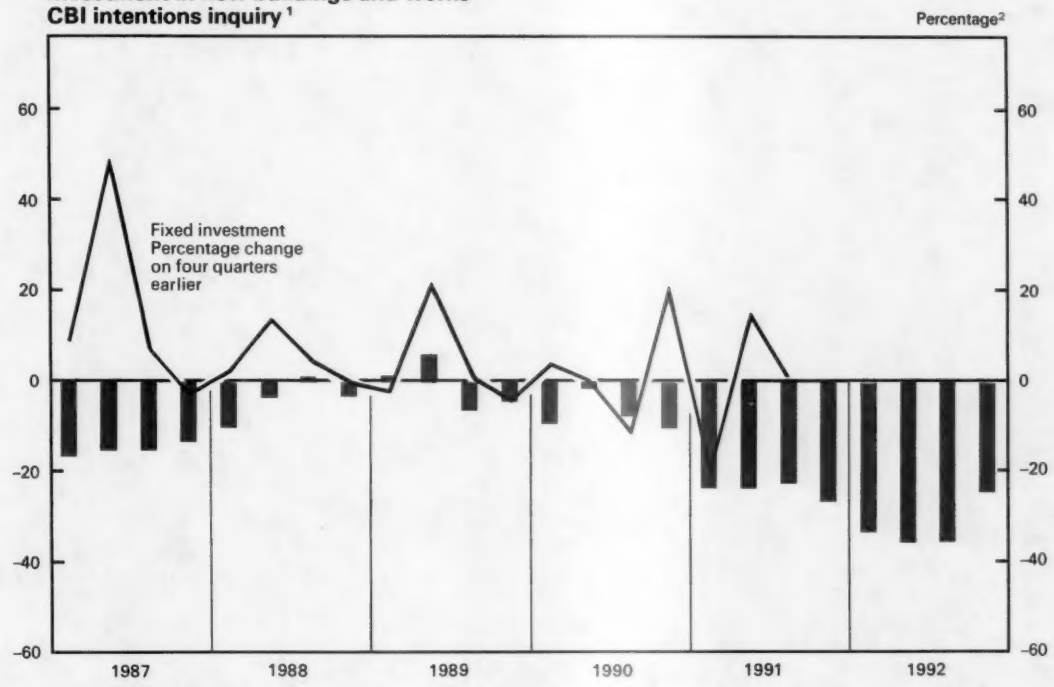
1 The figures in this table relate to manufacturing industry defined as Orders III to XIX, Standard Industrial Classification (1968) for 1983 and earlier years, and as Divisions 2 to 4, Standard Industrial Classification (1980) for 1984 onwards.

Source: Central Statistical Office

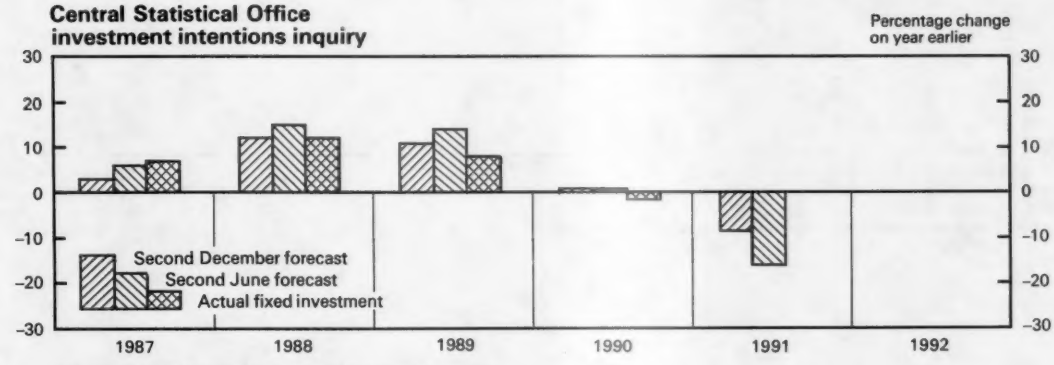
Investment in plant and machinery
CBI intentions inquiry [1]



Investment in new buildings and works
CBI intentions inquiry [1]



Central Statistical Office
investment intentions inquiry



[1]The results of the CBI intentions inquiry have been moved forward one year for direct comparison with the percentage change in fixed investment

[2]Percentage of firms expecting to authorise more in next 12 months *less* percentage expecting to authorise less

12 Indicators of fixed investment in dwellings

	Fixed investment in dwellings (£ million, 1985 prices)	Orders received by contractors for new houses (GB) (£ million, 1985 prices)	Housing starts (GB)+			Housing completions (GB)+			Building societies		
			Private enterprise (thousands)	Housing associations (thousands)	Local authorities new towns and government departments (thousands)	Private enterprise (thousands)	Housing associations (thousands)	Local authorities new towns and government departments (thousands)	Commitments on new dwellings (£ million, current prices)	Advances on new dwellings (£ million, current prices)	Average price of new dwellings: mortgages approved[1,2]
	DFEG	FCAS	FCAT	CTOQ	CTOU	FCAV	CTOS	CTOW	AHLO	AHLS	FCAX
1985	11 854	5 290	165.7	12.5	21.9	156.4	13.1	27.2	2 963	2 898†	37 304
1986	12 901	5 642	180.1	13.0	20.4	170.1	12.5	22.8	3 626	3 518	43 647
1987	13 475	6 010	196.6	12.7	20.0	182.7	12.2	20.2	3 701†	3 488	51 290
1988	15 117	6 143	221.1	14.2	16.3	197.5	12.1	19.7	4 833	4 696	64 615
1989	14 565	4 689	170.3	15.2	15.1	177.0	12.9	17.5	4 480	4 221	74 976
1990	12 658	3 349	134.9	18.0	8.4	154.2	16.3	16.4	3 900	3 773	78 917
1991	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76 443
1986 Q3	3 281	1 441	47.7	3.2	5.7	43.0	2.9	5.3	962	920	44 824
Q4	3 481	1 450	46.0	3.1	5.2	46.2	3.3	5.7	873	927	46 170
1987 Q1	3 240	1 537	47.6	2.5	5.2	44.4	2.6	5.0	839	852	47 564
Q2	3 209	1 448	46.9	3.5	5.5	46.2	3.4	5.0	820	831	49 312
Q3	3 543	1 501	51.0	3.4	4.6	45.8	3.4	5.0	950	871	52 161
Q4	3 483	1 525	51.1	3.3	4.7	46.3	2.8	5.2	1 092	934	55 928
1988 Q1	3 728	1 557	53.7	3.1	4.4	49.8	3.0	4.8	1 305	1 118	60 543
Q2	3 964	1 472	55.6	3.1	4.5	49.6	2.9	5.5	1 312	1 198	62 962
Q3	3 809	1 523	54.1	3.8	3.8	51.0	2.9	4.9	1 195	1 276	67 115
Q4	3 616	1 592	57.7	4.2	3.6	47.1	3.3	4.5	1 021	1 104	69 882
1989 Q1	3 945	1 370	50.2	4.3	3.7	47.7	3.5	4.5	1 024	1 030	72 035
Q2	3 486	1 202	44.2	3.7	4.1	44.8	2.8	4.3	1 159	1 083	74 762
Q3	3 481	1 024	39.4	3.7	4.0	42.8	3.5	4.3	1 154	995	75 641
Q4	3 653	1 093	36.5	3.5	3.3	41.7	3.1	4.4	1 143	1 113	76 904
1990 Q1	3 419	995	35.9	4.6	2.9	39.6	3.3	4.6	1 107	1 070	78 830
Q2	3 274	847	33.4	4.6	2.2	38.9	4.2	4.3	869	917	79 022
Q3	3 105	780	33.5	4.4	1.7	38.2	4.0	4.2	898	907	79 420
Q4	2 860	727	32.1	4.4	1.6	37.5	4.8	3.3	1 026	879	78 484
1991 Q1	2 997	809	33.3	5.3	1.2	36.0	5.0	3.0	957	910	75 962
Q2	2 750	834	32.8	5.0	0.9	38.1	5.1	2.7	1 032	936	76 595
Q3	2 812	868†	36.9	5.8	0.7	37.0†	5.3	2.1†	1 015	994	76 483
Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76 525
1990 Feb	..	316	11.8	1.2	0.9	12.9	1.0	1.3	385	360	79 570
Mar	..	316	12.4	1.8	1.0	13.3	1.1	1.8	353	361	77 814
Apr	..	288	11.8	1.6	0.8	12.7	1.5	1.4	280	316	79 337
May	..	275	10.5	1.7	0.7	13.2	1.2	1.5	294	296	79 050
Jun	..	284	11.1	1.3	0.7	13.0	1.5	1.4	295	305	78 558
Jul	..	268	11.0	1.3	0.6	12.5	1.4	1.3	319	318	79 339
Aug	..	275	11.2	1.5	0.6	12.8	1.4	1.5	308	311	79 494
Sep	..	237	11.3	1.6	0.5	12.9	1.2	1.4	271	278	78 868
Oct	..	233	10.7	1.4	0.5	12.2	1.7	1.2	332	295	77 664
Nov	..	209	10.4	1.5	0.5	12.6	1.5	1.1	341	293	77 656
Dec	..	286	11.0	1.5	0.6	12.7	1.6	1.0	353	291	80 763
1991 Jan	..	301	11.6	1.5	0.5	12.2	1.5	1.0	331	309	76 141
Feb	..	258	10.2	1.5	0.4	11.2	1.8	1.0	304	305	75 426
Mar	..	250	11.5	2.3	0.3	12.6	1.7	1.0	322	296	76 592
Apr	..	255	10.9	1.5	0.2	12.5	1.8	0.7	348	318	75 449
May	..	252	10.9	1.6	0.4	12.3	1.7	1.2	349	305	77 327
Jun	..	327	11.0	1.9	0.3	13.3	1.6	0.8	335	313	76 976
Jul	..	300	13.1	2.1	0.2	12.5	1.9	0.9	379	366	76 236
Aug	..	294	12.0	1.6	0.2	12.7†	1.5	0.7†	290	314	77 488
Sep	..	275†	11.8	2.1	0.3	11.8	1.9	0.5	346	314	75 200
Oct	..	259	11.4†	2.0†	0.3†	12.5	1.2	0.6	368	330	77 759
Nov	..	266	11.0	2.3	0.2	11.1	1.4	0.5	294	307	76 223
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75 357

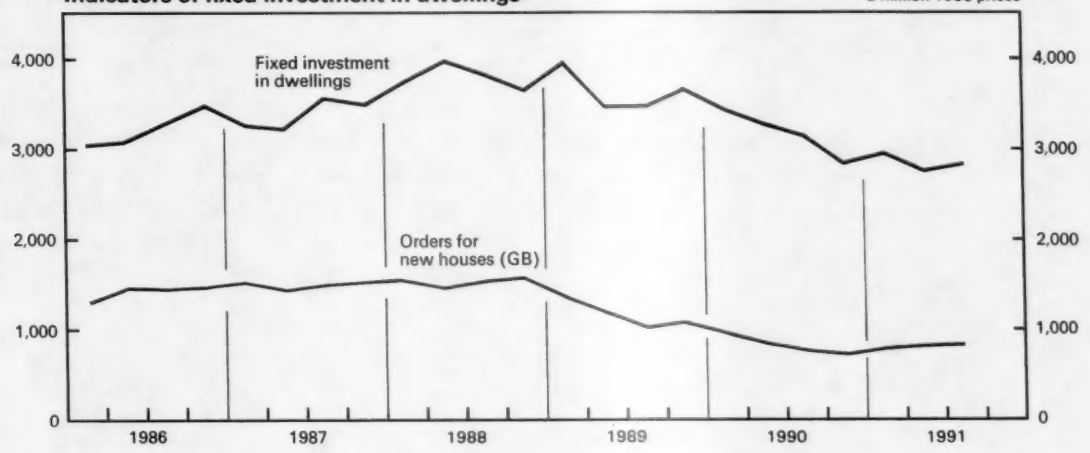
1 Mortgages with building societies by private owners. The series covers only dwellings on which building societies have approved mortgages during the period. The cost of land is included.

2 The Abbey National ceased to operate as a building society in July 1989, but to ensure continuity in the data its results are included in the building society sector.

Sources: Central Statistical Office; Department of the Environment; Scottish Development Department; Building Societies Association

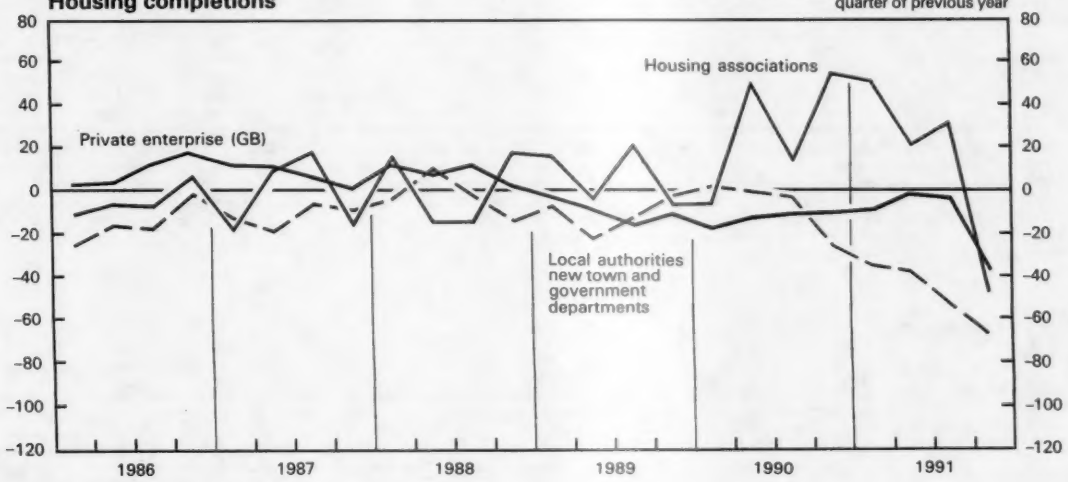
Indicators of fixed investment in dwellings

£ million 1985 prices



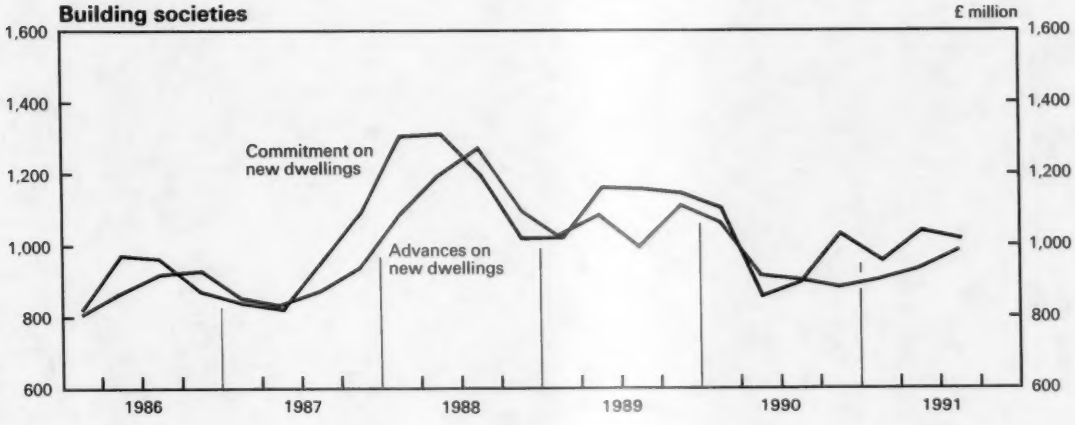
Housing completions

Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year



Building societies

£ million



13 Stock changes

£ million, 1985 prices

	Energy and water supply	Manufacturing+				Distribution		Other industries[3,4]	All industries+
		Materials and fuels	Work in progress	Finished goods	Total	Wholesale[1]	Retail[2]		
Value of stocks and work in progress end-December 1990[5]	5 544	12 805	14 756	12 942	40 503	15 512	12 433	26 771	100 763
	DHBQ	DGAX	DGAY	DGAW	DHBM	DHBO	DHBN	DHBR	DGBA
1986 Q3	-82	-60	-100	-46	-206	-236	125	1 007	608
Q4	118	-145	134	-95	-106	219	191	186	608
1987 Q1	-186	-14	-212	-61	-287	267	144	-92	-154
Q2	-21	-20	-42	-117	-180	50	224	449	522
Q3	15	86	221	3	310	261	376	-597	365
Q4	-18	51	-187	67	-64	-43	-22	572	425
1988 Q1	-89	127	-143	36	20	168	270	-240	129
Q2	-44	159	57	178	394	207	103	-649	11
Q3	-55	-73	-144	-35	-251	420	42	1 286	1 442
Q4	80	102	375	248	724	49	312	1 284	2 449
1989 Q1	258	62	-163	193	93	274	-29	957	1 553
Q2	-85	-9	-60	168	99	78	291	462	845
Q3	49	93	5	125	223	244	46	544	1 106
Q4	30	-177	-221	-38	-437	78	-9	-498	-836
1990 Q1	-185	-138	80	-220	-278	267	51	152	7
Q2	-151	19	-207	-48	-236	-142	-71	892	292
Q3	129	-103	-106	311	102	-118	139	-89	163
Q4	-302	-217	-506	-497	-1 221	-219	34	872	-836
1991 Q1	120	-341	-75	-175	-590	-136	-227	-276	-1 109
Q2	192	-245	-410	-271	-926	-241	-223	176	-1 022
Q3	68	38	-120	-43	-125	-292	140	230	21

1 Classes 61-63 excluding activity heading 6148; wholesale distribution of motor vehicles, parts and accessories
2 Classes 64-65 excluding activity headings 6510 and 6520; retail distribution of motor vehicles and parts, and filling stations.
3 First and second quarter 1989 estimates include adjustments (+ £300m and - £300m respectively) to offset distortion to total stocks estimates otherwise caused by Easter falling in March that year.
4 Quarterly alignment adjustment included in this series. For explanation of adjustments see notes section in the UK National Accounts article in this edition of Economic Trends.
5 Stock levels at 1985 prices, not seasonally adjusted.

Source: Central Statistical Office

14 Stock ratios

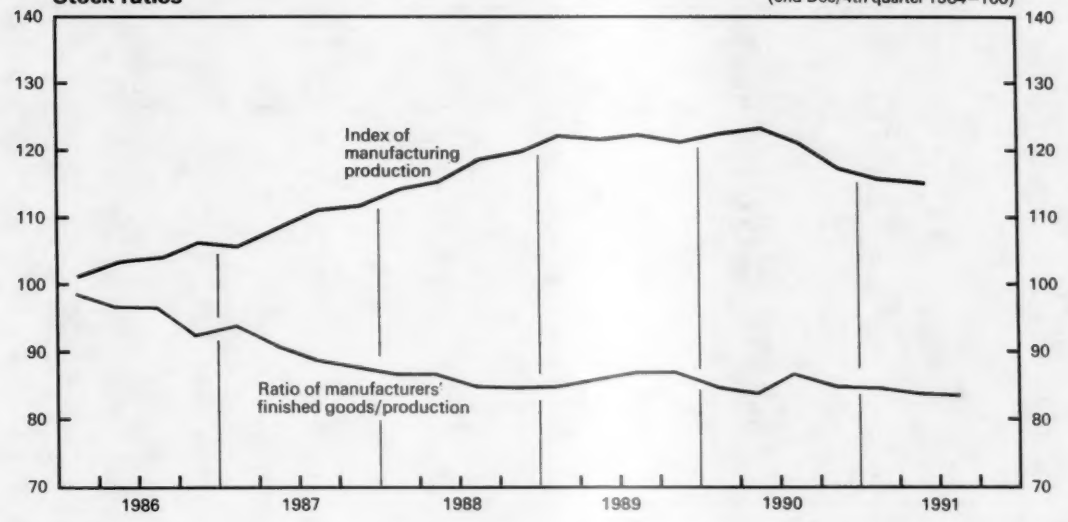
	Manufacturers' stocks[1] to manufacturing production				Retail stocks[1] to retail sales[2,3]	Total stocks[1,4] to gross domestic product (expenditure-based)[2]
	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods	Total stocks		
	FDCC	FDCD	FDCE	FDCB	FDCF	FDCA
1986 Q3	98	91	97	95	100	94
Q4	94	89	93	92	100	93
1987 Q1	95	89	94	92	102	93
Q2	93	87	91	90	102	92
Q3	91	86	89	88	103	92
Q4	90	84	88	87	101	91
1988 Q1	90	82	87	86	102	89
Q2	90	81	87	86	102	89
Q3	87	78	85	83	100	90
Q4	86	79	85	83	102	91
1989 Q1	86	77	85	82	102	92
Q2	85	77	86	82	104	92
Q3	86	77	87	82	105	92
Q4	85	76	87	82	104	92
1990 Q1	84	76	85	81	104	92
Q2	83	74	84	80	103	91
Q3	84	75	87	81	105	93
Q4	85	74	85	81	107	93
1991 Q1	84	75	85	81	104	93
Q2	83	73	84	80	103	92
Q3	83	73	84	79	103	92

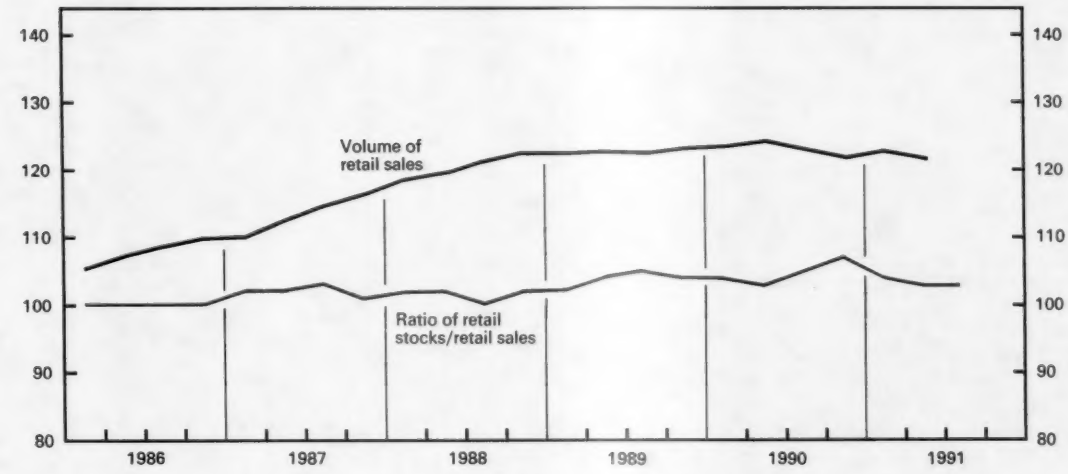
1 Measured at 1985 prices; end-December 1984=100.
2 Measured at 1985 prices; 4th quarter 1984=100.
3 Classes 64-65 excluding activity headings 6510 and 6520, retail distribution of motor vehicles and parts, and filling stations.
4 Including quarterly alignment adjustment. For details of adjustments see notes section in the UK National Accounts article in this edition of Economic Trends.

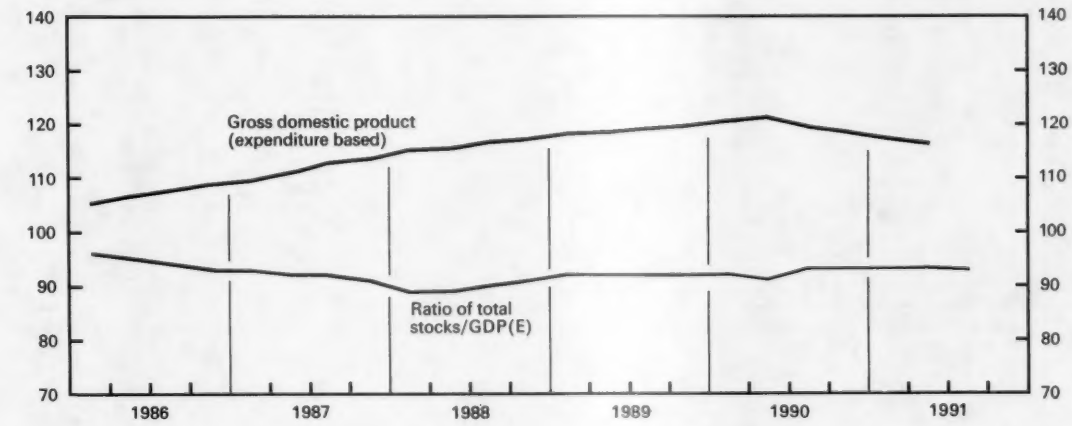
Source: Central Statistical Office

Stock ratios

1985 prices seasonally adjusted
(end Dec/4th quarter 1984=100)







15 Inland energy consumption

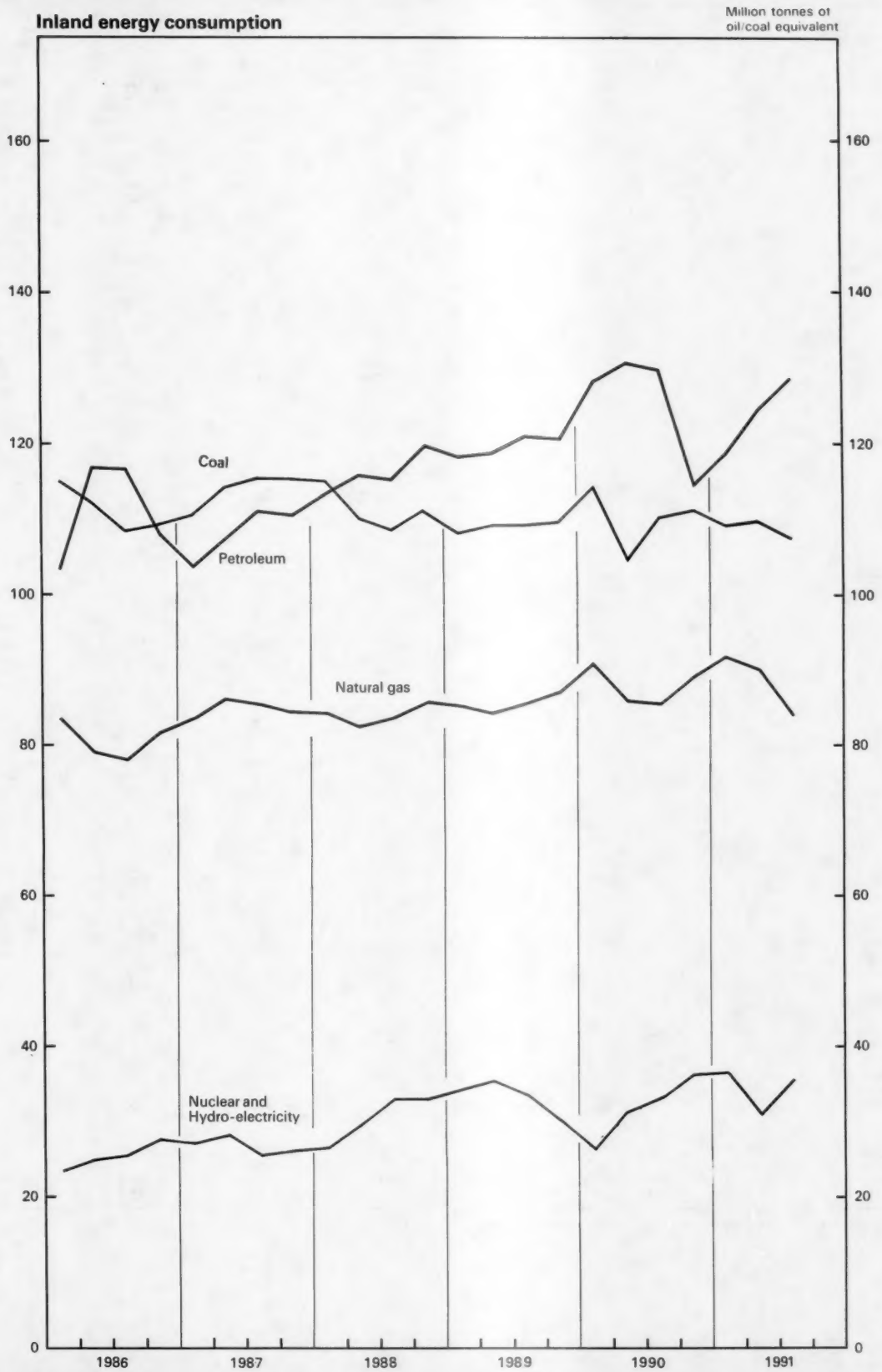
Annual rates, temperature corrected

	Primary fuel input (million tonnes of coal or coal equivalent)						
				Primary electricity (not temperature corrected)			
	Coal[1]	Petroleum	Natural gas (excl. flared or re-injected)	Nuclear	Hydro[2] (NSA)	Net imports (NSA)	Total
	FDAI	FDAJ	FDAK	FDAL	FDAM	FDAW	FDAH
1981	117.5	110.2	71.6	13.7	2.3	-	315.3
1982	109.6	110.8	72.9	16.0	2.4	-	311.7
1983	111.6	105.9	75.6	18.1	2.4	-	313.6
1984	78.5	134.7	77.3	19.5	2.1	-	312.1
1985	103.6	113.2	81.2	22.1	2.1	-	322.3
1986	110.6	110.6	81.6	21.3	2.4	1.7	328.3
1987	114.3	108.0	84.4	19.8	2.1	4.8	333.3
1988	112.0	116.2	84.5	22.9	2.4	5.2	343.3
1989	109.7	119.3	85.8	25.9	2.3	5.2	348.2
1990	110.4	124.5	89.1	24.1	2.6	4.9	355.6
1986 Q2	112.3	116.9	79.0	21.2	2.2	1.6	333.3
Q3	108.7	116.6	78.0	21.8	2.4	1.3	328.1
Q4	109.3	107.8	81.7	21.6	2.3	3.9	326.6
1987 Q1	110.8	103.6	83.3	21.1	2.3	3.7	324.7
Q2	114.5	107.2	86.0	20.6	2.2	5.4	336.0
Q3	115.8	111.0	85.4	18.7	2.2	4.7	337.8
Q4	115.4	110.7	84.3	18.8	2.2	5.2	336.5
1988 Q1	115.2	113.4	84.2	19.2	2.3	5.1	339.4
Q2	110.2	115.9	82.4	21.8	2.3	5.6	338.3
Q3	108.8	115.1	83.4	24.9	2.4	5.7	340.4
Q4	111.2	119.8	85.8	26.0	2.5	4.5	349.7
1989 Q1	108.3	118.1	85.2	26.6	2.4	5.2	345.8
Q2	109.3	118.7	84.1	26.4	2.6	6.5	347.6
Q3	109.5	121.0	85.5	25.3	2.5	5.8	349.6
Q4	109.8	120.6	87.0	24.2	2.4	3.5	349.4
1990 Q1	114.3	128.1	90.8	24.0	2.4	-	359.6
Q2	104.3	130.7	85.8	23.1	2.6	5.8	352.1
Q3	110.4	129.9	85.5	23.8	2.6	6.7	358.9
Q4	111.1	114.3	89.0	26.7	2.6	7.0	350.9
1991 Q1	109.0	118.3	91.7	27.1	2.3	7.0	354.4
Q2	109.8	124.5	90.0	22.5	2.2	6.2	355.2
Q3	107.3	128.8	84.1	26.7	2.2	6.7	355.8
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year							
	FDAP	FDAQ	FDAR	FDAS	FDAT	FDAX	FDAO
1986 Q2	*-3.8*	*13.4*	*-3.1*	*-5.2*	*14.4*	+	*2.3*
Q3	*-6.4*	*9.4*	*-3.6*	*-1.9*	*14.6*	+	*-0.3*
Q4	*-8.1*	*7.8*	*1.1*	*2.5*	*6.0*	+	*2.0*
1987 Q1	*-4.0*	*0.6*	-	*0.7*	*2.7*	+	*-0.1*
Q2	*2.0*	*-8.4*	*8.9*	*-2.7*	*-0.2*	+	*0.8*
Q3	*6.5*	*-4.8*	*9.5*	*-14.2*	*-5.9*	+	*3.0*
Q4	*5.6*	*2.7*	*4.7*	*-12.9*	*-7.4*	*32.9*	*3.0*
1988 Q1	*3.9*	*9.5*	*1.2*	*-8.9*	*0.9*	*33.8*	*4.5*
Q2	*-3.8*	*8.2*	*-4.2*	*5.8*	*3.6*	*3.7*	*0.7*
Q3	*-6.0*	*3.6*	*-2.3*	*33.1*	*6.8*	*23.1*	*0.8*
Q4	*-3.7*	*8.2*	*1.4*	*37.7*	*14.5*	*-12.3*	*3.8*
1989 Q1	*-5.9*	*4.2*	*1.1*	*38.4*	*4.4*	*1.4*	*1.9*
Q2	*-0.8*	*2.4*	*1.2*	*21.1*	*10.7*	*15.2*	*2.8*
Q3	*0.6*	*5.2*	*2.4*	*3.2*	*5.9*	*0.9*	*2.7*
Q4	*-1.2*	*0.7*	*1.5*	*0.3*	*-0.8*	*-23.8*	-
1990 Q1	*5.5*	*8.4*	*6.6*	*-9.8*	*-0.3*	*-99.9*	*4.0*
Q2	*-4.6*	*10.1*	*2.0*	*-12.5*	*-0.4*	*-11.2*	*1.3*
Q3	*1.9*	*7.4*	-	*-5.9*	*2.4*	*15.5*	*2.7*
Q4	*2.8*	*-5.2*	*2.3*	*2.7*	*5.7*	*100.0*	*0.4*
1991 Q1	*-4.6*	*-7.6*	*0.9*	*12.9*	*-4.3*	..	*-1.2*
Q2	*5.3*	*-4.7*	*4.9*	*-2.3*	*-13.8*	*7.3*	*0.9*
Q3	*-2.8*	*-0.8*	*-1.7*	*12.4*	*-15.5*	*0.1*	*-0.9*

1 Annual data includes adjustment for net foreign trade and stock change in other solid fuels.
2 Estimated annual outturn.

Source: Department of Energy

Inland energy consumption



16 Index of output of the production industries[1]

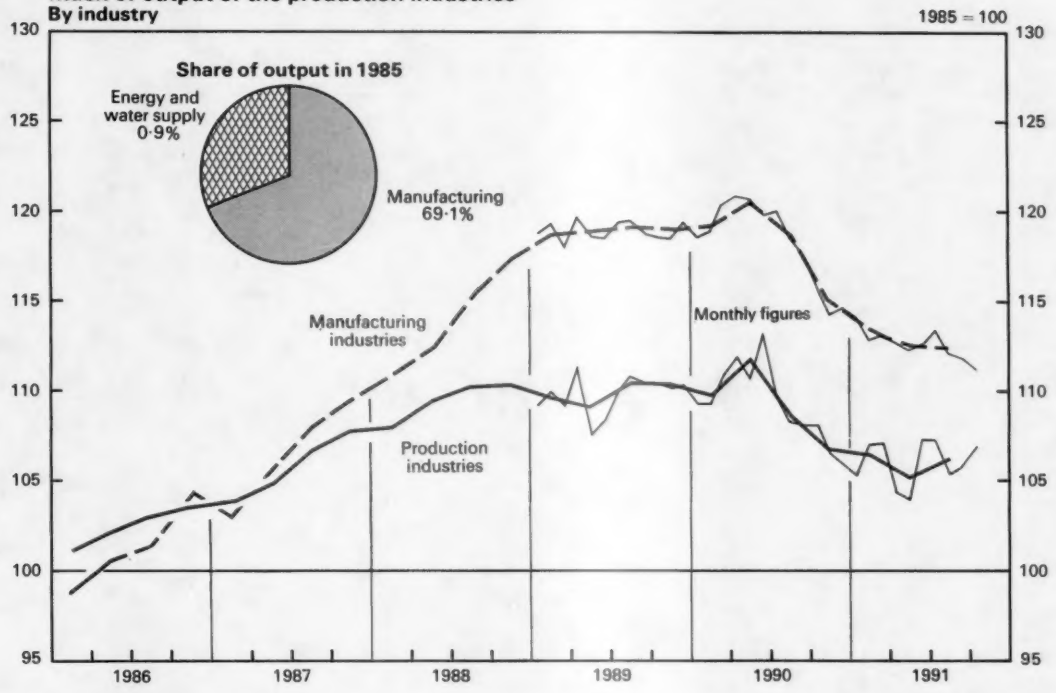
1985 = 100

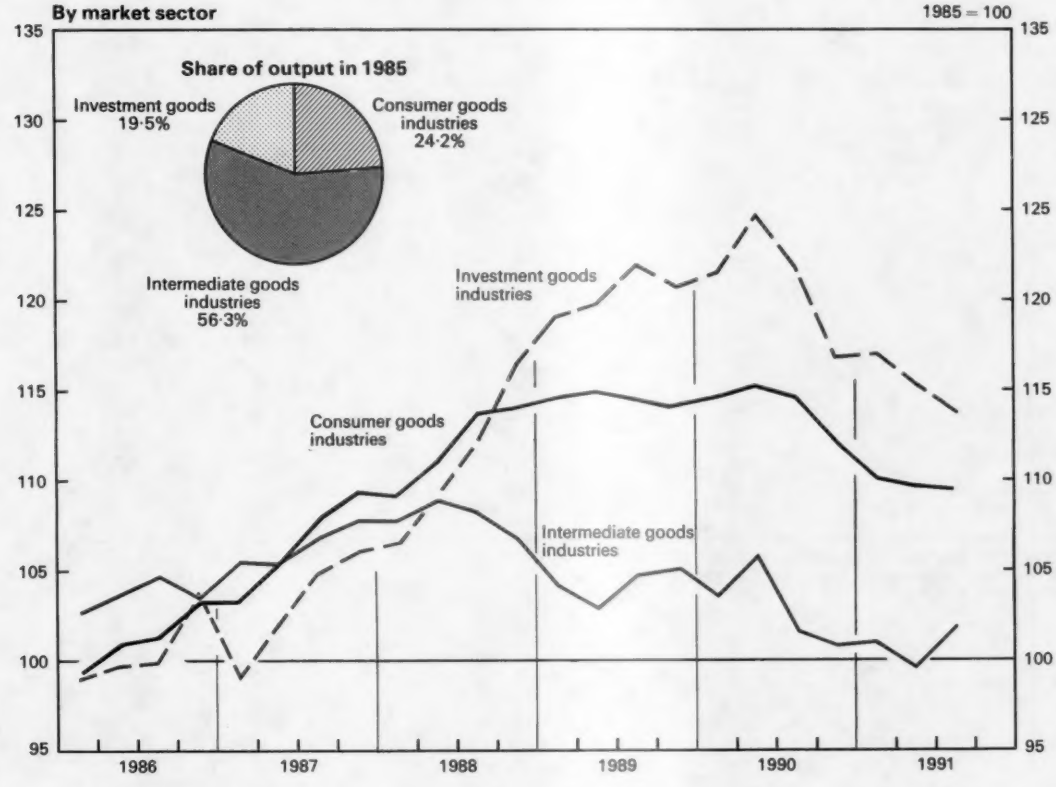
	Total production industries+	Energy and water supply	Total manufacturing industries+	By market sector		
				Consumer goods industries	Investment goods industries	Intermediate goods industries
1985 weights	*1 000*	*309*	*691*	*243*	*195*	*562*
	DVIM	DVIN	DVIS	DVJP	DVJV	DVJZ
1984	94.8	88.8	97.4	98.1	95.2	93.2
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	102.4	105.0	101.3	101.2	100.6	103.6
1987	105.7	103.9	106.6	106.4	103.0	106.4
1988	109.5	99.3	114.1	112.0	111.1	107.9
1989	109.9	89.6	118.9	114.5	120.4	104.2
1990	109.3	89.0†	118.4	114.0	121.4	103.1
1986 Q3	103.0	106.8	101.3	101.3	99.9	104.8
Q4	103.5	101.4	104.4	103.2	103.7	103.5
1987 Q1	103.7	105.2	103.0	103.2	99.0	105.5
Q2	104.8	102.9	105.6	105.4	102.1	105.4
Q3	106.7	103.6	108.1	107.8	104.8	106.9
Q4	107.8	103.8	109.6	109.3	106.1	107.8
1988 Q1	107.9	101.1	110.9	109.2	106.5	107.7
Q2	109.5	102.9	112.4	111.1	109.2	108.9
Q3	110.3	98.8	115.5	113.7	112.2	108.2
Q4	110.4	94.5	117.4	114.0	116.5	106.7
1989 Q1	109.6	89.1	118.7	114.6	119.1	104.1
Q2	109.1	87.1	118.9	114.9	119.8	102.9
Q3	110.5	90.8	119.2	114.5	122.0	104.7
Q4	110.4	91.4	118.9	114.2	120.9	105.1
1990 Q1	109.8	88.5	119.3	114.6	121.7	103.6
Q2	111.9†	92.7†	120.5†	115.2	124.9	106.0†
Q3	108.7	86.3	118.8	114.1	122.1†	101.8
Q4	106.8	88.6	115.0	112.2†	117.0	101.0
1991 Q1	106.5	91.1	113.3	110.3	117.0	101.1
Q2	105.3	88.9	112.6	110.0	115.4	99.8
Q3	106.2	92.5	112.4	109.6	113.9	102.1
1989 Jun	108.3	85.5	118.5	114.5	120.5	101.4
Jul	110.0	88.9	119.4	115.4	122.5	103.3
Aug	110.8	91.4	119.5	114.5	122.4	105.3
Sep	110.5	92.0	118.8	113.7	121.0	105.6
Oct	110.5	92.1	118.6	113.8	121.3	105.3
Nov	110.2	91.7	118.5	113.9	119.9	105.3
Dec	110.4	90.2	119.5	114.8	121.4	104.7
1990 Jan	109.3	88.7†	118.6	114.3	121.1	103.2†
Feb	109.4†	87.8	119.0	114.1	121.8	103.1
Mar	110.7	89.0	120.4	115.5	122.4	104.6
Apr	111.9	91.6	120.9	116.2	125.1	105.4
May	110.7	88.5	120.6	114.9	125.7	103.7
Jun	113.1	97.8	119.8	114.4	123.9†	108.7
Jul	109.6	86.3	120.0	114.5	124.6	102.3
Aug	108.4	85.4	118.7	114.0	122.3	101.1
Sep	108.2	87.1	117.6	113.8	119.2	102.0
Oct	108.1	90.2	116.1	113.8†	117.4	102.4
Nov	106.5	89.0	114.3	111.4	115.4	101.3
Dec	106.0	86.5	114.6†	111.5	118.1	99.4
1991 Jan	105.3	85.6	114.1	110.6	118.4	98.5
Feb	107.0	94.1	112.8	109.7	116.7	102.5
Mar	107.1	93.7	113.0	110.5	116.0	102.5
Apr	104.4	85.7	112.7	110.1	115.7	98.0
May	104.1	85.3	112.5	109.9	115.4	97.7
Jun	107.4	95.6	112.7	109.8	115.0	103.7
Jul	107.4	94.0	113.4	110.9	115.6	103.1
Aug	105.6	91.2	112.0	108.4	113.9	101.4
Sep	105.7	92.4	111.7	109.7	112.1	101.8
Oct	106.6	96.6	111.1	109.8	110.5	103.9
Nov	105.9	94.3	111.2	108.9	111.8	102.6

1 The figures contain, where appropriate, an adjustment for stock changes.

Source: Central Statistical Office

Index of output of the production industries





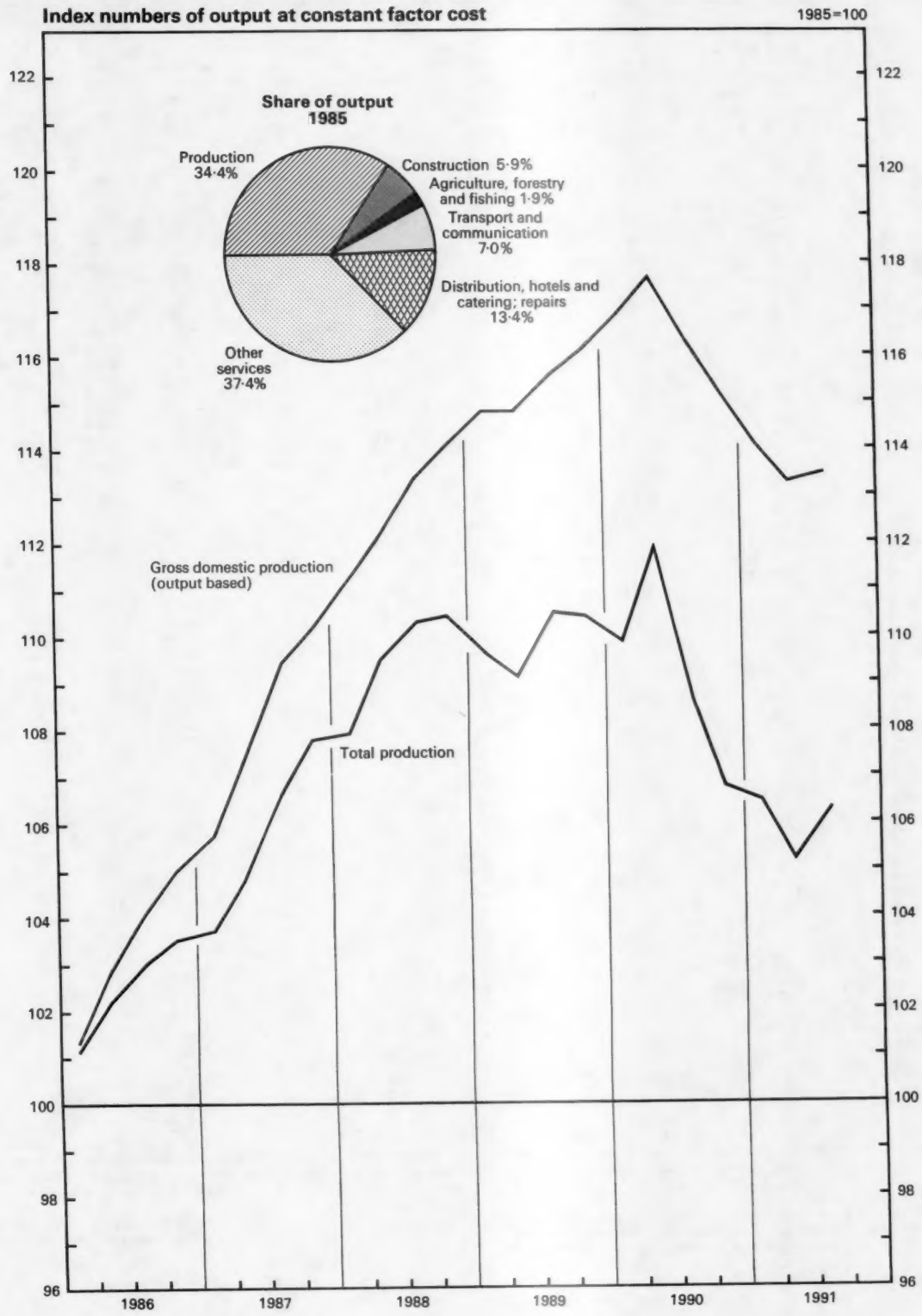
17 Index numbers of output at constant factor cost

1985 = 100

				Service industries				
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Production industries+[1]	Construction	Distribution; hotels and catering; repairs	Transport and communication	Other services	Total services	Gross domestic product (output based);
1985 weights	*19*	*344*	*59*	*134*	*70*	*374*	*578*	*1 000*
	CKAP		DVJO	CKAQ	CKAR	CKAS	CKCE	DIGW
1982	92.3	91.4	89.4	87.6	89.0	91.8	90.5	91.1
1983	87.3	94.7	95.1	91.5	91.6	94.5	93.4	94.1
1984	104.7	94.8	99.6	96.2	96.1	97.5	97.0	96.7
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	97.1	102.4	104.5	104.6	104.3	103.6	103.9	103.3
1987	97.9	105.7	112.7	111.4	112.5	108.1	109.4	108.1
1988	97.4	109.5	122.9	117.9	118.5	111.8	114.0	112.7
1989	101.2	109.9	130.4	121.8	125.3	114.3	117.4	115.3
1990	104.4	109.3	131.8	123.1†	128.1†	116.7	119.6†	116.5†
1985 Q4	99	99.9	100.7	101	101	101	101.0	100.6
1986 Q1	98	101.1	99.2	101	102	102	101.8	101.3
Q2	97	102.2	104.5	104	103	103	103.2	102.8
Q3	97	103.0	106.1	106	105	105	104.8	104.1
Q4	97	103.5	108.2	107	108	105	105.8	105.0
1987 Q1	98	103.7	111.3	108	107	106	106.6	105.7
Q2	98	104.8	109.3	111	113	107	108.9	107.3
Q3	98	106.7	113.0	112	115	110	110.9	109.4
Q4	98	107.8	117.5	114	115	109	111.0	110.1
1988 Q1	97	107.9	122.1	116	118	110	112.5	111.2
Q2	96	109.5	121.5	117	117	111	113.2	112.1
Q3	98	110.3	122.1	119	118	113	114.8	113.4
Q4	98	110.4	126.0	120	121	113	115.6	114.1
1989 Q1	100	109.6	131.7	121	123	114	116.5	114.8
Q2	101	109.1	131.0	122	125	114	116.9	114.8
Q3	102	110.5	128.8	122	127	115	117.7	115.6
Q4	102	110.4	130.2	122	127	115	118.4	116.1
1990 Q1	103	109.8	135.1	124	129	116	119.6	116.9
Q2	105	111.9	133.0	124	129	117	119.9	117.7
Q3	105	108.7	131.0	123	128	117	119.6	116.3
Q4	104	106.8	128.0	121	127	117	119.3	115.3
1991 Q1	104	106.5	124.9	120	122	116	117.9	114.1
Q2	102	105.3	120.7	119	123	116	117.7	113.3
Q3	102	106.2	118.6	120	123	116	117.7	113.5
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year								
1986 Q2	*-3.3*	*0.5*	*4.4*	*4.1*	*3.7*	*3.3*	*3.5*	*2.4*
Q3	*-2.7*	*2.3*	*7.5*	*5.3*	*4.3*	*4.7*	*4.8*	*3.9*
Q4	*-2.1*	*3.6*	*7.4*	*6.5*	*6.7*	*3.8*	*4.7*	*4.4*
1987 Q1	*0.3*	*2.5*	*12.2*	*6.7*	*5.4*	*3.8*	*4.7*	*4.3*
Q2	*1.4*	*2.5*	*4.6*	*6.6*	*9.6*	*4.5*	*5.6*	*4.4*
Q3	*1.0*	*3.6*	*6.5*	*6.3*	*10.1*	*4.8*	*5.8*	*5.0*
Q4	*0.7*	*4.2*	*8.6*	*6.2*	*6.4*	*4.2*	*4.9*	*4.8*
1988 Q1	*-0.9*	*4.0*	*9.7*	*7.1*	*9.6*	*4.2*	*5.6*	*5.2*
Q2	*-1.6*	*4.5*	*11.2*	*5.3*	*3.5*	*3.6*	*4.0*	*4.5*
Q3	*-*	*3.4*	*8.1*	*5.8*	*2.7*	*2.8*	*3.5*	*3.7*
Q4	*0.6*	*2.4*	*7.3*	*5.5*	*5.8*	*3.3*	*4.1*	*3.7*
1989 Q1	*2.6*	*1.6*	*7.9*	*4.6*	*4.5*	*3.0*	*3.6*	*3.2*
Q2	*4.7*	*-0.4*	*7.9*	*4.2*	*6.9*	*2.2*	*3.2*	*2.4*
Q3	*4.1*	*0.1*	*5.4*	*2.5*	*7.2*	*1.7*	*2.6*	*2.0*
Q4	*4.2*	*-*	*3.3*	*1.8*	*4.5*	*2.2*	*2.4*	*1.7*
1990 Q1	*3.8*	*0.2*	*2.6*	*2.2*	*4.9*	*2.3*	*2.6*	*1.8*
Q2	*4.0*	*2.6*	*1.5*	*2.2*	*3.2*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.5*
Q3	*3.1*	*-1.6*	*1.7*	*0.9*	*0.8*	*2.0*	*1.6*	*0.6*
Q4	*1.8*	*-3.2*	*-1.7*	*-0.9*	*0.3*	*1.5*	*0.7*	*-0.7*
1991 Q1	*0.6*	*-3.0*	*-7.6*	*-2.8*	*-5.5*	*-*	*-1.4*	*-2.3*
Q2	*-2.7*	*-5.9*	*-9.2*	*-3.8*	*-4.3*	*-0.6*	*-1.9*	*-3.7*
Q3	*-2.9*	*-2.3*	*-9.5*	*-2.4*	*-3.5*	*-0.9*	*-1.6*	*-2.4*

1 The latest data for the index of production are presented in Table 16. The figures given in this table are consistent with the figures for the output measure of gross domestic product.

Source: Central Statistical Office


Index numbers of output at constant factor cost
1985=100
Share of output
1985
Production
34·4%
Construction 5·9%
Agriculture, forestry
and fishing 1·9%
Transport and
communication
7·0%
Distribution, hotels and
catering; repairs
13·4%
Other
services
37·4%
Gross domestic production
(output based)
Total production
122
120
118
116
114
112
110
108
106
104
102
100
98
96
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991

18 Engineering and construction: output and orders

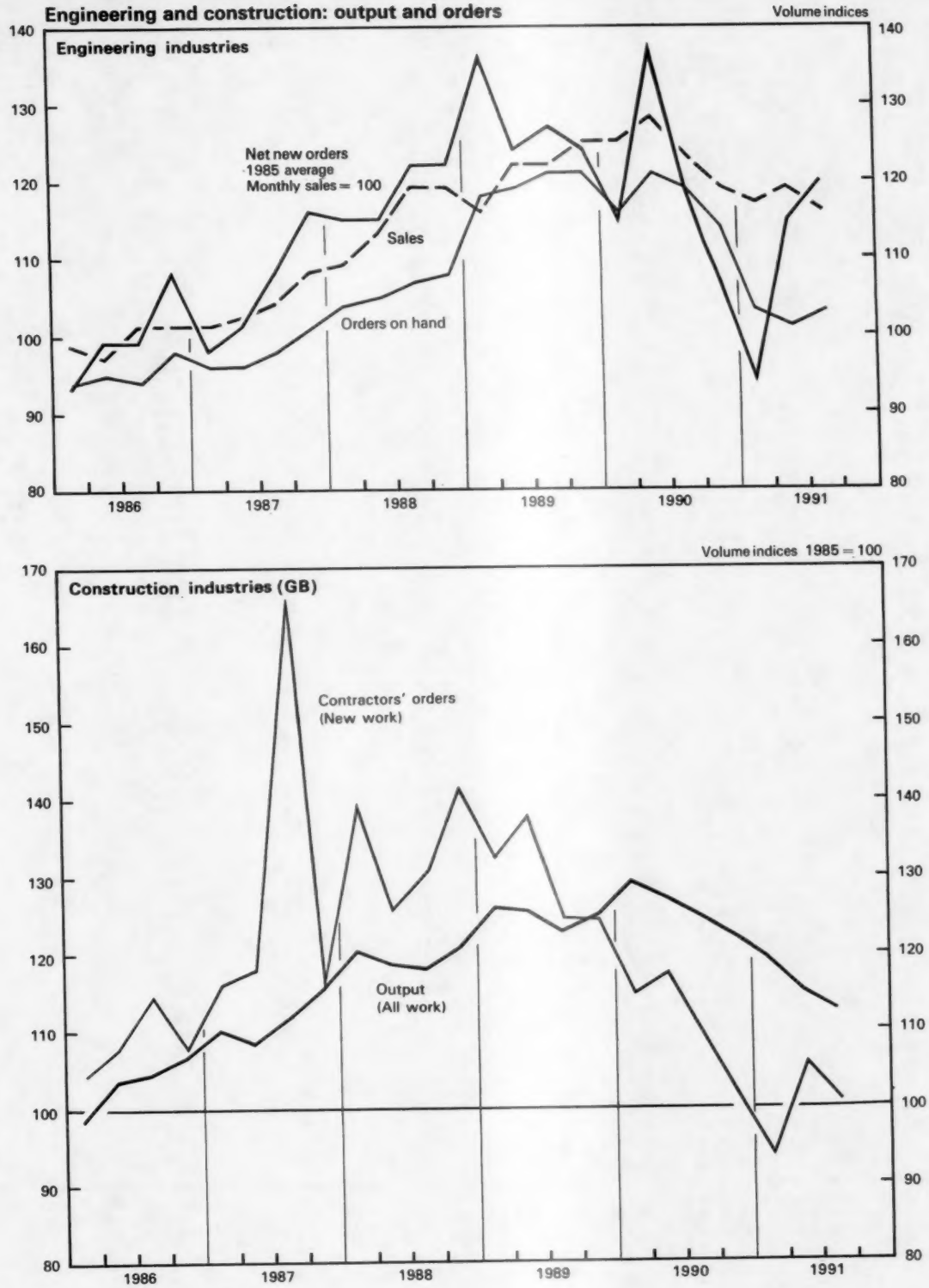
Volume index numbers

	Engineering industries[1]							Construction (GB)	
	Home market		Export		Total				
	Orders on hand end of period (average 1985 = 100)	New orders[2] (1985 average monthly sales = 100)	Orders on hand end of period (average 1985 = 100)	New orders[2] (1985 average monthly sales = 100)	Sales[2] (1985 average monthly sales = 100)	Orders on hand end of period (average 1985 =100)	New orders[2] (1985 average monthly sales = 100)	Gross output+[3] (1985 = 100)	Orders received (1985 = 100)
	FEAV	FEAN	FEAX	FEAP	FEAJ	DKCJ	FEAL	FEAQ	FEAZ
1986	97	99	99	99	100	98	99	103.3	108.2
1987	103	105	98	106	104	101	106	111.4	128.8[4]
1988	109	115	107	125	115	108	118	119.5	134.0
1989	120	121	123	142	121	121	128	124.5	129.6
1990	110	112	120	136	123	114	120	125.7	110.6
1987 Q3	98	108	97	107	104	98	108	111.7	165.8[4]
Q4	103	116	98	114	108	101	116	115.5	116.0
1988 Q1	105	112	103	122	109	104	115	120.3	138.7
Q2	106	113	103	120	113	105	115	118.8	125.7
Q3	109	120	103	127	119	107	122	118.0	130.2
Q4	109	117	107	131	119	108	122	120.9	141.4
1989 Q1	119	131	117	148	116	118	136	125.9	132.3
Q2	120	121	117	131	122	119	124	125.2	137.8
Q3	121	117	123	148	122	121	127	122.6	124.1
Q4	120	116	123	141	125	121	124	124.5	124.2
1990 Q1	116	110	118	126	125	116	115	129.1	114.8
Q2	119	127	126	162	128	121	138	127.0	117.1
Q3	117	114	123	128	123	119	118†	124.7	109.2
Q4	110	98	120	128	118†	114	107	122.1	101.5
1991 Q1	102†	92	104	99	117	103	94	118.9	93.7
Q2	97	101†	106	141†	118	101	114	115.1	105.7
Q3	99	108	110	145	116	103	120	112.7	102.4†
1989 May	121	100	117	121	119	119	107	..	127.2
Jun	120	112	117	130	121	119	117	..	143.8
Jul	120	117	118	139	121	119	124	..	114.9
Aug	121	120	122	164	122	121	134	..	115.3
Sep	121	115	123	142	123	121	124	..	142.1
Oct	120	115	123	139	123	121	122	..	131.8
Nov	121	116	124	145	123	122	125	..	123.1
Dec	120	119	123	138	129	121	125	..	117.5
1990 Jan	117	102	120	114	122	118	106	..	118.1
Feb	118	124	119	133	125	119	127	..	112.7
Mar	116	105	118	132	128	116	114	..	113.5
Apr	120	144	121	163	128	120	150	..	130.9
May	118	114	122	153	127	120	126	..	109.4
Jun	119	122	126	169	128	121	137	..	111.1
Jul	119	119	125	127	123	121	122	..	107.7
Aug	116	100	122	110	120	118	103	..	107.9
Sep	117	123	123	148	125	119	131	..	111.8
Oct	116	100	124	138	117	119	112	..	117.1
Nov	114	102	122	122†	117	117	109	..	96.1
Dec	110	91	120	123	122	114	101	..	91.3
1991 Jan	107	91	109	60	118	108	81	..	103.5
Feb	105	94	107	118	116	106	102	..	86.7
Mar	102†	90†	104	119	117†	103	99†	..	90.8
Apr	101	108	106†	140	118	103	118	..	92.0
May	99	96	104	126	115	101	105	..	114.0
Jun	97	101	106	157	120	101	119	..	111.1
Jul	100	119	108	146	114	103	127	..	104.4
Aug	101	112	108	139	115	104	121	..	104.9
Sep	99	92	110	151	117	103	111	..	97.9†
Oct	100	107	110	132	109	104	115	..	100.8
Nov	98	91	113	158	113	104	112	..	106.8

1 Mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering (SIC classes 32, 33, 34 and 37).
2 Net of cancellations.
3 This index is based on a gross output series which includes repair and maintenance estimates, unrecorded output by self-employed workers and small firms and output by the direct labour departments of the public sector.
4 Includes the Channel Tunnel project. Excluding the project, the level of orders would have been 137.4 in July 1987, 134.6 in third quarter 1987 and 121.0 in 1987 as a whole.

Sources: Central Statistical Office; Department of the Environment

Engineering and construction: output and orders

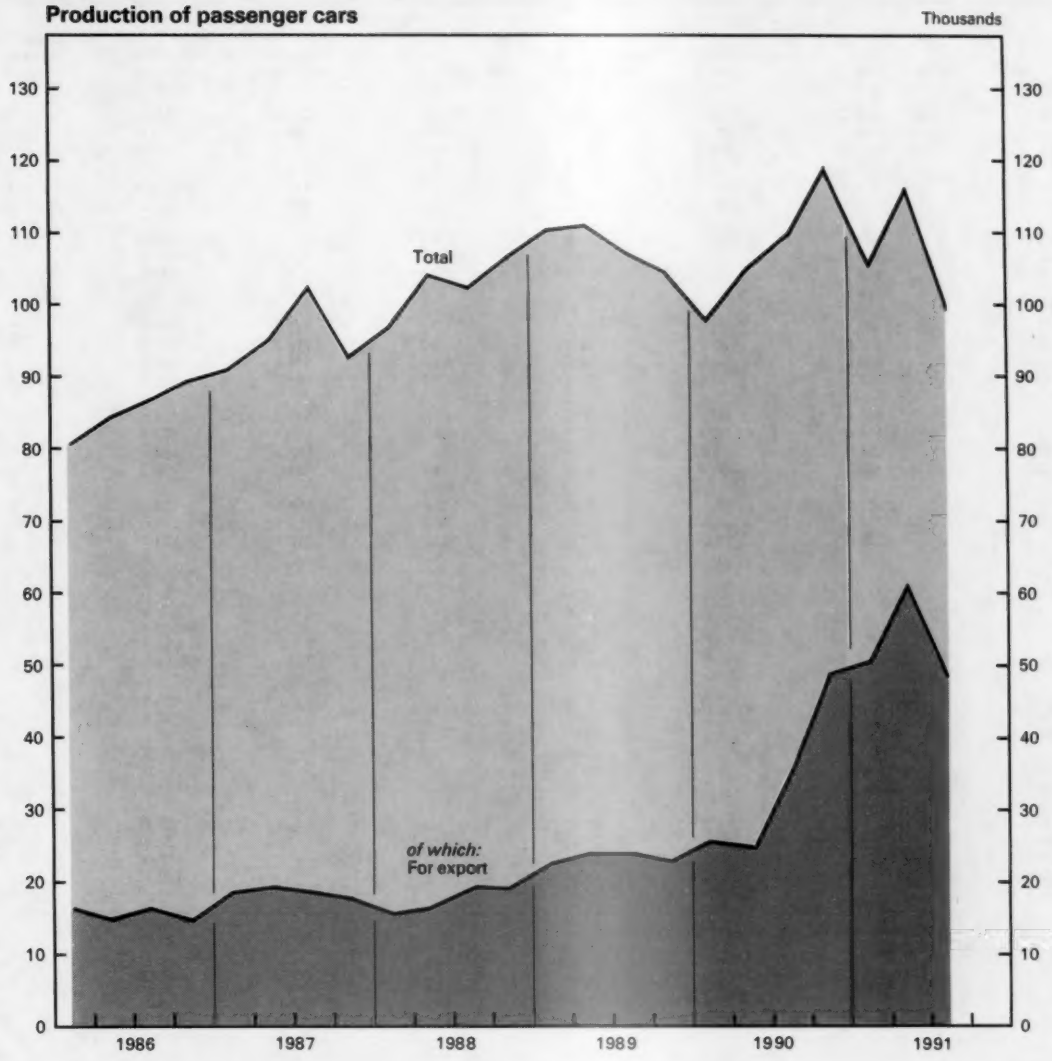


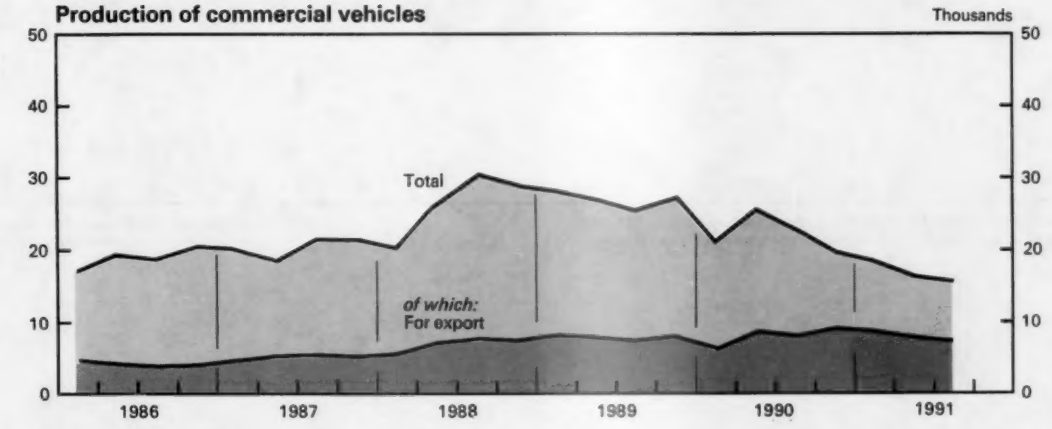
19 Motor vehicle production[1] and steel production and consumption

	Passenger cars+		Commercial vehicles+		Crude steel production[2] (thousand tonnes)	Finished steel consumption (thousand tonnes)
	Total production (thousands)	Of which for export (thousands)	Total production (thousands)	Of which for export (thousands)		
	FFAO	FFAP	FFAQ	FFAR	FFAM	FFAN
1980	77.0	29.1	32.4	13.0	11 387	12 770
1981	79.6	25.4	19.1	9.5	15 308	12 440
1982	74.0	18.8	22.4	7.7	13 644	12 240
1983	87.0	19.8	20.4	5.2	14 933	11 510
1984	75.7	16.0	18.7	4.2	15 076	11 340
1985	87.3	17.3	22.2	5.5	15 716	11 560
1986	84.9	15.6	19.1	4.1	14 723	11 840
1987	95.2	18.9	20.6	5.1	17 414	12 330
1988	102.2	17.8	26.4	7.0	18 950	14 480
1989	108.3	23.4	27.2	8.0	18 740	14 700
1990	108.0	33.8	22.5	8.0	17 841	14 070
1991	103.1	50.5	18.1	9.1	..	..
1987 Q2	94.5	19.7	18.6	5.1	4 392.0	3 030
Q3	102.5	18.9	21.5	5.2	4 673.0	3 260
Q4	92.7	17.8	21.6	5.2	4 672.0	3 170
1988 Q1	96.3	15.8	20.2	5.5	4 751.0	3 580
Q2	104.1	16.8	26.2	7.1	4 694.0	3 630
Q3	102.0	19.4	30.4	7.7	4 675.0	3 570
Q4	106.5	19.3	29.0	7.8	4 727.3	3 700
1989 Q1	110.3	22.9	28.4	8.1	4 854.0	3 670
Q2	111.1	24.0	27.2	7.9	4 740.6	3 910
Q3	107.0	24.0	25.6	7.8	4 912.0	3 660
Q4	104.6	22.7	27.6	8.0	4 282.6	3 530
1990 Q1	97.8	25.9	21.3	6.4	4 539.8	3 600
Q2	105.1	24.9	25.8	8.4	4 543.9	3 680
Q3	109.8	35.3	23.1	8.1	4 758.5	3 460
Q4	119.1	49.1	19.9	9.0	4 075.7	3 330
1991 Q1	104.9†	49.6†	18.6	8.9	3 912.8	3 290
Q2	115.6	60.3	16.2	7.9†	4 267.5	2 980
Q3	98.4	47.4	15.7	7.2	4 224.6	2 920
Q4	93.5	44.4	21.9	12.4	..	..
1989 Oct	107.6	22.0	30.0	9.0	1 257.6	..
Nov	99.8	22.8	24.0	7.2	1 651.0*	..
Dec	106.5	23.4	28.8	7.9	1 382.8	..
1990 Jan	107.9	29.7	25.8	7.8	1 829.0*	..
Feb	89.6	23.8	15.0	4.4	1 344.0	..
Mar	95.8	24.2	23.0	6.9	1 366.8	..
Apr	114.1	26.1	26.8	8.7	1 419.2	..
May	103.5	24.0	26.5	9.0	1 769.5*	..
Jun	97.7	24.6	24.3	7.6	1 355.2	..
Jul	110.8	34.5	26.8	8.4	1 533.2	..
Aug	104.5	32.9	21.1	8.4	1 836.5*	..
Sep	114.3	38.6	21.5	7.6	1 388.8	..
Oct	125.3	49.1	22.3	9.8	1 630.5*	..
Nov	112.3	47.2	18.8	8.3	1 284.0	..
Dec	119.7	51.1	18.5	8.7	1 161.2	..
1991 Jan	118.8†	54.9†	20.4	10.3†	1 554.0*	..
Feb	99.4	48.7	17.9	8.5	1 148.8	..
Mar	96.5	45.3	17.4	7.8	1 210.0	..
Apr	112.5	55.7	17.0	8.6	1 254.0	..
May	123.4	67.6	16.5†	7.9	1 687.5*	..
Jun	110.8	57.8	15.1	7.3	1 326.0	..
Jul	127.1	56.8	17.4	7.6	1 579.0*	..
Aug	74.2	37.1	13.6	6.9	1 366.0	..
Sep	93.9	48.3	16.1	7.1	1 277.2	..
Oct	88.7	42.4	20.3	10.7	1 618.5*	..
Nov	90.2	41.9	22.6	13.4	1 252.8†	..
Dec	101.5	49.0	22.8	13.1	1 236.8[3]	..

1 Annual and quarterly figures are monthly averages.
2 The totals are for 'usable steel' in accordance with the system used by the EC and the International Iron and Steel Institute.
3 Provisional

Sources: Central Statistical Office; Department of Trade and Industry


Production of passenger cars
Thousands
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Total
of which:
For export
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991


Production of commercial vehicles
Thousands
50
40
30
20
10
0
Total
of which:
For export
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991

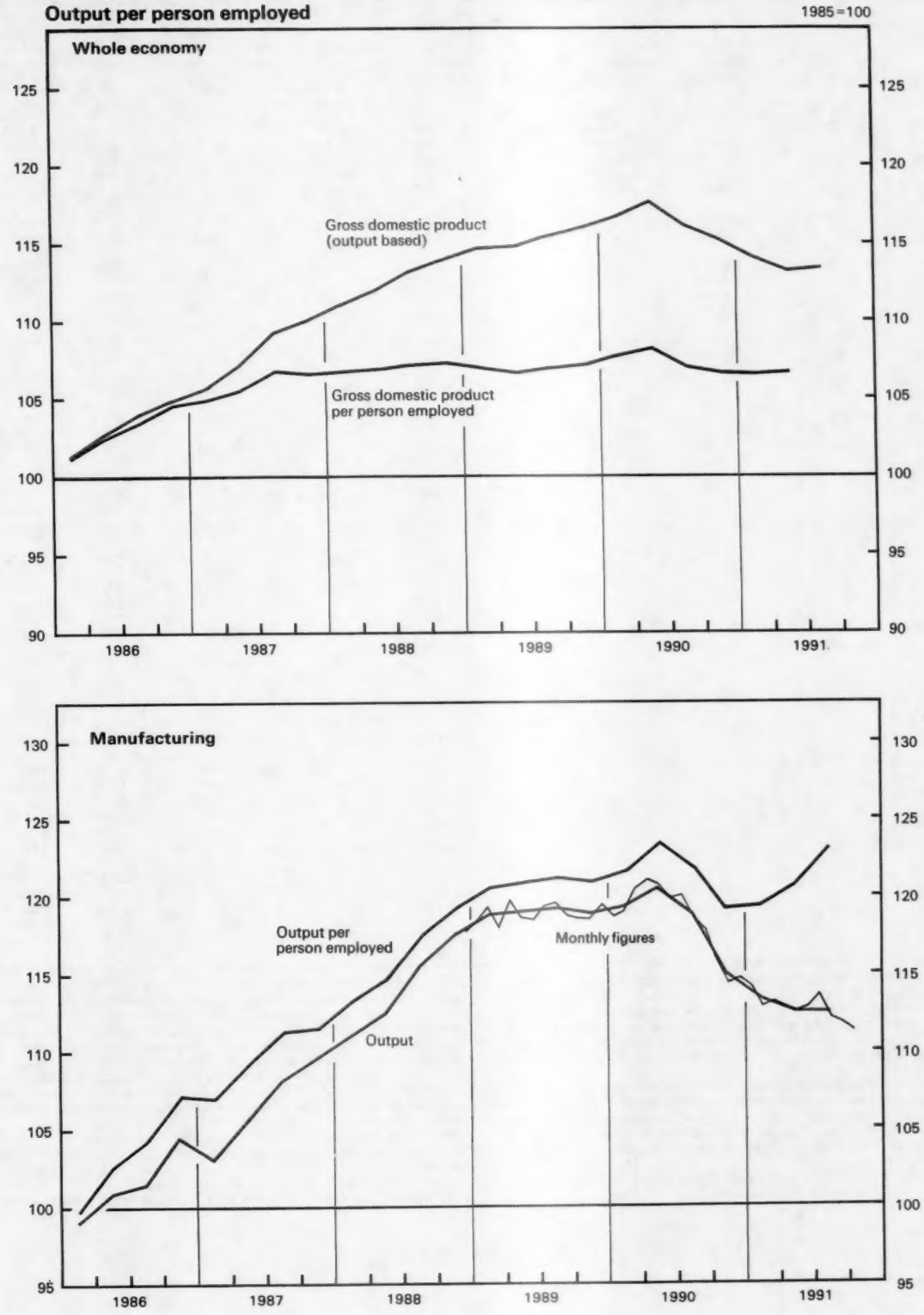
20 Output per person employed

1985 = 100

	Employed labour force[1]			Output per person employed[2]			Output per hour in manufacturing industries
	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries	
	DMBC	DMBK	DMBD	DMBE	CAIW	DMBF	DMBH
1986	100.1	97.3	97.9	103.2	105.3	103.5	103.8
1987	101.9	96.1	97.0	106.1	110.1	109.8	109.5
1988	105.2	96.7	98.2	107.1	113.2	116.2	115.2
1989	107.8	96.7	98.5	107.0	113.7	120.8	120.4
1990	108.4	95.5	97.4	107.5	114.4	121.5	120.9
1988 Q1	104.1	96.6	97.9	106.8	111.7	113.3	112.5
Q2	104.8	96.7	98.1	107.0	113.3	114.6	113.5
Q3	105.7	96.7	98.3	107.3	114.0	117.5	116.6
Q4	106.3	96.9	98.4	107.4	113.9	119.3	118.1
1989 Q1	107.1	96.9	98.6	107.1	113.1	120.5	119.9
Q2	107.6	96.7	98.5	106.7	112.8	120.8	120.3
Q3	108.0	96.6	98.5	107.0	114.4	121.1	120.7
Q4	108.3	96.4	98.3	107.2	114.5	120.9	120.7
1990 Q1	108.4	96.1	98.1	107.8	114.2	121.6	121.2
Q2	108.6	95.9	97.7	108.3	116.7	123.3	122.6
Q3	108.6	95.5	97.4	107.1	113.9†	121.9	121.1†
Q4	108.0	94.6	96.5	106.7	113.0	119.2	118.8
1991 Q1	107.1	93.1	94.9	106.6	114.4	119.4	120.3
Q2	106.2	91.5	93.2	106.7	115.1	120.9	121.8
Q3	105.4	90.0	91.4	107.7	118.1	123.0†	123.8
1990 Jul	..	..	97.7	..	..	122.9	122.3†
Aug	..	..	97.4	..	..	121.8	121.1
Sep	..	..	97.2	..	..	120.9†	120.1
Oct	..	..	97.0	..	..	119.7	119.1
Nov	..	..	96.6	..	..	118.3	118.0
Dec	..	..	95.9	..	..	119.5	119.3
1991 Jan	..	..	95.6	..	..	119.4	119.7
Feb	..	..	95.0	..	..	118.7	119.9
Mar	..	..	94.2	..	..	120.0	121.2
Apr	..	..	93.9	..	..	120.0	121.3
May	..	..	93.2	..	..	120.8	121.8
Jun	..	..	92.5	..	..	121.8	122.4
Jul	..	..	91.9	..	..	123.4	124.1
Aug	..	..	91.3	..	..	122.7	123.5
Sep	..	..	90.9	..	..	122.9	123.8
Oct	..	..	90.6	..	..	122.7	123.8
Nov	..	..	90.2	..	..	123.2	124.1
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year							
1988 Q1	*3.4*	*0.8*	*1.4*	*1.8*	*3.2*	*6.2*	*5.3*
Q2	*3.3*	*0.8*	*1.3*	*1.2*	*3.7*	*5.0*	*4.5*
Q3	*3.3*	*0.6*	*1.1*	*0.4*	*2.8*	*5.6*	*5.1*
Q4	*3.0*	*0.6*	*0.9*	*0.7*	*1.8*	*6.2*	*5.7*
1989 Q1	*2.9*	*0.3*	*0.7*	*0.3*	*1.2*	*6.4*	*6.6*
Q2	*2.7*	*-*	*0.4*	*-0.3*	*-0.4*	*5.4*	*6.0*
Q3	*2.2*	*-0.2*	*0.2*	*-0.2*	*0.3*	*3.1*	*3.5*
Q4	*1.9*	*-0.5*	*-0.1*	*-0.2*	*0.5*	*1.3*	*2.2*
1990 Q1	*1.2*	*-0.8*	*-0.5*	*0.6*	*1.0*	*1.0*	*1.1*
Q2	*0.9*	*-0.9*	*-0.8*	*1.6*	*3.5†*	*2.1*	*2.0†*
Q3	*0.6*	*-1.1*	*-1.1*	*-*	*-0.4*	*0.7*	*0.4*
Q4	*-0.3*	*-1.9*	*-1.9*	*-0.4*	*-1.3*	*-1.4*	*-1.6*
1991 Q1	*-1.2*	*-3.2*	*-3.2*	*-1.1*	*0.1*	*-1.9†*	*-0.7*
Q2	*-2.2*	*-4.6*	*-4.6*	*-1.5*	*-1.4*	*-2.0*	*-0.7*
Q3	*-2.9*	*-5.8*	*-6.2*	*0.6*	*3.7*	*0.9*	*2.2*

1 Comprises employees in employment, the self-employed and HM Forces.
2 The ratios do not take into account part-time working or hours of work.

Sources: Department of Employment; Central Statistical Office


Output per person employed
1985=100
Whole economy
125
120
115
110
105
100
95
90
Gross domestic product
(output based)
Gross domestic product
per person employed
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
Manufacturing
130
125
120
115
110
105
100
95
Output per
person employed
Output
Monthly figures
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991

21 National employment and unemployment [1]

	Workforce[2,3] (thousands)	Workforce in employment[2,3,4] (thousands)	Employees in employment[2,3,4] (thousands)	Unemployed[5] + Total (thousands)	Unemployed[5] + Percentage of workforce[6]	Vacancies at job centres+[7] (thousands)	Employees in employment (GB) (thousands) Manufacturing industry	Employees in employment (GB) (thousands) Production industry	Total unemployed[5] (thousands) (NSA)
	DYDD	DYDC	BCAJ	BCJD	BCJE	DPCB	BCHK	DYCP	BCJA
1985	27 743	24 530	21 414	3 027.9	*10.9*	162.1	5 269	5 851	3 271.3
1986	27 877	24 559	21 379	3 097.9	*11.1*	188.8	5 138	5 673	3 289.1
1987	28 077	25 084	21 586	2 806.5	*10.0*	235.4	5 068	5 567	2 953.4
1988	28 347	25 922	22 266	2 274.9	*8.1*	248.7	5 109	5 587	2 370.4
1989	28 486	26 693	22 670	1 784.4	*6.3*	219.5	5 101	5 558	1 798.7
1990	28 509	26 889	22 864	1 661.7	*5.8*	173.7	5 068	5 511	1 664.5
1991	28 476†	26 172†	22 196†	2 227.1	..	..	4 780	5 217	2 237.9
1989 Q1	28 490	26 584	22 635	1 981.6	*7.0*	228.8	5 115	5 582	2 074.3
Q2	28 486	26 693	22 670	1 846.8	*6.5*	220.3	5 101	5 558	1 883.6
Q3	28 454	26 767	22 728	1 766.2	*6.2*	219.0	5 109	5 557	1 771.4
Q4	28 482	26 844	22 814	1 670.4	*5.9*	209.9	5 098	5 547	1 635.8
1990 Q1	28 436	26 828	22 802	1 615.8	*5.7*	197.9	5 081	5 528	1 687.0
Q2	28 509	26 889	22 864	1 607.0	*5.6*†	191.8	5 068	5 511	1 626.3
Q3	28 486	26 813	22 799	1 632.1	*5.7*	165.9	5 041	5 484	1 623.6
Q4	28 496	26 651	22 625	1 704.8	*6.0*	139.1	4 969	5 412	1 670.6
1991 Q1	28 491	26 398	22 375	1 891.6	*6.6*	142.9	4 872	5 312	1 959.7
Q2	28 476†	26 172†	22 196†	2 173.6	*7.6*	110.9	4 780	5 217	2 198.5
Q3	28 403	25 940	21 982	2 369.0	*8.3*	105.7	4 693	5 125	2 367.5
Q4	..	..	..	2 474.1	*8.7*	..	..	..	2 426.0
1989 Oct	..	..	..	1 670.4	*5.9*	215.3	5 100	5 549	1 635.8
Nov	..	..	..	1 651.1	*5.8*	212.7	5 101	5 550	1 612.4
Dec	..	..	..	1 636.1	*5.8*	201.7	5 098	5 547	1 639.0
1990 Jan	..	..	..	1 615.8	*5.7*	200.2	5 096	5 546	1 687.0
Feb	..	..	..	1 614.0	*5.7*	197.1	5 086	5 535	1 675.7
Mar	..	..	..	1 606.6	*5.6*	196.4	5 081	5 528	1 646.6
Apr	..	..	..	1 607.0	*5.7*	197.1	5 072	5 520	1 626.3
May	..	..	..	1 610.9	*5.7*	193.9	5 067	5 514	1 578.5
Jun	..	..	..	1 618.4	*5.7*	184.3	5 068	5 511	1 555.6
Jul	..	..	..	1 632.1	*5.7*	171.9	5 065	5 511	1 623.6
Aug	..	..	..	1 655.3	*5.8*	166.3	5 053	5 499	1 657.8
Sep	..	..	..	1 670.5	*5.9*	159.4	5 041	5 484	1 673.9
Oct	..	..	..	1 704.8	*6.0*	145.5	5 028	5 473	1 670.6
Nov	..	..	..	1 763.1	*6.2*	138.2	5 007	5 452	1 728.1
Dec	..	..	..	1 842.3	*6.5*	133.5	4 969	5 412	1 850.4
1991 Jan	..	..	..	1 891.6	*6.7*	143.6	4 949	5 394	1 959.7
Feb	..	..	..	1 979.8	*7.0*	143.6	4 917	5 361	2 045.4
Mar	..	..	..	2 091.0	*7.4*	141.5	4 872	5 312	2 142.1
Apr	..	..	..	2 173.6	*7.6*	121.8	4 859	5 297	2 198.5
May	..	..	..	2 241.3	*7.9*	109.3	4 816	5 256	2 213.8
Jun	..	..	..	2 300.3	*8.1*	101.5	4 780	5 217	2 241.0
Jul	..	..	..	2 369.0	*8.3*	104.0	4 747	5 189	2 367.5
Aug	..	..	..	2 424.9	*8.5*	106.6	4 711	5 152	2 435.1
Sep	..	..	..	2 457.2	*8.6*	106.5	4 693	5 125	2 450.7
Oct	..	..	..	2 474.1	*8.7*	103.5	4 673	5 107	2 426.0
Nov	..	..	..	2 514.9†	*8.8*	109.7	4 653	5 086	2 471.8
Dec	..	..	..	2 546.0	*9.0*	123.7	..	..	2 551.7

1 Unemployment figures do not include students registered for temporary employment during a current vacation.

2 The workforce consists of the workforce in employment and the unemployed (claimants); the workforce in employment comprises employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes. See *Employment Gazette* August 1988, page S6.

3 Estimates of employees in employment for periods after September 1989 and subsequent months include an allowance based on the Labour Force Survey to compensate for persistent undercounting in the regular sample enquiries (see article on page 175 of *Employment Gazette*, April 1991). For all dates, individuals with two jobs as employees of different employers are counted twice.

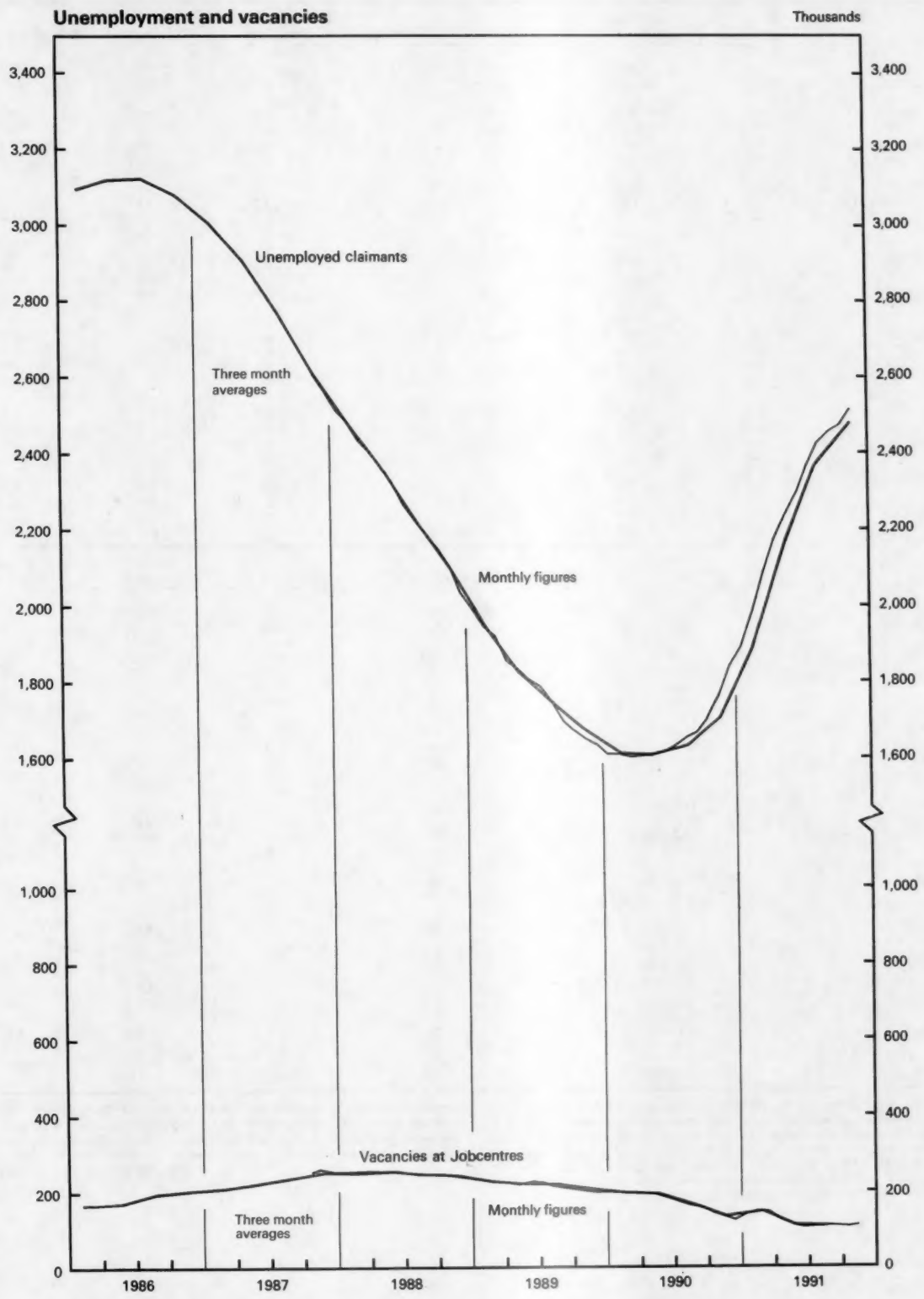
4 Annual estimates relate to mid-year. Figures for the four quarters relate to March, June, September and December.

5 Unadjusted unemployment figures have been affected by changes in the coverage. The seasonally adjusted figures however, as given in this table, are estimated on the current basis, allowing for the discontinuities, and are therefore recommended for the purposes of assessing trends. The seasonally adjusted figures now relate only to claimants aged 18 or over in order to maintain the consistent series, available back to 1971 (1974 for the regions), allowing for the effect of the change in benefit regulations for under 18 year olds from September 1988. (See page 660 of the December 1988 *Employment Gazette*. See also page 422 of the October 1986 edition for the list of previous discontinuities taken into account.)
Note: Quarter figures relate to January, April, July and October.

6 The denominator used to calculate unemployment rates is the workforce - see footnote 2.

7 Vacancies notified to job centres and remaining unfilled.
Note: Quarter figures relate to the average of the three months in each quarter.

Source: Department of Employment


Unemployment and vacancies
Thousands
3,400
3,200
3,000
2,800
2,600
2,400
2,200
2,000
1,800
1,600
1,000
800
600
400
200
0
Unemployed claimants
Three month averages
Monthly figures
Vacancies at Jobcentres
Three month averages
Monthly figures
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991

22 Regional unemployment rates [1]

Percentages

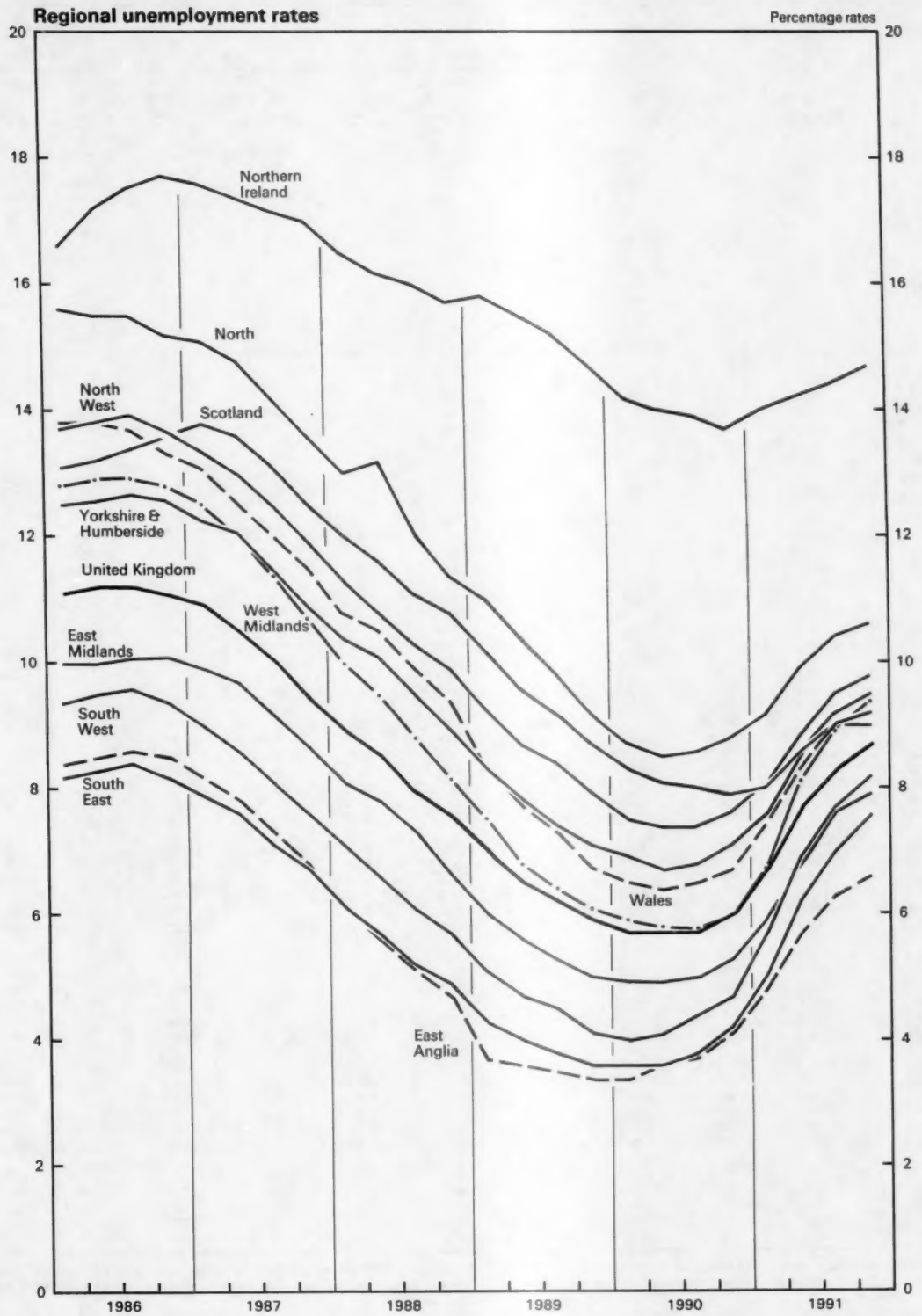
	North	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South West	West Midlands
	DPBH	DPBI	DPBJ	DPBK	DPBL	DPBM	DPBN
1985 Q4	15.6	12.2	9.9	8.2	8.1	9.4	12.8
1986 Q1	15.6	12.5	10.0	8.4	8.2	9.4	12.8
Q2	15.5	12.6	10.0	8.5	8.3	9.5	12.9
Q3	15.5	12.7	10.1	8.6	8.4	9.6	12.9
Q4	15.2	12.6	10.1	8.5	8.2	9.4	12.8
1987 Q1	15.1	12.3	9.9	8.2	7.9	9.0	12.5
Q2	14.8	12.1	9.7	7.8	7.6	8.6	12.0
Q3	14.2	11.5	9.2	7.3	7.1	8.1	11.4
Q4	13.6	10.9	8.7	6.8	6.7	7.6	10.7
1988 Q1	13.0	10.4	8.1	6.1	6.1	7.1	10.0
Q2	13.2	10.1	7.8	5.6	5.7	6.6	9.5
Q3	12.0	9.5	7.3	5.1	5.2	6.1	8.8
Q4	11.4	8.9	6.6	4.7	4.9	5.7	8.2
1989 Q1	11.0	8.3	6.0	4.0	4.3	5.1	7.5
Q2	10.4	7.8	5.6	3.7	4.0	4.7	6.8
Q3	9.8	7.4	5.3	3.5	3.8	4.5	6.4
Q4	9.2	7.1	5.0	3.4	3.6	4.1	6.1
1990 Q1	8.7	6.9	4.9	3.4	3.6	4.0	5.9
Q2	8.5	6.7	4.9	3.6	3.6	4.1	5.8
Q3	8.6	6.8	5.0	3.7	3.8	4.4	5.8
Q4	8.8	7.1	5.3	4.1	4.2	4.7	6.0
1991 Q1	9.2	7.6	5.9	4.8	5.0	5.7	6.7
Q2	9.9	8.6	6.9	5.7	6.2	6.9	8.1
Q3	10.4	9.2	7.6	6.3	7.0	7.7	8.9
Q4	10.6	9.5	7.9	6.6	7.6	8.2	9.4

	North West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
	DPBO	DPBP	DPBQ	DPAJ	DPBR	BCJE
1985 Q4	13.8	13.8	13.0	10.9	16.2	11.0
1986 Q1	13.7	13.8	13.1	10.9	16.6	11.1
Q2	13.8	13.8	13.2	11.1	17.2	11.2
Q3	13.9	13.7	13.4	11.1	17.5	11.2
Q4	13.7	13.3	13.6	11.0	17.7	11.1
1987 Q1	13.4	13.1	13.8	10.7	17.6	10.9
Q2	13.0	12.5	13.6	10.3	17.4	10.5
Q3	12.5	12.0	13.1	9.8	17.2	10.0
Q4	11.9	11.5	12.5	9.2	17.0	9.4
1988 Q1	11.3	10.8	12.0	8.7	16.5	8.9
Q2	10.8	10.5	11.6	8.3	16.2	8.5
Q3	10.3	9.9	11.1	7.7	16.0	7.9
Q4	9.9	9.4	10.8	7.3	15.7	7.5
1989 Q1	9.3	8.3	10.2	6.7	15.8	7.0
Q2	8.7	7.7	9.6	6.3	15.5	6.5
Q3	8.4	7.3	9.2	6.0	15.2	6.2
Q4	7.9	6.7	8.7	5.6	14.7	5.9
1990 Q1	7.5	6.5	8.3	5.5	14.2	5.7
Q2	7.4	6.4	8.1	5.4	14.0	5.6†
Q3	7.4	6.5	8.0	5.5	13.9	5.7
Q4	7.6	6.7	7.9	5.8	13.7	6.0
1991 Q1	8.1	7.4	8.0	6.5	14.0	6.6
Q2	8.8	8.3	8.6	7.5	14.2	7.6
Q3	9.5	9.0	9.0	8.2	14.4	8.3
Q4	9.8	9.2	9.0	8.5	14.7	8.7

Note: Figures shown are at January, April, July and October respectively.

1 The seasonally adjusted figures now relate only to claimants aged 18 or over in order to maintain the consistent series, available back to 1971 (1974 for the regions), allowing for the effect of the change in benefit regulations for under 18 year olds from September 1988. (See page 660 of the December 1988 *Employment Gazette*. See also page 422 of the October 1986 edition for the list of previous discontinuities taken into account.) The denominators used to calculate unemployment rates are the sum of the appropriate mid-year estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes. Recent figures are based on mid-1990 estimates.

Source: Department of Employment


Regional unemployment rates
Percentage rates
20
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
Northern Ireland
North
North West
Scotland
Yorkshire & Humberside
United Kingdom
West Midlands
East Midlands
South West
South East
Wales
East Anglia
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991

23 Average earnings

	Average earnings (GB)[1]								Wages and salaries per unit of output 1985 = 100	
	Whole economy+	Underlying trend[2]	Production industries	Underlying trend[2]	Manufacturing industry	Underlying trend[2]	Service industries	Underlying trend[2]	Whole economy[3]	Manufacturing industry
1985=100	DNGA		DNGC		DNGE		DNGG		DJDO	DMBG
1985	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	100.0
1986	107.9		108.0		107.7		107.7		105.5	104.0
1987	116.3		116.7		116.3		116.0		110.4	105.9
1988	126.4		126.5		126.2		126.2		118.5	108.6
1989	..		..		..		..		129.8	113.6
1990	..		..		..		..		142.5	123.6
1987 Q1									108.0	105.8
Q2									109.6	105.4
Q3									110.7	105.5
Q4									113.5	106.9
1988=100	DNAB		DNAF		DNAD		DNDV			
1988	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		118.5	108.6
1989	109.1		109.1		108.7		108.9		129.8	113.6
1990	119.7		119.4		118.9		119.4		142.5	123.6
1988 Q2	98.6		99.0		98.8		98.3		117.1	108.8
Q3	100.9		100.8		100.7		100.9		119.4	108.2
Q4	103.7†		103.5		103.5		103.8		122.3	109.4
1989 Q1	105.8		105.6		105.4		105.8		125.3	110.4
Q2	107.8		107.9		107.6		107.6		128.6	112.4
Q3	110.0		110.2		109.9		109.7		130.9	114.5
Q4	112.8		112.5		112.1		112.4		134.2	117.0
1990 Q1	115.5		115.4		114.9		115.3		137.3	119.2
Q2	118.7		118.0		117.5		118.5		140.4	120.3
Q3	121.2		121.0		120.5		120.8		144.7	124.8
Q4	123.5		123.3		122.8		122.9		147.6	130.0
1991 Q1	126.0		126.1		125.1		125.5		151.2	132.2
Q2	128.1		128.6		127.5		127.0		153.5	133.1
Q3	130.8		130.9		129.9		130.1		154.9	133.3†
		DNEM		DNEN		DNEO		DNDX		
1989 Jul	109.1	8.75	109.5	9.00	109.1	8.50	108.8	8.25	..	113.4
Aug	109.6	8.75	110.3	9.25	109.8	8.75	109.0	8.50	..	114.3
Sep	111.3	9.00	110.9	9.00	110.7	8.75	111.2	8.75	..	115.8
Oct	112.6	9.25	111.8	9.25	111.5	9.00	112.9	9.00	..	116.6
Nov	112.9	9.25	112.5	9.00	112.1	8.75	112.5	9.25	..	117.4
Dec	112.9	9.25	113.3	9.00	112.7	8.50	111.9	9.00	..	117.0
1990 Jan	114.7	9.50	114.1	9.25	113.6	8.75	115.0	9.25	..	118.8
Feb	115.4	9.50	115.1	9.50	114.7	9.25	115.0	9.25	..	119.3
Mar	116.5	9.50	117.0	9.75	116.5	9.50	115.8	9.25	..	119.6
Apr	117.5	9.75	116.6	9.75	116.2	9.50	117.2	9.50	..	118.6
May	118.8	9.75	117.8	9.75	117.5	9.25	118.8	9.75	..	120.1
Jun	119.9	10.00	119.7	9.75	118.8	9.50	119.4	10.00	..	122.2
Jul	120.0	10.25	119.9	10.00	119.5	9.50	119.5	10.00	..	122.7
Aug	121.6	10.00	120.9	9.75	120.5	9.50	121.5	10.00	..	124.8
Sep	122.0	10.00	122.1	9.75	121.6	9.50	121.5	10.00	..	126.9†
Oct	122.7	9.75	122.4	9.75	121.7	9.25	122.2	9.75	..	128.3
Nov	123.5	9.75	123.3	9.75	122.9	9.50	122.8	9.75	..	131.1
Dec	124.2	9.75	124.1	9.75	123.8	9.50	123.7	9.50	..	130.7
1991 Jan	125.2	9.50	125.2	9.50	124.4	9.25	125.0	9.50	..	131.4
Feb	126.2	9.25	126.1	9.00	125.1	8.75	125.3	9.00	..	133.0
Mar	126.5	9.00	126.9	9.00	125.8	8.50	126.1	8.75	..	132.3
Apr	127.5	8.75	127.7	9.00	126.9	8.50	126.4	8.25	..	133.4
May	128.4	8.50	128.9	9.00	127.3	8.75	127.3	8.00	..	133.0
Jun	128.5	8.00	129.2	8.75	128.3	8.25	127.4	7.50	..	132.9
Jul	129.1	7.75	129.3	8.50	128.5	8.25	128.5	7.50	..	131.4
Aug	131.5	7.75	131.4	8.25	130.6	8.00	130.8	7.50	..	134.3
Sep	131.7	7.75	132.1	8.50	130.6	8.00	131.1†	7.50	..	134.1
Oct	132.0†	7.50	132.6†	8.50	131.8	8.00	131.3†	7.25	..	135.6
Nov	133.0	7.50	133.7	8.50	132.7	8.00	132.4	7.25	..	135.9

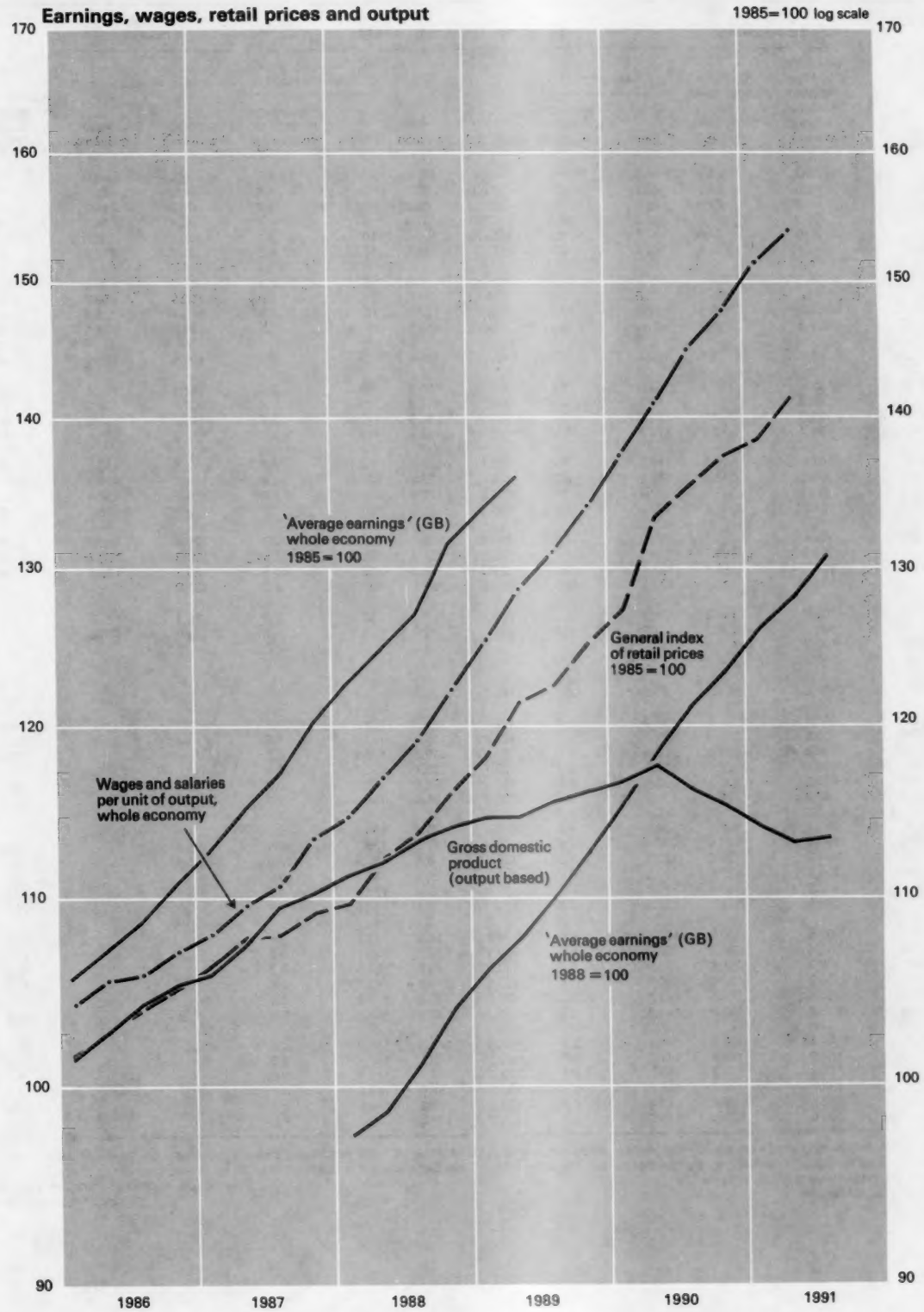
Note: For a detailed account of the revised Average Earnings Index based on 1988=100, please see the article in *Employment Gazette*, November 1989, p.606-612.

1 The seasonal adjustment factors currently used are based on data up to January 1988.

2 Estimated to the nearest quarter of one percentage point. For the derivation of recent underlying changes see 'News Brief' item in *Employment Gazette*, September 1991.

3 The method for calculating whole economy unit wage costs is described in *Employment Gazette*, May 1986.

Sources: Department of Employment; Central Statistical Office


Earnings, wages, retail prices and output
1985=100 log scale
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
'Average earnings' (GB)
whole economy
1985 = 100
General index
of retail prices
1985 = 100
Wages and salaries
per unit of output,
whole economy
Gross domestic
product
(output based)
'Average earnings' (GB)
whole economy
1988 = 100
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991

24 Prices

1985 = 100

	Producer price index		General index of retail prices[1] (NSA)						Pensioner price index[2] (NSA)		
			All items				All items other than seasonal food				
	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry	Output: all manufactured products: home sales (NSA)	Index	Percentage increase on year earlier	Total food	Total non-food	Index	Percentage increase on year earlier	One-person household	Two-person household	Purchasing power of the pound[3] (NSA)
	DZDQ	DZCV	FRAG	FRAN	FRAH	FRAI	FRAK	FRAO	FRAL	FRAM	FJAK
1982	85.9	85.2	85.9	*8.6*	89.0	85.1	85.8	*8.5*	86.9	86.7	116
1983	91.9	89.8	89.8	*4.6*	91.8	89.4	89.8	*4.7*	90.8	90.7	111
1984	99.0	95.0	94.3	*5.0*	97.0	93.6	94.1	*4.7*	95.4	95.3	106
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	*6.1*	100.0	100.0	100.0	*6.3*	100.0	100.0	100
1986	92.3	104.3	103.4	*3.4*	103.3	103.5	103.3	*3.3*	103.2	103.2	97
1987	95.3	108.3	107.7	*4.2*	106.4	108.0	107.6	*4.1*	105.6	105.8	93
1988	98.4	113.2	113.0	*4.9*	110.1	113.6	112.9	*5.0*	109.5	109.8	89
1989	104.0	119.0	121.8	*7.8*	116.4	122.9	121.9	*7.9*	115.4	115.8	82
1990	103.8	126.0	133.3	*9.5*	125.7	134.9	133.4	*9.5*	124.2	124.5	75
1987 Q4	95.8	109.8	109.1	*4.1*	107.1	109.6	109.1	*4.1*	106.5	106.9	92
1988 Q1	95.6	111.0	109.6	*3.5*	108.9	109.9	109.4	*3.3*	107.4	107.8	91
Q2	98.2	112.6	112.3	*4.3*	110.1	112.7	112.1	*4.4*	109.2	109.5	89
Q3	99.8	113.9	113.8	*5.5*	109.9	114.6	113.9	*5.5*	110.0	110.3	88
Q4	99.7	115.2	116.2	*6.5*	111.3	117.2	116.4	*6.6*	113.3	111.6	86
1989 Q1	101.6	116.8	118.1	*7.7*	113.5	119.0	118.1	*7.9*	112.8	113.1	85
Q2	104.8	118.2	121.5	*8.2*	116.0	122.6	121.5	*8.4*	114.9	115.4	82
Q3	104.4	119.7	122.6	*7.7*	116.5	123.9	122.9	*7.8*	115.9	116.3	82
Q4	105.2†	121.2	125.0	*7.6*	119.4	126.2	125.2	*7.6*	118.2	118.5	80
1990 Q1	104.6	123.1	127.3	*7.8*	123.1	128.1	127.2	*7.7*	120.4	120.6	79
Q2	103.8	125.7	133.2	*9.7*	125.9	134.7	133.1	*9.6*	123.3	123.7	75
Q3	103.5	126.8	135.4	*10.4*	126.0	137.3	135.7	*10.5*	125.2	125.6	74
Q4	103.3	128.3	137.5	*10.0*	127.6	139.5	137.7	*10.0*	127.8	128.2	73
1991 Q1	102.2	130.8	138.3	*8.7*	130.4	139.9	138.3	*8.8*	129.3	129.3	72
Q2	103.7	133.2	141.2	*6.0*	132.8	142.9	141.3	*6.1*	133.0	133.8	71
Q3	102.7	134.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Q4	102.1	134.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1989 Dec	105.3	121.5	125.6	*7.7*	120.5	126.7	125.6	*7.7*	..	..	79.6
1990 Jan	104.7	122.5	126.3	*7.7*	122.1	127.2	126.3	*7.6*	..	..	79.2
Feb	103.8	123.0	127.1	*7.5*	123.2	128.0	127.0	*7.5*	..	..	78.7
Mar	105.2	123.8	128.3	*8.1*	123.9	129.2	128.2	*8.0*	..	..	77.9
Apr	104.7	125.1	132.3	*9.4*	125.1	133.7	132.1	*9.4*	..	..	75.6
May	103.8	125.8	133.4	*9.7*	126.4	134.8	133.4	*9.7*	..	..	75.0
Jun	102.8	126.1	133.9	*9.8*	126.3	135.5	134.0	*9.8*	..	..	74.7
Jul	102.7	126.4	134.1	*9.8*	125.1	135.9	134.4	*9.8*	..	..	74.6
Aug	102.9	126.9	135.4	*10.6*	126.3	137.2	135.7	*10.6*	..	..	73.8
Sep	104.8	127.2	136.7	*10.9*	126.6	138.8	137.0	*10.9*	..	..	73.2
Oct	104.1	127.9	137.8	*10.9*	126.7	139.9	138.0	*10.9*	..	..	72.6
Nov	102.9	128.4	137.4	*9.7*	127.7	139.4	137.7	*9.7*	..	..	72.8
Dec	102.9	128.7	137.3	*9.3*	128.5	139.1	137.5	*9.4*	..	..	72.8
1991 Jan	102.5	130.2	137.6	*9.0*	129.4	139.3	137.7	*9.0*	..	..	72.6
Feb	101.8	130.7	138.4	*8.9*	130.9	139.9	138.4	*9.0*	..	..	72.3
Mar	102.3	131.6	138.9	*8.2*	130.9	140.6	138.9	*8.4*	..	..	72.0
Apr	103.7	132.9	140.9	*6.4*	132.5	142.4	140.7	*6.6*	..	..	71.1
May	103.6	133.4	141.1	*5.8*	132.2	143.0	141.3	*5.9*	..	..	70.9
Jun	103.9	133.4	141.8	*5.8*	133.6	143.4	141.8	*5.8*	..	..	70.5
Jul	104.1	133.8	141.5	*5.5*	131.9	143.3	141.7	*5.4*	..	..	70.7
Aug	102.2	134.1	141.8	*4.7*	133.1	143.5	141.9	*4.6*	..	..	70.5
Sep	101.8	134.3	142.3	*4.1*	132.0	144.4	142.7	*4.2*	..	..	70.3
Oct	102.0†	134.5	142.8	*3.7*	132.2	144.9	143.2	*3.7*	..	..	70.0
Nov	102.5	135.0	143.4	*4.3*	133.5	145.3	143.5	*4.2*	..	..	69.8
Dec	101.8	135.1	143.5	*4.5*	133.9	145.4	143.6	*4.5*	..	..	69.7

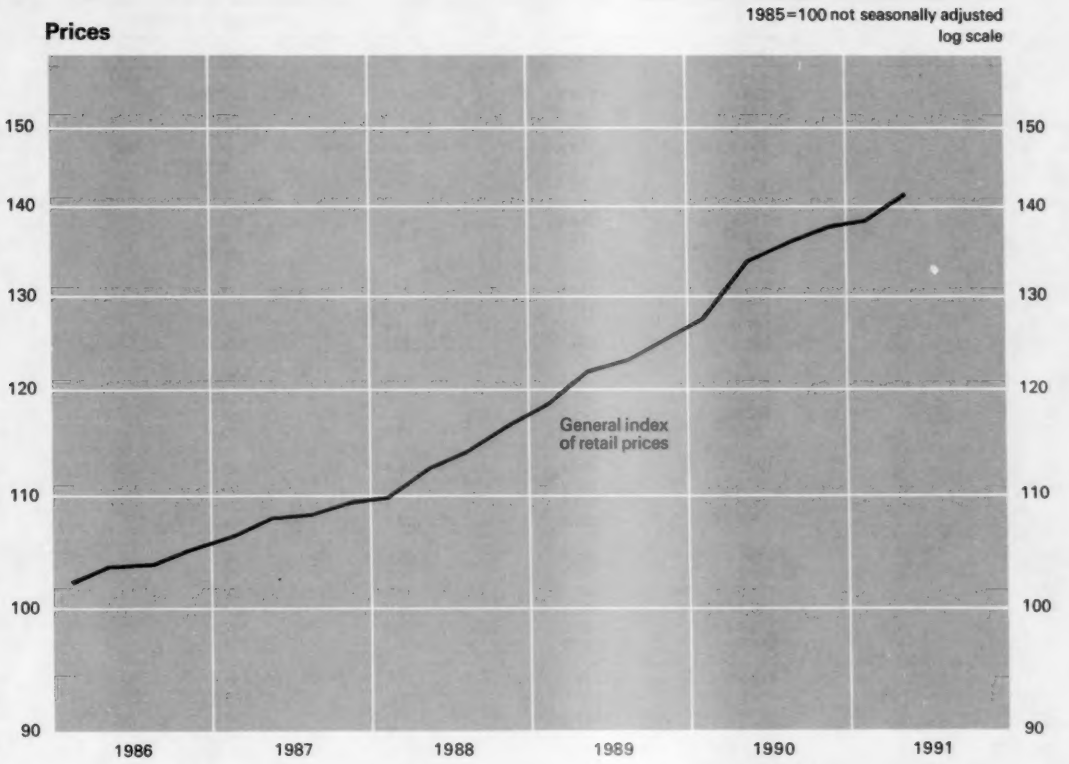
1 The index numbers given here are for comparative purposes only and should not be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown. The official Retail Prices Index series is shown in Table 1.

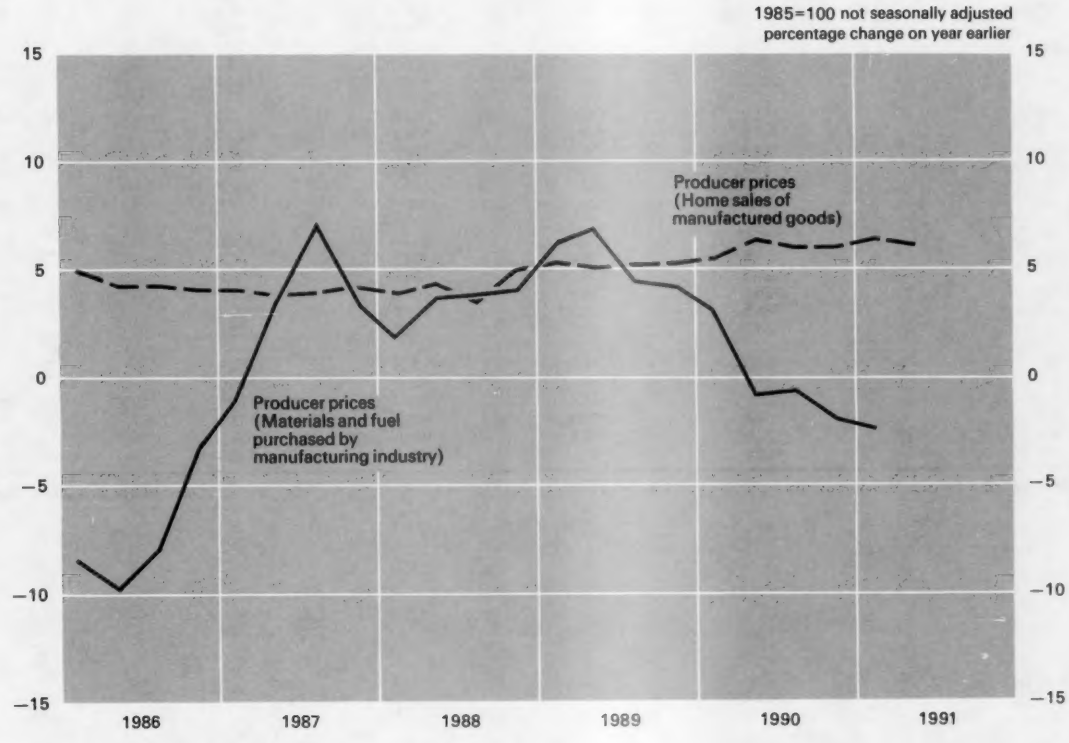
2 All items except housing.

3 Movements in the purchasing power of the pound are based on movements in the General index of retail prices.

Sources: Department of Trade and Industry; Central Statistical Office

Prices


1985=100 not seasonally adjusted
log scale
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
General index
of retail prices
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991


1985=100 not seasonally adjusted
percentage change on year earlier
15
10
5
0
−5
−10
−15
Producer prices
(Home sales of
manufactured goods)
Producer prices
(Materials and fuel
purchased by
manufacturing industry)
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991

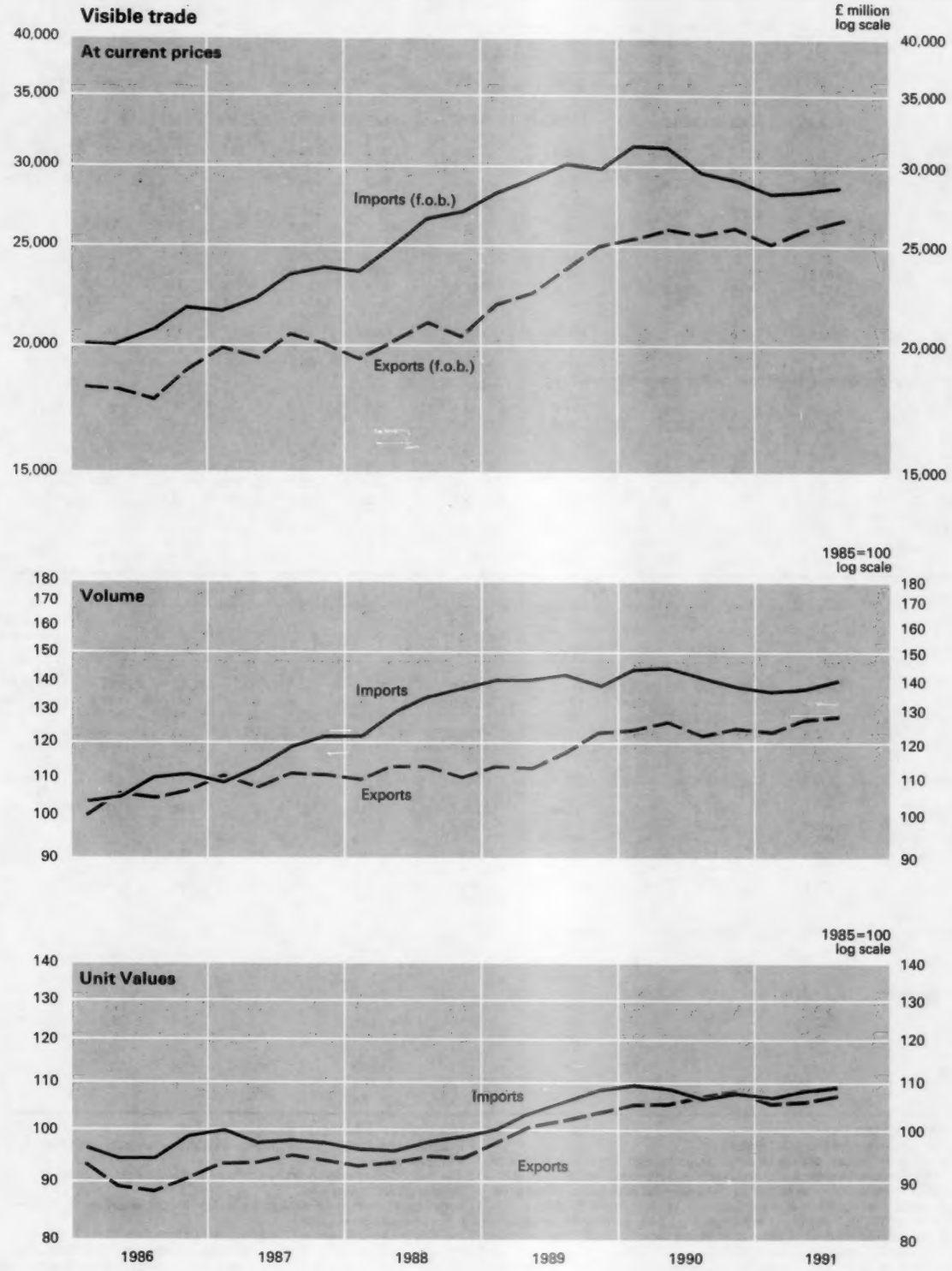
25 Visible trade (on a balance of payments basis)

1985 = 100

	Volume indices		Unit value indices (NSA)		
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Terms of trade[1]
	CGTR	CGTS	CGTO	CGTP	CGTQ
1984	94.7	96.9	95.0	95.3	99.7
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	104.2	107.4	90.1	95.4	94.4
1987	109.7	115.3	93.5	98.0	95.4
1988	111.6	130.3	93.4	97.0	96.3
1989	116.9	140.6	100.8	104.2	96.7
1990	124.7	142.3	106.2	108.1	98.2
1991	127.2	138.5	106.4	108.5	98.1
1989 Q1	113.5	140.9	97.2	99.6	97.6
Q2	112.9	140.6	100.5	103.2	97.4
Q3	117.8	142.3	101.9	105.9	96.2
Q4	123.5	138.7	103.5	108.1	95.7
1990 Q1	124.1	144.8	105.0	109.1	96.2
Q2	126.9	145.1	105.0	108.9	96.4
Q3	122.8	141.2	106.7	106.6	100.1
Q4	124.9	138.0	108.0	107.8	100.2
1991 Q1	123.7†	136.4	105.1	106.6	98.6
Q2	127.6	137.5†	105.9	108.0	98.1
Q3	128.4	140.2	107.3	109.6	97.9
Q4	128.9	139.9	107.2	109.7	97.7
1989 Jan	115.4	141.6	96.6	98.5	98.1
Feb	109.2	140.3	97.2	99.7	97.5
Mar	115.9	140.7	97.9	100.7	97.2
Apr	110.3	139.9	99.7	102.0	97.7
May	113.4	140.1	100.0	102.9	97.2
Jun	114.9	141.8	101.7	104.7	97.1
Jul	117.2	139.1	101.8	105.7	96.3
Aug	114.8	142.6	101.8	105.5	96.5
Sep	121.3	145.1	102.0	106.5	95.8
Oct	121.0	138.8	103.2	107.5	96.0
Nov	120.5	141.2	103.3	108.0	95.6
Dec	128.9	136.2	104.0	108.8	95.6
1990 Jan	124.9	147.2	105.2	109.0	96.5
Feb	123.4	138.6	105.2	108.9	96.6
Mar	123.9	148.7	104.6	109.5	95.5
Apr	127.0	148.0	105.3	109.3	96.3
May	128.5	144.2	105.2	109.3	96.2
Jun	125.1	143.2	104.5	108.2	96.6
Jul	118.0	144.4	104.3	107.1	97.4
Aug	122.8	140.8	106.6	105.9	100.7
Sep	127.6	138.3	109.2	106.8	102.2
Oct	125.4	141.5	108.8	107.9	100.8
Nov	126.1	139.3	108.7	107.3	101.3
Dec	123.3	133.2	106.5	108.1	98.5
1991 Jan	119.6†	139.3	105.8	106.8	99.1
Feb	124.8	131.8	104.5	106.4	98.2
Mar	126.8	138.1†	104.9	106.6	98.4
Apr	125.1	138.3	105.6	107.4	98.3
May	124.5	136.4	106.2	108.3	98.1
Jun	133.3	137.9	105.8	108.2	97.8
Jul	127.8	138.9	106.5	108.9	97.8
Aug	131.8	145.2	107.8	110.0	98.0
Sep	125.7	136.4	107.7	110.0	97.9
Oct	125.9	138.3	107.4	109.7	97.9
Nov	127.9	139.9	107.8†	109.9†	98.1
Dec	132.8	141.4	106.3	109.5	97.1

1 Unit value index for exports expressed as a percentage of unit value index for imports.

Source: Central Statistical Office.


Visible trade
£ million
log scale
At current prices
40,000
35,000
30,000
25,000
20,000
15,000
Imports (f.o.b.)
Exports (f.o.b.)
Volume
1985=100
log scale
180
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
Imports
Exports
Unit Values
1985=100
log scale
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
Imports
Exports
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991

26 Measures of UK competitiveness in trade in manufactures[1]

1985 = 100

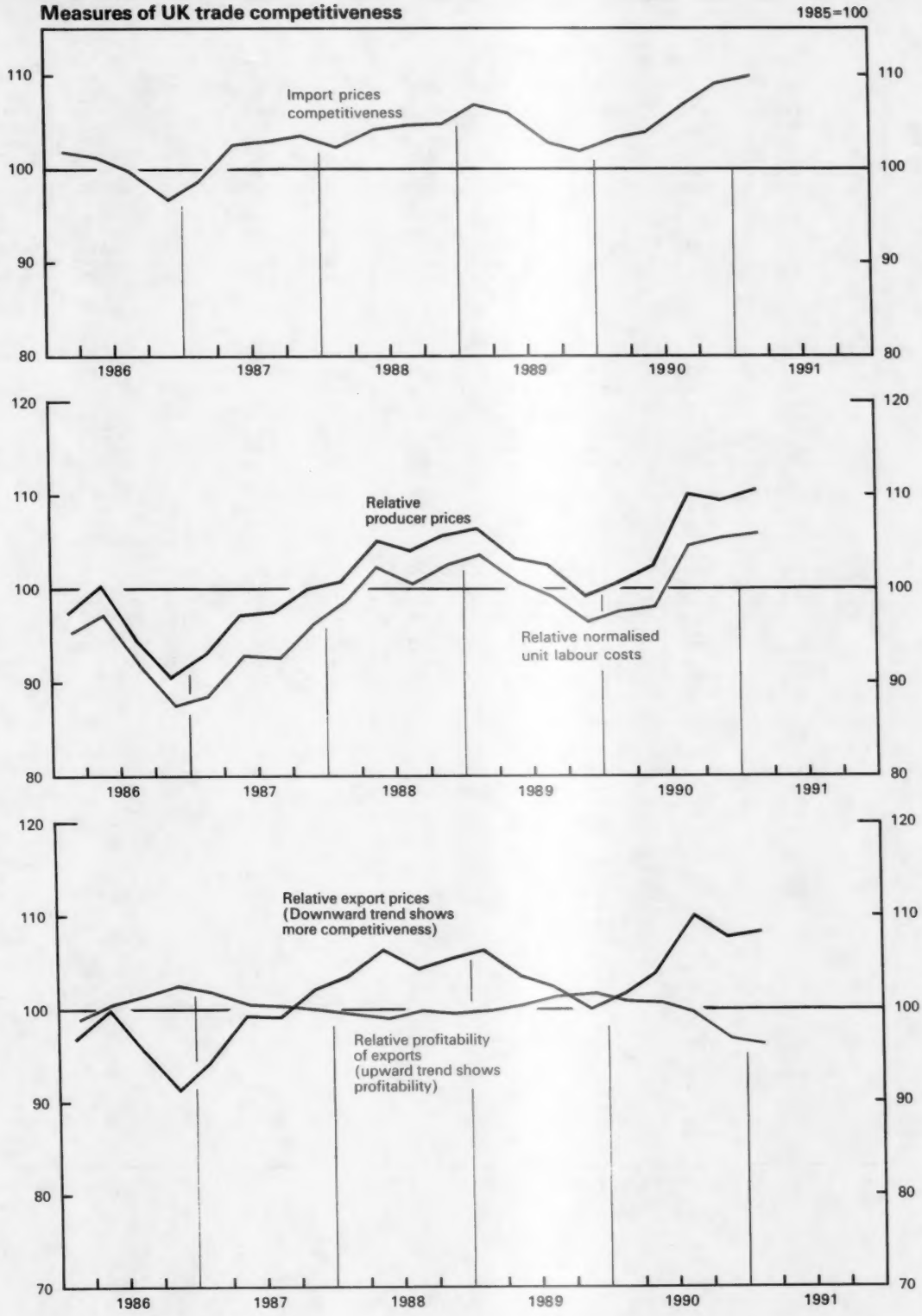
	Summary measures						Export unit value index[2]				
	Relative export prices[3,8]	Relative producer prices[4,8]	IMF index of relative unit labour costs[2] Actual	IMF index of relative unit labour costs[2] Normalised[5,8]	Import price competitiveness[6,8,9]	Relative profitability of exports[7,9]	United Kingdom	United States	Japan	France	Federal Republic of Germany[12]
	FLAA	FLAB	FLAC	FLAD	FLAE	FLAF	FLAG	FLAH	FLAI	FLAJ	FLAK
1987	98.1	96.9	91.4	94.6	102.4	100.0	133.5	106	131	136	156
1988	104.7	103.9	97.7	100.4	103.9	99.2	149.9	111	146	141	159
1989	105.6	102.7	95.9	99.1	104.1	100.5	146.4	114	145	140	157
1990	104.8	105.9	99.8	100.9	105.6	99.3	165.9	115	144	161	181
1989 Q3	102.2	102.2	95.1	98.2	102.6	101.2	144.3	114	142	144	155
Q4	100.0	99.1	93.3	95.4	101.6	101.4	144.4	114	143	143	163
1990 Q1	101.6	101.0	94.2	96.6	103.0	100.6	153.4	114	143	153	172
Q2	103.8	103.5	93.6	96.9	103.7	100.4	157.0	115	137	155	174
Q3	110.0	110.1	104.3	104.8	106.6	99.4	174.2	115	144	162	184
Q4	107.7	109.1	106.9	105.3	109.0	96.7	179.2	116	153	172	193
1991 Q1	108.2	110.6	108.7	105.7	109.7	96.0	177.6	117	150	167	191
Q2	..	..	..	..	..	..	161.0	..	..	..	..
Q3	..	..	..	..	..	..	160.8	..	..	..	..
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year											
1989 Q3	*-1.9*	*-1.7*	*-1.5*	*-1.4*	*-1.5*	*1.5*	*0.2*	-	*-0.7*	*6.7*	*2.6*
Q4	*-5.2*	*-6.3*	*-5.2*	*-6.4*	*-2.9*	*2.1*	*-5.9*	*-0.9*	*-4.7*	*1.4*	-
1990 Q1	*-4.3*	*-5.0*	*-4.4*	*-5.8*	*-3.4*	*1.1*	*0.6*	*0.9*	*-4.7*	*9.3*	*8.9*
Q2	*0.3*	*0.4*	*-3.1*	*-3.1*	*-1.8*	*0.3*	*8.6*	-	*-5.5*	*14.8*	*15.2*
Q3	*7.6*	*7.7*	*9.7*	*6.7*	*3.9*	*-1.8*	*20.7*	*0.9*	*1.4*	*12.5*	*18.7*
Q4	*7.7*	*10.1*	*14.6*	*10.4*	*7.3*	*-4.6*	*24.1*	*1.8*	*7.0*	*20.3*	*18.4*
1991 Q1	*6.5*	*9.5*	*15.4*	*9.4*	*6.5*	*-4.6*	*15.8*	*2.6*	*4.9*	*9.2*	*11.0*
Q2	+	+	+	+	+	+	*2.5*	+	+	+	+
Q3	+	+	+	+	+	+	*-7.7*	+	+	+	+

	Producer price index[2]					Unit labour costs index[2,11]				
	United Kingdom	United States	Japan	France	Federal Republic of Germany[12]	United Kingdom[10]	United States	Japan	France	Federal Republic of Germany[12]
	FLAL	FLAM	FLAN	FLAO	FLAP	FLAQ	FLAR	FLAS	FLAT	FLAU
1987	137.1	100.4	147.9	153.8	155.8	134	97	162	157	184
1988	155.5	104.9	166.0	157.8	161.4	149	96	178	157	190
1989	150.5	110.0	158.2	151.4	155.5	144	99	168	146	178
1990	173.5	113.8	153.2	181.6	184.0	170	100	165	178	212
1989 Q4	148.3	110.8	153.6	157.7	162.5	143	100	165	153	184
1990 Q1	157.2	111.8	148.7	169.8	174.0	152	99	161	166	201
Q2	162.1	112.5	142.5	173.3	176.4	155†	100	157	172	208
Q3	182.1†	113.8†	152.4†	185.2†	186.6†	179	99	161	180	212
Q4	192.4	117.1	169.2	198.2	199.1	195	101	181	198	228
1991 Q1	192.5	114.8	167.0	193.0	196.8	195	102	178	195	226
Q2	..	..	..	..	..	175	..	..	..	..
Q3	..	..	..	..	..	173	..	..	..	..
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year										
1989 Q4	*-6.9*	*3.7*	*-9.4*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*-5.3*	*3.1*	*-9.8*	*-0.6*	*-2.1*
1990 Q1	*-0.2*	*2.9*	*-10.4*	*12.1*	*11.1*	*2.0*	*1.0*	*-9.0*	*12.9*	*11.0*
Q2	*9.0*	*1.9*	*-10.1*	*17.4*	*16.9*	*9.9*†	*2.0*	*-6.0*	*22.0*	*19.5*
Q3	*23.5*†	*3.4*†	*-1.6*†	*24.5*†	*22.8*†	*27.0*	*-1.0*	*-2.4*	*25.0*	*22.5*
Q4	*29.7*	*5.7*	*10.2*	*25.7*	*22.5*	*36.4*	*1.0*	*9.7*	*29.4*	*23.9*
1991 Q1	*22.5*	*2.7*	*12.3*	*13.7*	*13.1*	*28.3*	*3.0*	*10.6*	*17.5*	*12.4*
Q2	+	+	+	+	+	*12.9*	+	+	+	+
Q3	+	+	+	+	+	*-3.4*	+	+	+	+

1 SITC Sections 5-8.
2 All the indicies are shown in US dollars.
3 UVI of UK exports of manufactures divided by 1985 weighted averages of UVI of competitors' exports of manufactures, both expressed in US dollars.
4 UK PPI of manufactures divided by 1985 weighted averages of competitors' indicies of output prices of manufactures, both expressed in US dollars.
5 Index of UK ULC per unit of output divided by weighted averages of competitors' indicies of labour costs (both expressed in US dollars), adjusted for variations in productivity.
6 UK PPI of home sales of manufactures (weighted by 1985 import values) divided by the UVI of imports of manufactures, adjusted for tariffs.
7 UK UVI of exports of manufactures divided by UK producer prices of output of manufactures (weighted by 1985 export values). Upward trend implies improvement in profitability of export sales compared with home sales.
8 Downward trend implies UK more competitive.
9 Excludes erractics (ships, North Sea Installations, aircrafts, precious stones, and silver bullion).
10 The method of calculating whole economy unit wage cost is described in Employment Gazette May 1986.
11 Series are in line with IMF ULC series (except the UK, where the Department of Employment series is used).
12 Includes the former German Democratic Republic as from 1991 Q1.

Sources: Department of Trade and Industry; Department of Employment; International Monetary Fund

Measures of UK trade competitiveness



27 Balance of payments: current account

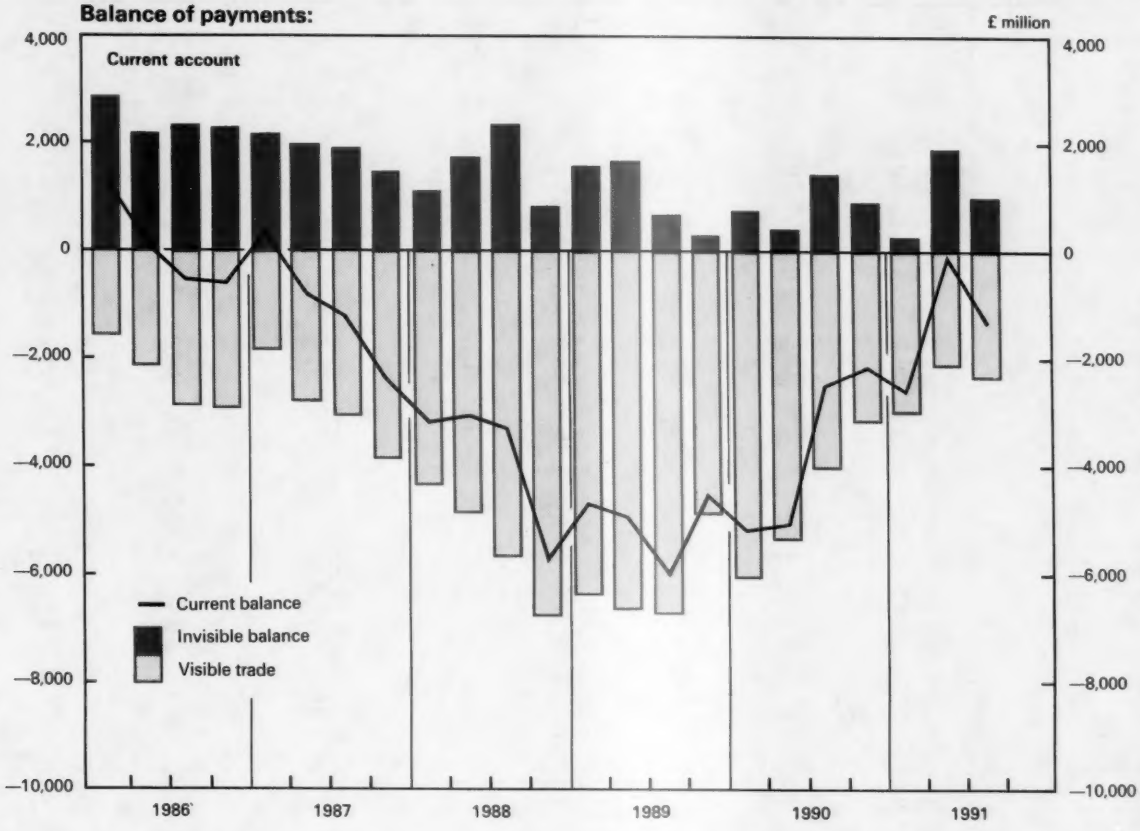
£ million

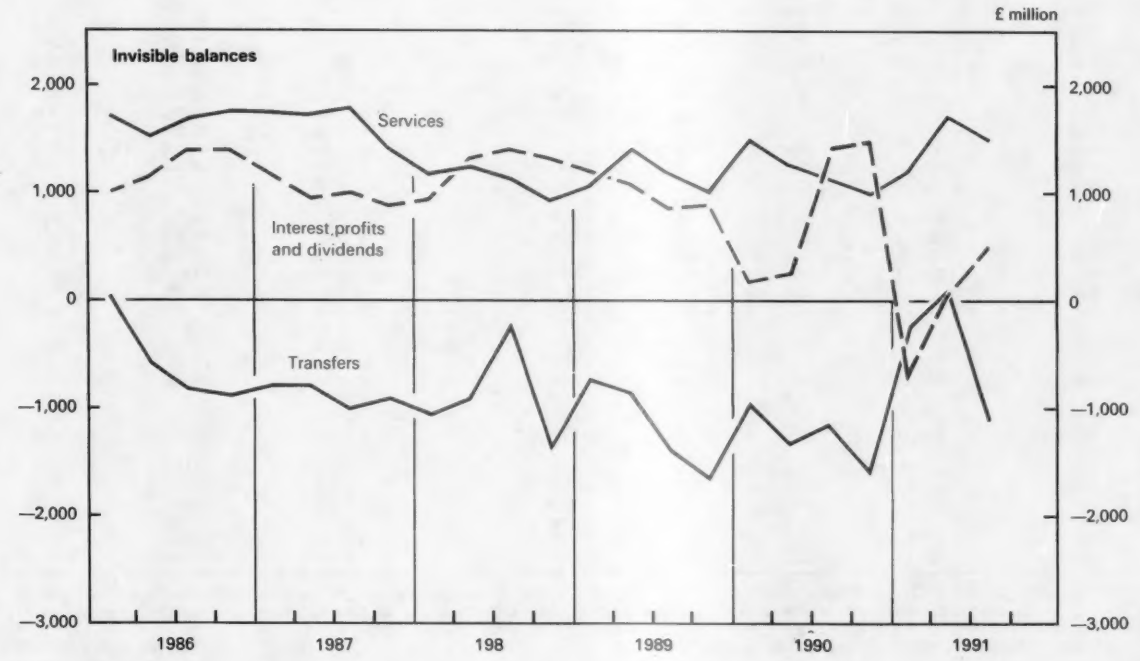
	Visible trade			Invisibles						
						Balances				
	Exports (f.o.b.)+	Imports (f.o.b.)+	Balance	Credits	Debits	Services	IPD	Transfers	Total[1]	Current balance
	CGKG	CGHK	AIMA	CGKR	CGHT	AIMC	AIMD	AIME	AIMB	AIMF
1981	50 668	47 416	3 252	57 085	53 589	3 792	1 251	-1 547	3 496	6 748
1982	55 331	53 421	1 910	65 162	62 423	3 022	1 460	-1 741	2 741	4 649
1983	60 700	62 237	-1 537	65 569	60 267	4 064	2 831	-1 593	5 302	3 765
1984	70 265	75 601	-5 336	77 249	70 102	4 519	4 357	-1 730	7 146	1 811
1985	77 991	81 336	-3 345	80 022	73 799	6 687	2 646	-3 111	6 222	2 878
1986	72 627	82 186	-9 559	77 253	67 507	6 808	5 096	-2 157	9 747	187
1987	79 153	90 735	-11 582	79 896	72 473	6 745	4 078	-3 400	7 423	-4 159
1988	80 346	101 970	-21 624	88 041	81 937	4 574	5 047	-3 518	6 103	-15 520
1989	92 389	116 987	-24 598	108 465	104 271	4 685	4 088	-4 578	4 195	-20 404
1990	102 038	120 713	-18 675	116 711	113 236	4 974	3 436	-4 935	3 475	-15 200
1991	103 804	113 770	-9 966	..	..	..	..	..	4 187	-5 779
1987 Q1	19 669	21 517	-1 848	19 824	17 653	1 763	1 175	-767	2 171	323
Q2	19 325	22 116	-2 791	20 066	18 119	1 733	973	-759	1 947	-844
Q3	20 312	23 383	-3 071	20 252	18 396	1 825	1 012	-981	1 856	-1 215
Q4	19 847	23 719	-3 872	19 754	18 305	1 424	918	-893	1 449	-2 423
1988 Q1	19 156	23 520	-4 364	20 723	19 616	1 192	959	-1 045	1 106	-3 258
Q2	20 101	24 937	-4 836	21 592	19 855	1 276	1 348	-888	1 736	-3 100
Q3	20 817	26 500	-5 683	22 725	20 373	1 153	1 401	-202	2 352	-3 331
Q4	20 272	27 013	-6 741	23 001	22 093	953	1 339	-1 383	909	-5 832
1989 Q1	21 764	28 118	-6 354	25 752	24 176	1 064	1 218	-706	1 576	-4 778
Q2	22 361	29 033	-6 672	27 329	25 646	1 427	1 099	-844	1 682	-4 990
Q3	23 379	30 111	-6 732	26 657	25 990	1 192	871	-1 396	667	-6 065
Q4	24 885	29 725	-4 840	28 727	28 459	1 002	900	-1 632	270	-4 572
1990 Q1	25 182	31 255	-6 073	28 909	28 123	1 517	194	-925	786	-5 287
Q2	25 770	31 161	-5 391	28 482	28 233	1 264	288	-1 303	249	-5 142
Q3	25 348	29 383	-4 035	29 065	27 582	1 162	1 434	-1 113	1 483	-2 552
Q4	25 738	28 914	-3 176	30 255	29 298	1 031	1 520	-1 594	957	-2 219
1991 Q1	24 968†	27 975†	-3 007†	29 197	28 897	1 234	-693	-241	300	-2 707†
Q2	26 067	28 189	-2 122	31 035	29 058	1 748	90	139	1 977	-145
Q3	26 451	28 803	-2 352	29 076	28 066	1 520	518	-1 028	1 010	-1 342
Q4	26 318	28 803	-2 485	..	..	..	..	..	900	-1 585
1989 Dec	8 790	9 797	-1 007	..	..	..	..	..	90	-917
1990 Jan	8 473	10 602	-2 129	..	..	..	..	..	262	-1 867
Feb	8 378	9 959	-1 581	..	..	..	..	..	262	-1 319
Mar	8 331	10 694	-2 363	..	..	..	..	..	262	-2 101
Apr	8 489	10 645	-2 156	..	..	..	..	..	83	-2 073
May	8 788	10 318	-1 530	..	..	..	..	..	83	-1 447
Jun	8 493	10 198	-1 705	..	..	..	..	..	83	-1 622
Jul	8 115	10 002	-1 887	..	..	..	..	..	494	-1 393
Aug	8 394	9 775	-1 381	..	..	..	..	..	495	-886
Sep	8 839	9 606	-767	..	..	..	..	..	494	-273
Oct	8 642	9 848	-1 206	..	..	..	..	..	319	-887
Nov	8 690	9 729	-1 039	..	..	..	..	..	319	-720
Dec	8 406	9 337	-931	..	..	..	..	..	319	-612
1991 Jan	8 255†	9 599†	-1 344†	..	..	..	..	..	100	-1 244†
Feb	8 279	9 062	-783	..	..	..	..	..	100	-683
Mar	8 434	9 314	-880	..	..	..	..	..	100	-780
Apr	8 460	9 311	-851	..	..	..	..	..	659	-192
May	8 537	9 449	-912	..	..	..	..	..	659	-253
Jun	9 070	9 429	-359	..	..	..	..	..	659	300
Jul	8 827	9 452	-625	..	..	..	..	..	337	-288
Aug	9 052	9 887	-835	..	..	..	..	..	336	-499
Sep	8 572	9 464	-892	..	..	..	..	..	337	-555
Oct	8 646	9 513	-867	..	..	..	..	..	300	-567
Nov	8 721	9 651	-930	..	..	..	..	..	300	-630
Dec	8 951	9 639	-688	..	..	..	..	..	300	-388

1 Monthly data is one third of the appropriate calendar quarter's estimate or projection.

Source: Central Statistical Office

Balance of payments:





28 Sterling exchange rates and UK official reserves

Not seasonally adjusted

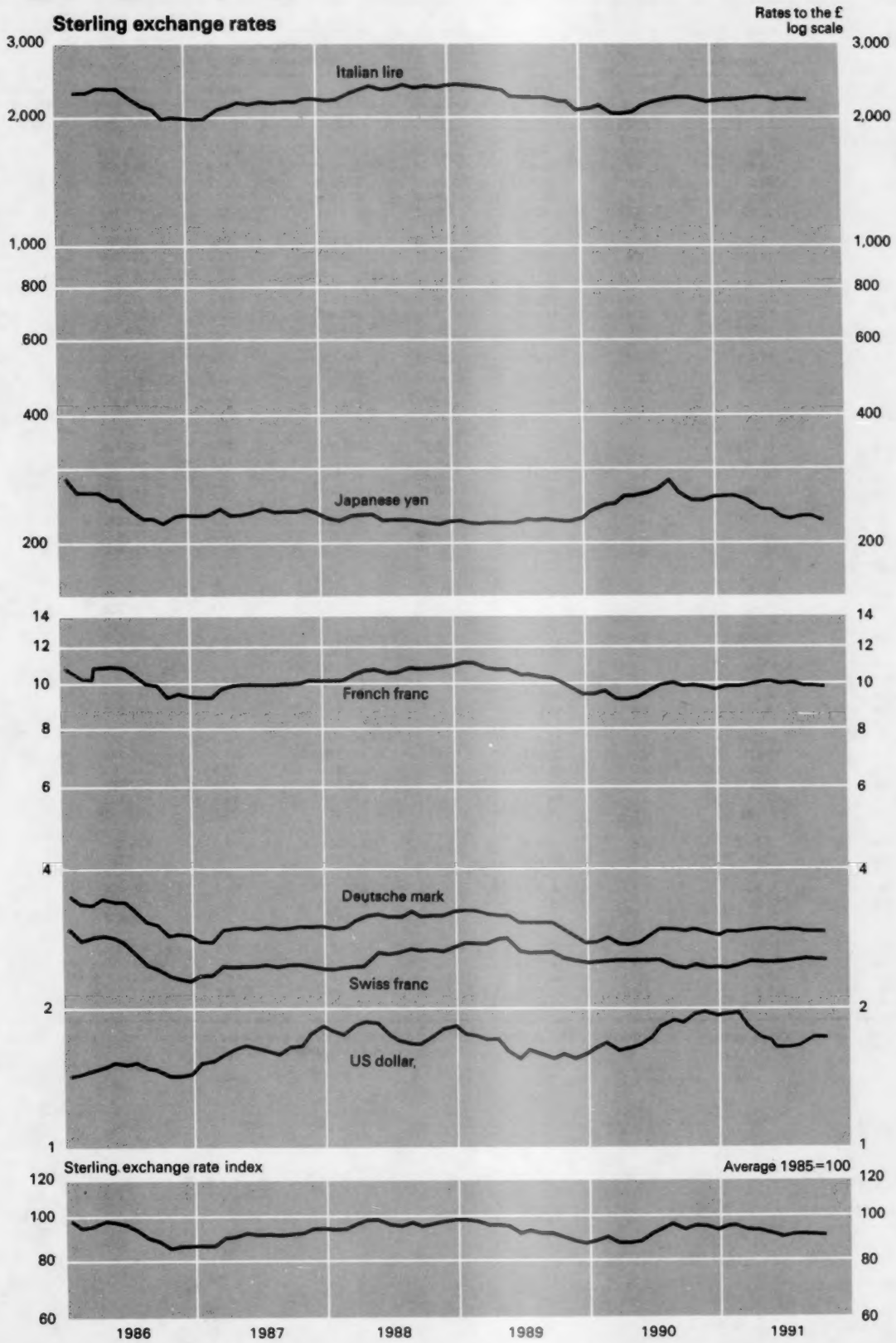
	Sterling exchange rate against major currencies[1]						UK official reserves[2] at end of period ($ million)	Sterling exchange rate index (average 1985=100)
	Japanese yen	US dollar	Swiss franc	French franc	Italian lira	Deutsche-mark		
	AJFO	AJFA	AJFD	AJFE	AJFF	AJFH	AIPI	AJHV
1983	359.89	1.5158	3.1820	11.5469	2 302	3.870	17 817	105.3
1984	316.80	1.3364	3.1291	11.6365	2 339	3.790	15 694	100.6
1985	307.08	1.2976	3.1550	11.5495	2 463	3.784	15 543	100.0
1986	246.80	1.4672	2.6350	10.1569	2 186	3.183	21 923	91.5
1987	236.50	1.6392	2.4394	9.8369	2 123	2.941	44 326	90.1
1988	227.98	1.7796	2.6030	10.5969	2 315	3.124	51 685	95.5
1989	225.66	1.6383	2.6780	10.4476	2 247	3.079	38 645	92.6
1990	257.38	1.7864	2.4687	9.6891	2 133	2.876	38 464	91.3
1991	237.56	1.7685	2.5286	9.9473	2 187	2.925	44 126	91.7
1987 Q2	234.14	1.6410	2.4484	9.8908	2 134	2.964	34 364	90.4
Q3	237.82	1.6184	2.4670	9.9197	2 152	2.974	34 808	90.5
Q4	237.69	1.7535	2.4565	10.0821	2 188	2.989	44 326	92.7
1988 Q1	230.03	1.7972	2.4733	10.1923	2 221	3.013	47 519	93.5
Q2	231.18	1.8390	2.6114	10.6374	2 334	3.142	48 519	96.6
Q3	226.76	1.6951	2.6525	10.7159	2 349	3.165	50 482	95.2
Q4	224.05	1.7915	2.6755	10.8460	2 356	3.175	51 685	96.7
1989 Q1	224.37	1.7477	2.7624	10.9948	2 370	3.233	46 931	97.1
Q2	224.29	1.6259	2.7548	10.6306	2 287	3.140	43 665	93.6
Q3	227.17	1.5971	2.6486	10.3854	2 212	3.071	42 876	91.7
Q4	226.77	1.5849	2.5479	9.7891	2 119	2.876	38 645	88.1
1990 Q1	245.05	1.6565	2.4938	9.4982	2 078	2.800	39 295	88.1
Q2	260.04	1.6761	2.4163	9.4562	2 065	2.812	39 014	88.6
Q3	270.33	1.8617	2.4871	9.9425	2 190	2.965	39 060	94.2
Q4	254.23	1.9462	2.4752	9.8484	2 197	2.923	38 464	94.1
1991 Q1	255.26	1.9097	2.4929	9.9316	2 188	2.920	42 258	93.8
Q2	236.22	1.7094	2.5171	10.0290	2 197	2.961	44 264	91.4
Q3	229.80	1.6853	2.5580	9.9800	2 192	2.937	44 593	90.7
Q4	229.61	1.7733	2.5443	9.8504	..	2.885	44 126	90.9
1989 Apr	224.67	1.7022	2.8014	10.7562	2 333	3.181	47 256	95.4
May	224.69	1.6295	2.8181	10.7274	2 307	3.172	46 087	94.3
Jun	223.57	1.5532	2.6519	10.4239	2 227	3.072	43 665	91.1
Jul	228.26	1.6244	2.6471	10.4244	2 223	3.074	43 631	92.3
Aug	225.40	1.5955	2.6487	10.3821	2 208	3.074	43 208	91.6
Sep	227.94	1.5715	2.6501	10.3499	2 206	3.065	42 876	91.3
Oct	225.69	1.5882	2.5894	10.0567	2 174	2.963	39 681	89.7
Nov	225.65	1.5724	2.5452	9.7825	2 113	2.877	38 767	87.9
Dec	229.30	1.5957	2.5031	9.4871	2 063	2.776	38 645	86.5
1990 Jan	239.48	1.6523	2.5046	9.5095	2 084	2.793	38 448	87.9
Feb	246.99	1.6962	2.5236	9.6533	2 110	2.843	38 537	89.6
Mar	248.86	1.6246	2.4560	9.3460	2 042	2.769	39 295	87.0
Apr	259.21	1.6374	2.4330	9.2758	2 028	2.761	39 028	87.1
May	258.00	1.6778	2.3792	9.3920	2 049	2.790	38 934	88.0
Jun	262.83	1.7094	2.4381	9.6837	2 114	2.879	39 014	90.4
Jul	269.48	1.8081	2.5166	9.9337	2 169	2.962	38 842	93.5
Aug	280.13	1.8998	2.4862	10.0084	2 198	2.983	39 297	95.3
Sep	260.49	1.8786	2.4555	9.8798	2 203	2.950	39 060	93.8
Oct	252.32	1.9454	2.4936	9.9312	2 222	2.965	38 572	94.8
Nov	253.49	1.9647	2.4675	9.8225	2 193	2.917	38 470	94.2
Dec	257.41	1.9257	2.4619	9.7782	2 170	2.879	38 464	93.3
1991 Jan	258.60	1.9348	2.4593	9.9181	2 195	2.920	38 368	94.1
Feb	256.30†	1.9654†	2.4909†	9.8994†	2 183	2.908†	41 794	94.2†
Mar	250.55	1.8265	2.5319	9.9786	2 189	2.931	42 258	92.9
Apr	239.62	1.7502	2.5185	10.0645	2 207	2.979	43 591	92.3
May	238.25	1.7252	2.5106	10.0456	2 199	2.963	43 711	91.7
Jun	230.53	1.6498	2.5225	9.9742	2 186	2.940	44 264	90.2
Jul	227.46	1.6503	2.5554	10.0041	2 196	2.947	44 631	90.3
Aug	230.35	1.6841	2.5605	9.9779	2 194	2.936	44 691	90.7
Sep	231.80	1.7249	2.5583	9.9556	2 186	2.925	44 593	91.1
Oct	225.16	1.7226	2.5473	9.9248	2 176	2.911	44 252	90.5
Nov	230.50	1.7787	2.5529	9.8557	2 173	2.884	43 915	91.0
Dec	233.79	1.8258	2.5319	9.7592	2 160	2.856	44 126	91.2

1 Average of daily Telegraphic Transfer rates in London.

2 Apart from transactions, the level of official reserves is affected by changes in the dollar valuation of gold, Special Drawing Rights and convertible currencies. Since end-March 1979 these rates have been revised annually. These valuation changes are described in detail in the description of Table 10.3 in the *Financial Statistics Explanatory Handbook*, where the values of the annual changes are also shown.

Sources: Bank of England; HM Treasury

Sterling exchange rates



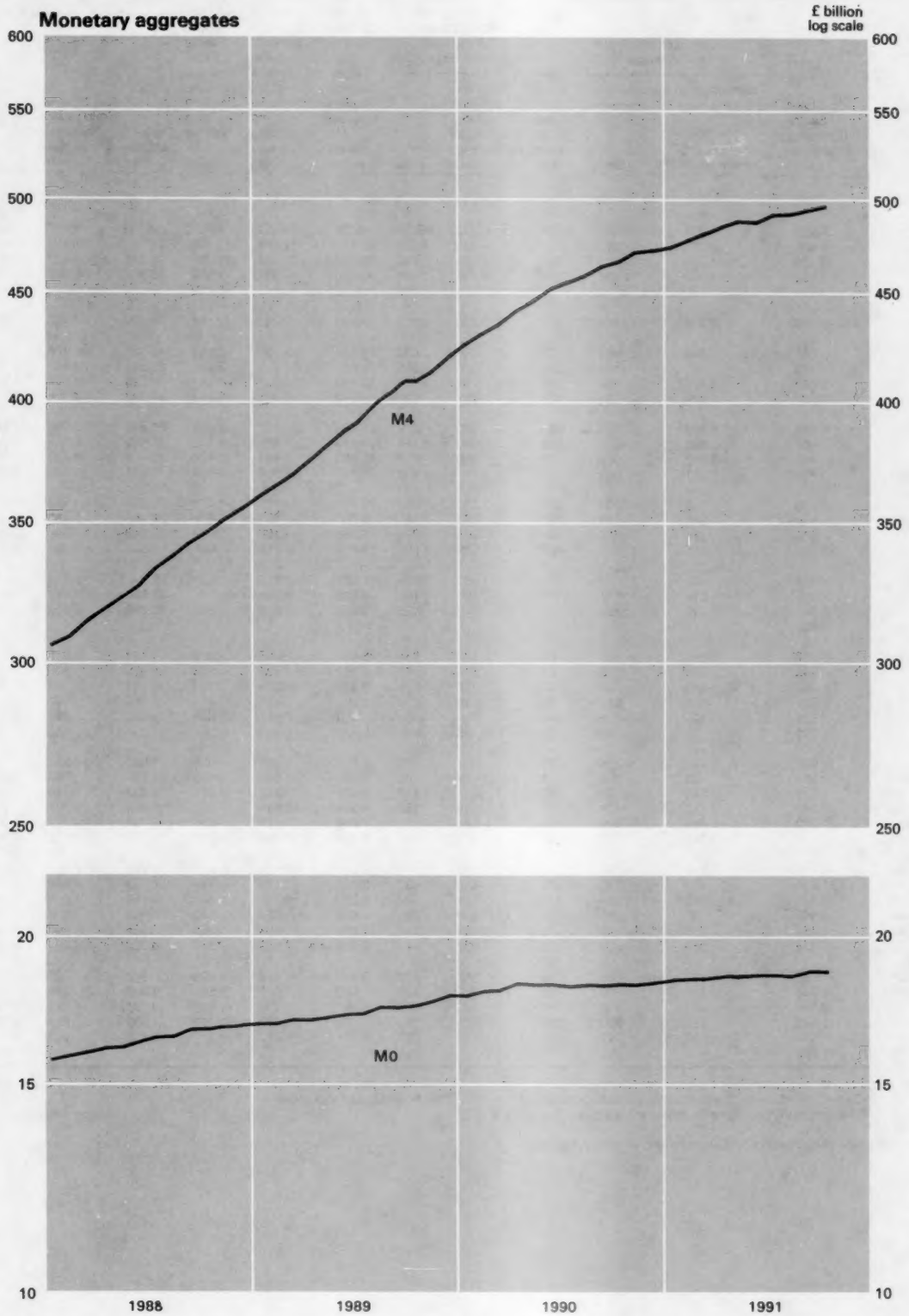
29 Monetary aggregates[1]

	M0+				M4+			
	Amount outstanding[2] (NSA)				Amount outstanding (NSA)			
	£ million	Annual percentage change	Amount outstanding (£ million)	Velocity of circulation: ratio	£ million	Annual percentage change	Amount outstanding (£ million)	Velocity of circulation: ratio
	AVAD	AVAK	AVAE	AVAM	AUYM	AUZP	AUYN	AUYU
1987	16 633	*4.7*	15 661	27.55	303 388	*15.8*	302 809	1.50
1988	18 040	*6.9*	16 867	28.69	355 974	*17.3*	355 174	1.43
1989	19 006	*5.9*	17 827	29.66	423 332	*18.1*	422 738	1.32
1990	19 493†	*5.4*†	18 340†	30.31†	474 561†	*12.2*	474 117†	1.22
1987 Q3	15 533	*5.0*	15 459	27.94	291 621	*14.7*	289 738	1.50
Q4	16 633	*4.9*	15 661	28.25	303 388	*15.8*	302 809	1.48
1988 Q1	15 751	*5.5*	15 980	28.28	315 382	*16.8*	314 859	1.45
Q2	16 247	*6.4*	16 282	28.48	327 744	*16.8*	326 453	1.43
Q3	16 793	*7.6*	16 759	28.89	345 903	*18.7*	343 069	1.42
Q4	18 040	*8.0*	16 867	29.13	355 974	*17.3*	355 174	1.40
1989 Q1	16 815	*7.1*	16 970	29.52	371 730	*17.6*	370 952	1.38
Q2	17 089	*5.7*	17 166	29.60	389 803 389 748	*18.1*	387 630 387 575	1.34
Q3	17 504	*5.3*	17 461	29.72	407 743	*16.9*	404 322	1.30
Q4	19 006	*5.5*	17 827	29.79	423 332	*18.1*	422 738	1.27
1990 Q1	17 600	*5.7*	18 017	30.15†	439 644	*17.7*	438 786	1.25
Q2	18 194	*7.4*	18 230	30.20	456 958	*17.2*	453 207	1.23†
Q3	18 325†	*5.0*	18 287†	30.42	467 514	*14.8*	464 162	1.21
Q4	19 493	*3.3*†	18 340	30.46	474 561†	*12.2*	474 117†	1.19
1991 Q1	18 161	*3.2*	18 467	30.29	483 227	*9.8*	482 247	1.17
Q2	18 581	*1.5*	18 584	30.99	493 470	*7.9*†	488 412	1.18
Q3	18 757	*2.1*	18 718	31.19	498 140	*6.5*	494 551	1.18
Calendar month								
1989 Nov	17 666	*5.6*	17 701	..	413 538	*17.0*	414 038	..
Dec	19 006	*5.6*	17 827	..	423 332	*18.1*	422 738	..
1990 Jan	17 764	*5.6*	17 797	..	426 305	*18.4*	428 653	..
Feb	17 518	*6.4*	17 968	..	429 305	*18.3*	433 455	..
Mar	17 600	*5.0*	18 017	..	439 644	*17.7*	438 786	..
Apr	18 264	*8.8*	18 263	..	442 060	*17.7*	443 019	..
May	18 241	*7.0*	18 235	..	447 213	*17.4*	447 279	..
Jun	18 194	*6.5*	18 230	..	456 958	*17.2*	453 207	..
Jul	18 365	*5.5*	18 214	..	457 631	*16.3*	457 547	..
Aug	18 576†	*4.9*	18 289†	..	460 379	*15.4*	460 743	..
Sep	18 325	*4.7*	18 287	..	467 514	*14.8*	464 162	..
Oct	18 225	*4.0*	18 279	..	466 896	*14.1*	467 331	..
Nov	18 232	*3.2*	18 274	..	472 285	*14.4*	473 103	..
Dec	19 493	*2.6*†	18 340	..	474 561†	*12.2*	474 117†	..
1991 Jan	18 446	*3.8*	18 419	..	473 904	*11.2*	476 337	..
Feb	17 970	*2.6*	18 451	..	475 660	*10.8*†	479 752	..
Mar	18 161	*3.2*	18 467	..	483 227	*9.8*	482 247	..
Apr	18 369	*0.6*	18 542	..	485 730	*9.8*	486 454	..
May	18 566	*1.8*	18 534	..	489 670	*9.5*	488 979	..
Jun	18 581	*2.1*	18 584	..	493 470	*7.9*	488 412	..
Jul	18 771	*2.2*	18 609	..	492 191	*7.5*	493 062	..
Aug	18 915	*1.8*	18 588	..	493 144	*7.1*	494 085	..
Sep	18 757	*2.4*	18 718	..	498 140	*6.5*	494 551	..
Oct	18 700	*2.6*	18 757	..	496 366	*6.2*	497 574	..
Nov	18 749	*2.8*	18 810	..	498 932	*5.6*	500 010	..

1 A fuller range of monetary aggregates is published monthly in *Financial Statistics*.

2 The monthly figures for M0 give the average of the amounts outstanding each Wednesday during the calendar month.

Source: Bank of England


Monetary aggregates
£ billion
log scale
600
550
500
450
400
350
300
250
M4
20
15
10
M0
1988
1989
1990
1991

30 Counterparts to changes in money stock M4[1]

£ million, not seasonally adjusted

	Public Sector Borrowing Requirement	Purchases by the M4[2] private sector of: Central government debt: British government stocks	Central government debt: Other	Other public sector debt	External and foreign currency financing of public sector: Purchase of British government stocks by overseas sector	External and foreign currency financing of public sector: Other	Banks' and Building Societies' sterling lending to the M4 private sector	External and foreign currency transactions of UK banks and building societies	Net non-deposit sterling liabilities of the banks and building societies	Domestic counterparts	External and foreign currency counterparts	M4
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
	ABEN	AVBY	AVBU	AVBV	-AARC	AQGA	AVBS	AVBW	AVBX	AVBN	AVBP	AUZI
1988	-11 868	4 094	-1 063	700	-840	4 176	82 477	-12 028	-13 149	74 340	-8 694	52 497
1989	-9 276	11 902	641	317	1 894	-5 384	88 302	-13 038	-11 040	91 886	-16 527	64 319
1990	-2 132†	1 152	-1 890	-1 056†	4 564	48	69 534	-10 681†	-7 902	65 598	-6 082†	51 614†
1991	7 939	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-3 812	..	..	..
1987 Q4	-2 469	-2 798	-458	148	-234	5 904	14 969	-2 205	-1 164	9 392	3 465	11 693
1988 Q1	-2 801	-648	-454	-77	-494	1 636	18 416	-2 603	-1 115	14 436	-1 458	11 863
Q2	-1 710	871	-198	216	-520	658	21 861	-4 719	-3 925	21 040	-4 581	12 534
Q3	-2 080	1 427	-462	206	57	1 092	22 428	507	-4 847	21 519	1 650	18 322
Q4	-5 277	2 444	51	355	117	790	19 772	-5 213	-3 262	17 345	-4 305	9 778
1989 Q1	-5 590	4 496	245	20	358	-225	21 739	-4 127	-2 008	20 910	-3 993	14 909
Q2	-67	3 883	-512	263	1 040	-2 124	20 119	-1 831	-4 385	23 685	-2 915	16 385
Q3	-426	3 242	592	99	-615	-629	25 952	-7 184	-3 476	29 460	-8 427	17 557
Q4	-3 193	281	316	-65	1 111	-2 406	20 492	104	-1 171	17 831	-1 192	15 468
1990 Q1	-4 246	695	200	-262	1 627	303	22 971	-3 458	-1 273	19 359	-1 528	16 558
Q2	5 846†	-284	-899	-295†	903	-1 141	16 398	693	-3 876	20 766	442	17 332
Q3	-476	-114	-517	-61	505	-799	16 288	-1 198	-2 819	15 118	-1 507	10 792
Q4	-3 256	855	-674	-438	1 529	1 685	13 877	-6 718†	66	10 355	-3 489†	6 932†
1991 Q1	-2 580	-483†	14	211	-1 555	1 115	11 827†	-1 789	1 320†	8 992†	-2 212	8 100
Q2	7 013	-514	178†	-15	-2 106	467†	4 903	3 288	-2 777	11 590	1 677	10 490
Q3	3 761	-2 793	-764	-26	-542	425	9 934	-2 811	-2 425	10 096	-2 919	4 752
Q4	-255	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1990 Jan	-5 037	659	107	-39	129	784	5 443	98	1 074	1 133	1 011	3 218
Feb	-999	384	-96	34	549	-163	6 652	-1 722	-1 638	5 975	-1 336	3 001
Mar	1 790	-348	189	-257	949	-318	10 876	-1 834	-709	12 251	-1 203	10 339
Apr	2 005†	-673	-515	-66†	648	-628	2 501	-417	-440	3 252	-397	2 415
May	1 570	194	-426	-249	339	-197	5 370	617	-2 045	6 458	757	5 170
Jun	2 271	195	42	20	-95	-316	8 527	493	-1 391	11 056	82	9 747
Jul	-2 906	440	-294	-123	312	272	4 469†	-2 135	638	1 584	-1 551	671
Aug	911	-38	-259	114	-29	101	3 457	693	-2 049	4 192	760	2 903
Sep	1 519	-516	36	-52	217	-1 172	8 362	244	-1 408	9 342	-716	7 218
Oct	-2 369	1 130	-484	-274	438	182	4 556	-3 644	250	2 559	-3 024	-215
Nov	1 323	489	-440	-258	526	511	4 680	-822	-696	5 787	217	5 308
Dec	-2 210	-764	250	94	573	992	4 641	-2 252†	512	2 009	-682†	1 839†
1991 Jan	-5 141	246	36	275	-488	336	2 874	-2 401	3 623†	-1 710†	-2 552	-639
Feb	-614	-828†	43	271	-644	430	3 703	-1 190	544	2 593	-1 379	1 758
Mar	3 175	99	-65	-335	-416	349	5 250	1 802	-2 847	8 109	1 719	6 981
Apr	2 103	92	252†	-148	-924	521	682	-529	392	3 002	-912	2 482
May	3 482	-986	-42	-2	-122	-5	1 411	1 484	-956	3 865	1 357	4 266
Jun	1 428	380	-32	135	-1 052	-49†	2 810	2 333	-2 213	4 723	1 232	3 742
Jul	-1 067	-1 780	-368	-266	346	-297	2 521	-1 444	1 098	-974	-1 395	-1 271
Aug	1 945	-341	-288	22	-191†	456	1 962	-636	-1 895	3 299	-371	1 033
Sep	2 883	-672	-108	218	-688	266	5 451	-731	-1 628	7 771	-1 153	4 990
Oct	-1 993	727	-250	-275	-924	159	-196	148	1 262	-1 999	-617	-1 354
Nov	536	-1 108	217	16	-183	-220	3 901	847	-1 312	3 438	444	2 570
Dec	1 202	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

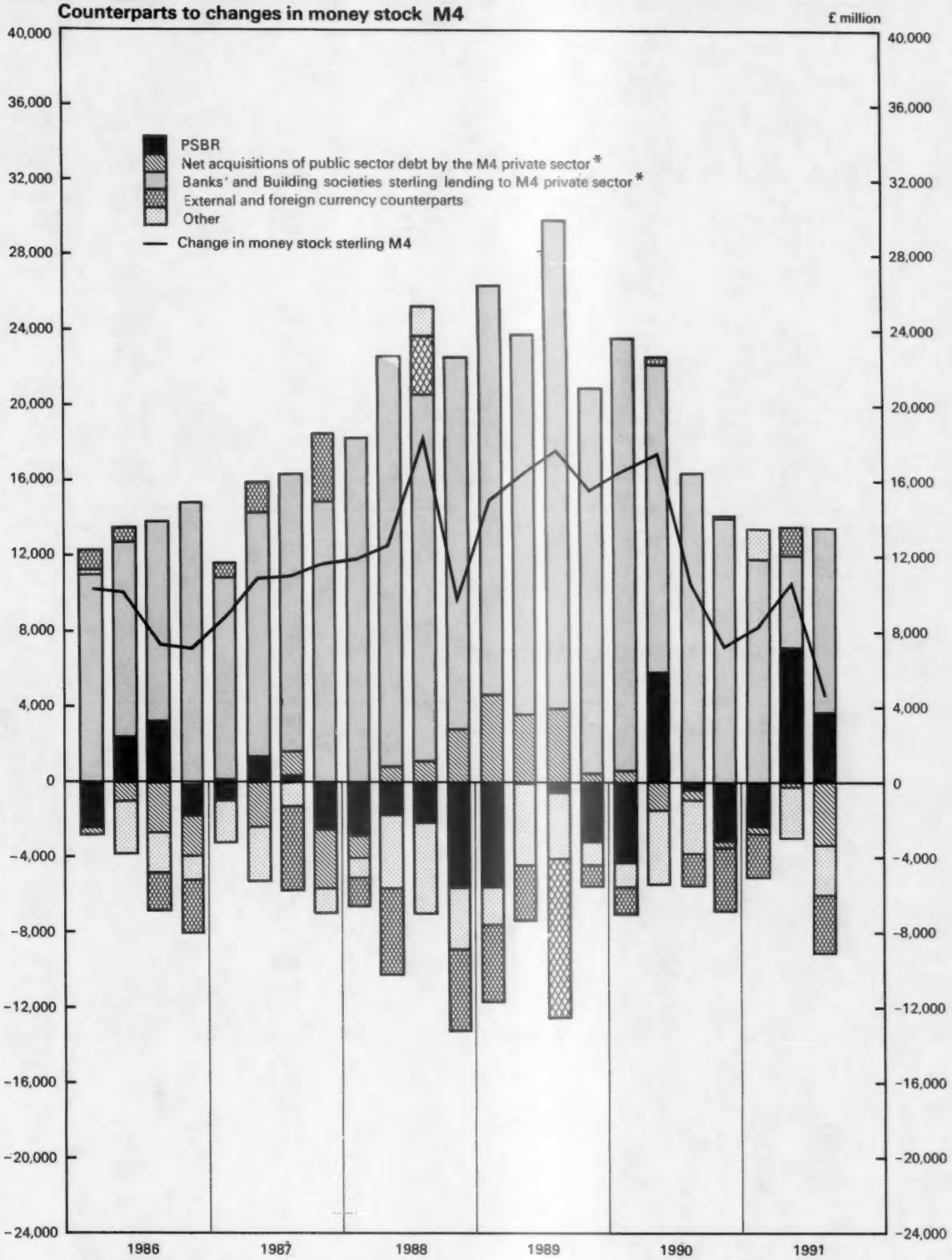
For most periods the relationships between the columns are as follows: 10 = 1+2+3+4+7; 11 = 5+6+8; 12 = 9+10+11. Due to the inclusion of the latest PSBR information, the figures for more recent periods may not add exactly.

1 A wider range of figures is published monthly in *Financial Statistics*.

2 The M4 private sector comprises all UK residents other than the public sector, banks and building societies.

Source: Bank of England

Counterparts to changes in money stock M4



* Private sector other than banks and building societies.

31 General government receipts and expenditure

£ million, not seasonally adjusted

	General government									
	Receipts[1]		Expenditure							
			Goods and services		Current and capital transfers					
	Taxes, social security contributions, community charge and royalties.	Trading income, rent, interest, etc	Final consumption	Gross domestic capital formation	Current grants and subsidies[2]	Capital transfers	Debt interest	Net lending etc[3]	Total	Public expenditure planning total
	GTEA	ABKB	AAXI	ABKC	ABKD	AAYG	AAXL	ABAA	ABAB	ABAZ
1988	175 315	13 126	91 729	6 184	63 275	3 806	18 169	-5 047	178 116	145 188
1989	189 587	14 626	99 029	9 419	66 763	4 233	18 706	-1 314	196 836	160 889
1990	204 374	14 339	109 651	12 682	72 794	9 049	18 544	-8 359†	214 361	179 047
1988 Q3	43 028	3 277	22 495	940	14 973	1 256	5 135	-1 598	43 201	34 430
Q4	46 828	3 340	23 840	1 237	16 573	843	4 179	-1 266	45 406	37 084
1989 Q1	49 432	3 904	24 466	3 205	15 934	1 229	5 246	418	50 498	40 493
Q2	42 772	3 270	23 970	1 339	16 430	826	4 113	-1 429	45 249	38 210
Q3	46 279	3 577	24 906	2 063	16 917	1 050	5 205	67	50 208	40 323
Q4	51 104	3 875	25 687	2 812	17 482	1 128	4 142	-370	50 881	41 863
1990 Q1	52 620	4 088	26 526	5 272	17 265	4 434	5 067	-4 372†	54 192	43 167
Q2	47 104	3 376	26 935	1 877	18 168	1 414	4 039	297	52 730	46 126
Q3	50 807	3 708	27 565	2 499	17 962	2 084	4 893	-2 459	52 544	43 767
Q4	53 843	3 167	28 625	3 034	19 399	1 117	4 545	-1 825	54 895	45 987
1991 Q1	54 356	3 986	28 913	4 314	18 218	2 115	4 718	-2 417	55 861	44 727
Q2	48 150	3 171	30 702	2 268	18 686	1 353	4 065	-2 219	54 855	49 796
Q3	51 780	3 493	30 531	2 515	20 083	1 335	4 243	-1 242	57 465	49 942

1 Excluding financial transactions.
2 Includes contributions received towards the UK's cost of the Gulf conflict of £518 million in Q1, £1125 million in Q2 and £279 million in 1991 Q3.
3 Net lending to public corporations, private sector and overseas; company securities.

Source: Central Statistical Office

32 Financial transactions of the public sector[1]

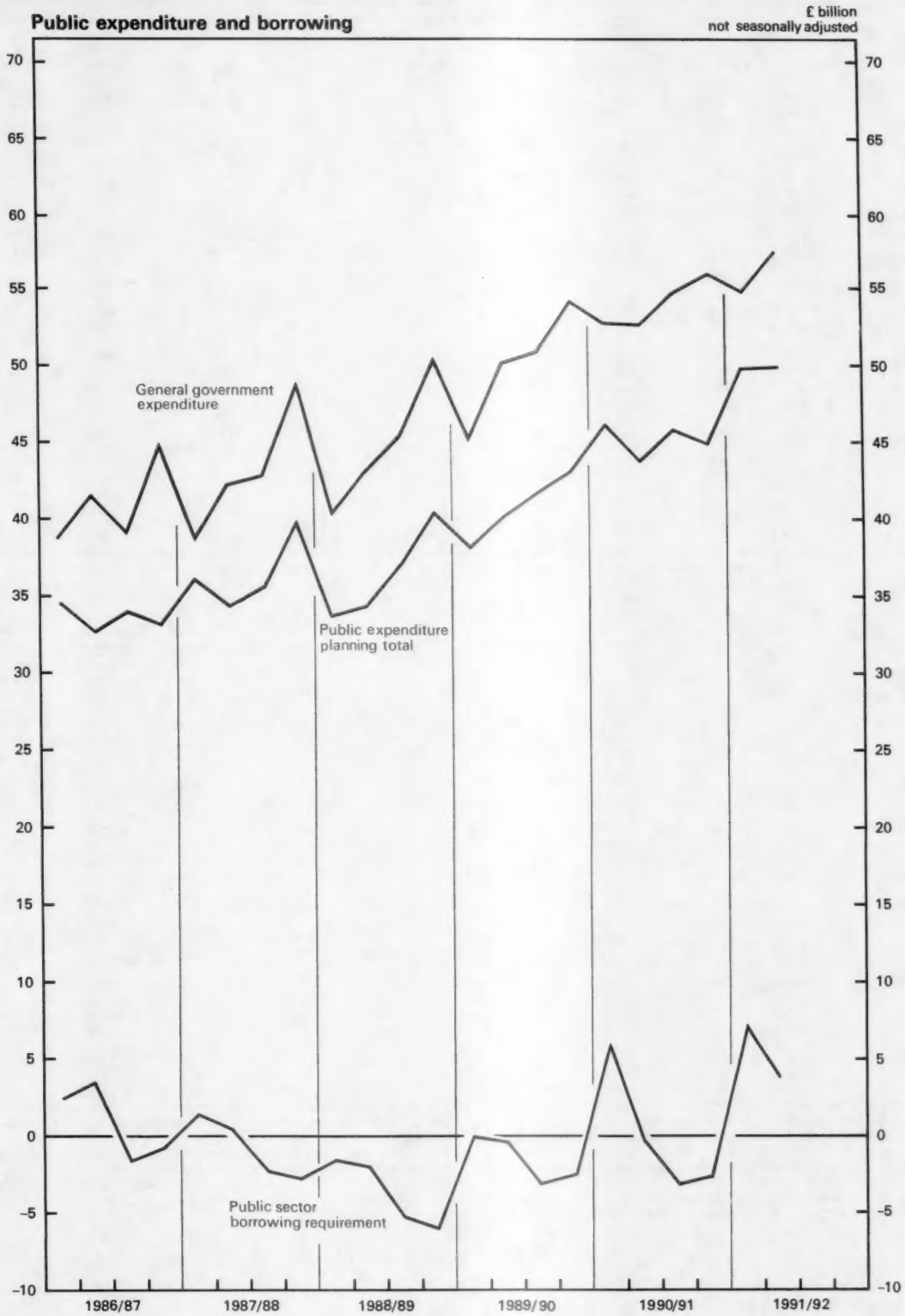
£ million, not seasonally adjusted

	Financial deficit[2]				Receipts						
					Borrowing requirement[5]						
	General government[3]	Public corporations	Total	Net lending etc, to private sector and overseas[4]	Central government (own account[6])	Local authorities	Public corporations+	Total	Seasonally adjusted total+[7]	Other financial transactions (net receipts)	Total
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*
	-AABC	-AABD	-AABE	ABKG	ABEB	ABEG	ABEM	ABEN		ABKI	ABKH
1989	-6 063	-573	-6 636	-2 936	-9 656	585	-205	-9 276		-296	-9 572
1990	4 007	-4 324	-317	-4 404	-1 132†	3 911	-4 911	-2 132†		-2 585	-4 721
1991	..	..	..	..	6 555	2 249	-865	7 939		..	..
									ABFB		
1989 Q1	-3 256	-223	-3 479	-436	-5 890	1 074	-774	-5 590	-4 136	1 675	-3 915
Q2	636	-36	600	-1 654	859	-655	-271	-67	-1 032	-987	-1 054
Q3	285	98	383	-458	-1 482	224	832	-426	-1 488†	351	-75
Q4	-3 728	-412	-4 140	-388	-3 143	-58	8	-3 193	-2 620	-1 335	-4 528
1990 Q1	1 856	-2 954	-1 098	-956	-1 603	1 810	-4 453	-4 246	-2 985	2 192	-2 054
Q2	1 953	-534	1 419	102	4 226†	1 494	126	5 846†	5 417	-4 326	1 521
Q3	488	-615	-127	-1 655	31	149	-656	-476	-1 398	-1 304	-1 782
Q4	-290	-221	-511	-1 895	-3 786	458	72	-3 256	-3 171	853	-2 406
1991 Q1	-64	-65	-129	-1 948	-3 402	1 330	-508	-2 580	-1 391	506	-2 077
Q2	5 753	-399	5 354	-2 437	6 466	281	266†	7 013	6 687	-4 121	2 917
Q3	3 434	-261	3 173	-1 488	3 533	364	-136	3 761	2 942	-2 083	1 685
Q4	..	..	..	..	-42	274	-487	-255	..	..	..
1991 Oct	..	..	..	..	-2 115†	77	45†	-1 993†	..	..	..
Nov	..	..	..	..	1 105	-265†	-304	536	..	..	..
Dec	..	..	..	..	968	462	-228	1 202	..	..	..

The relationships between the columns are as follows: 1 + 2 = 3; 3 + 4 = 11; 5 + 6 + 7 = 8; 8 + 10 = 11.
1 Due to the inclusion of the latest PSBR figures this table may not be internally consistent.
2 The excess of current and capital expenditure over receipts.
3 Table 31, columns 3 to 7 *less* columns 1 and 2.
4 Including company securities. Lending is shown positively; repayment is shown negatively.
5 Redefined: see article in *Economic Trends*, No. 364, February 1984.
6 Excluding borrowing matched by on-lending to local authorities and public corporations.
7 Calendar year constrained.

Source: Central Statistical Office

Public expenditure and borrowing



33 Summary capital accounts and financial surplus or deficit

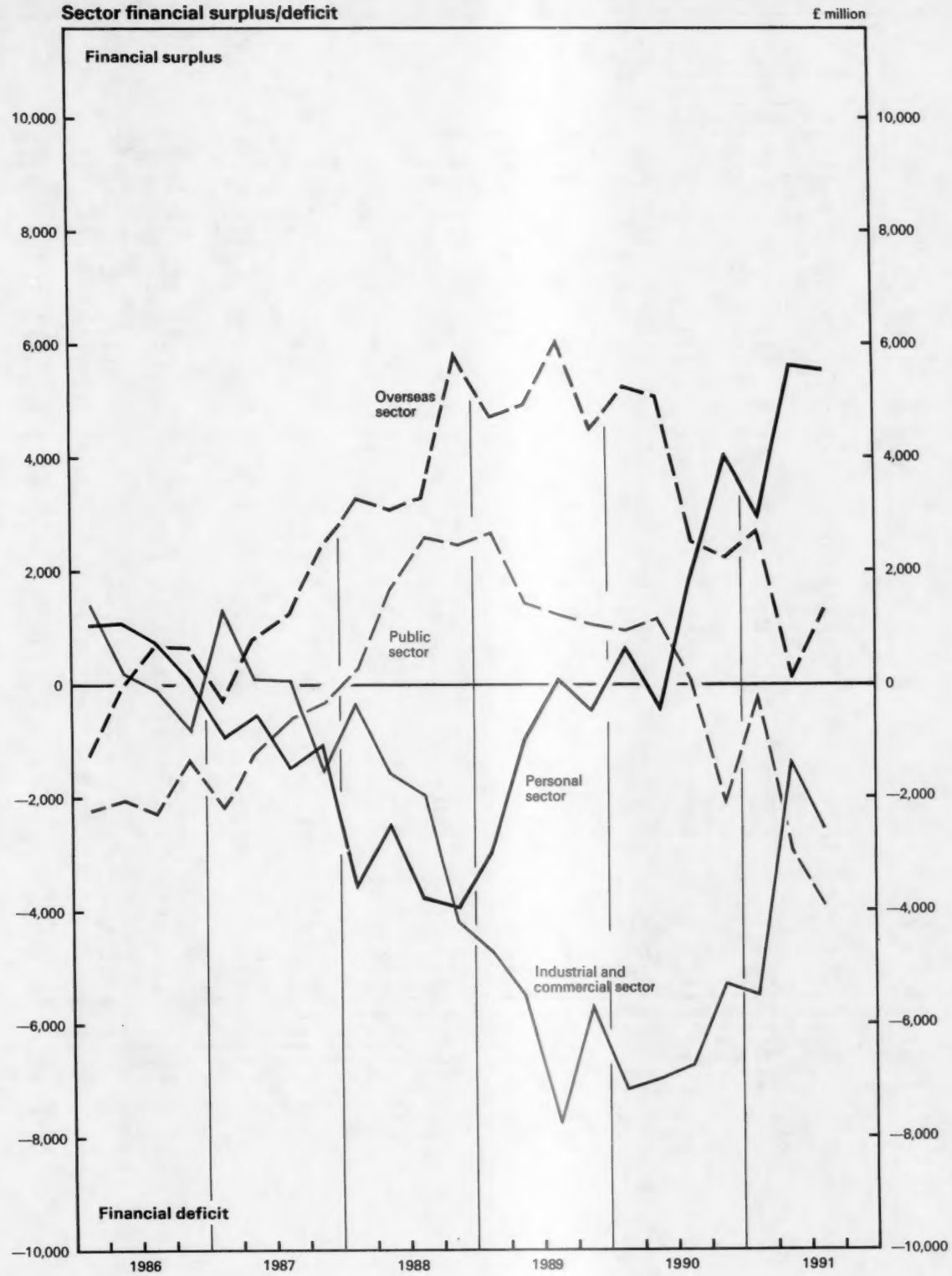
£ million

	Public sector[1]			Financial companies and institutions			Industrial and commercial companies		
	Saving[2]	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross domestic capital formation[3]	Saving[2]	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross domestic capital formation[3]	Saving[2]	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross domestic capital formation[3]
	ABKJ	ABKK	ABKL	AAUM	AAUN	GGCX	AAUQ	AAUR	GGCW
1986	4 462	261	12 469	7 911	-196	3 774	33 005	85	32 065
1987	6 712	599	11 566	8 806	-190	4 129	42 140	-141	41 932
1988	17 100	1 137	11 061	7 036	-120	6 509	44 643	229	52 800
1989	20 448	1 388	15 200	9 940	-200	7 684	37 993	-429	60 968
1990	16 993	750	17 426	10 747	-150	6 484	34 539	-385	60 158
1987 Q3	2 298	191	3 070	2 093	-47	1 006	10 776	-79	10 559
Q4	2 656	207	3 154	2 236	-47	1 378	10 545	-56	11 978
1988 Q1	3 180	296	3 158	1 934	-30	1 315	10 772	-90	10 976
Q2	4 365	286	2 943	1 405	-30	1 795	10 234	-70	11 715
Q3	5 255	-276	2 350	2 030	-30	1 879	11 650	445	14 012
Q4	4 300	831	2 610	1 667	-30	1 520	11 987	-56	16 097
1989 Q1	5 472	448	3 186	2 519	-50	1 988	11 461	-107	15 996
Q2	4 951	246	3 704	1 904	-50	1 545	9 922	-65	15 284
Q3	4 887	282	3 888	2 725	-50	2 105	8 304	-120	15 862
Q4	5 138	412	4 422	2 792	-50	2 046	8 306	-137	13 826
1990 Q1	5 462	64	4 486	1 828	-38	1 582	8 822	-12	15 929
Q2	5 037	108	3 952	2 892	-38	1 848	9 016	-82	15 888
Q3	4 249	213	4 334	3 462	-37	1 476	8 494	-142	15 056
Q4	2 245	365	4 654	2 565	-37	1 578	8 207	-149	13 285
1991 Q1	3 816	-55	3 933	1 854	-37	1 768	6 362	-15	11 815
Q2	1 487	-94	4 235	521	-37	1 942	10 073	-91	11 361
Q3	-18	-7	3 836	1 242	-37	1 619	9 381	-109	11 760

	Personal sector			Financial surplus/deficit[4]					
	Saving[2]	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross domestic capital formation[3]	Public sector	Financial companies and institutions	Industrial and commercial companies	Personal sector	Overseas sector[5]	Balancing item[6]
	AAUU	AAUV	GGCV	AAVE	AAVF	AAVG	AAVH	AAVI	AAVJ
1986	22 319	-150	18 712	-7 746	3 941	1 025	3 457	-187	-490
1987	19 728	-268	22 563	-4 255	4 487	67	-3 103	4 159	-1 355
1988	17 187	-1 246	29 600	7 176	407	-7 928	-13 659	15 520	-1 516
1989	24 949	-759	28 437	6 636	2 056	-23 404	-4 247	20 404	-1 445
1990	33 912	-215	27 524	317	4 113	-26 004	6 173	15 200	201
1987 Q3	4 670	-65	6 055	-581	1 040	138	-1 450	1 215	-362
Q4	4 822	-104	5 786	-291	811	-1 489	-1 068	2 423	-386
1988 Q1	3 038	-176	6 361	318	589	-294	-3 499	3 257	-371
Q2	5 025	-186	7 298	1 708	-420	-1 551	-2 459	3 099	-377
Q3	4 237	-139	7 879	2 629	121	-1 917	-3 781	3 331	-383
Q4	4 887	-745	8 062	2 521	117	-4 166	-3 920	5 833	-385
1989 Q1	4 818	-291	7 473	2 734	481	-4 642	-2 946	4 778	-405
Q2	6 755	-131	7 603	1 493	309	-5 427	-979	4 989	-385
Q3	6 715	-112	6 491	1 281	570	-7 678	112	6 065	-350
Q4	6 661	-225	6 870	1 128	696	-5 657	-434	4 572	-305
1990 Q1	7 591	-14	6 975	1 040	208	-7 119	602	5 287	-18
Q2	6 892	12	7 337	1 193	1 006	-6 954	-433	5 142	46
Q3	9 032	-34	7 011	128	1 949	-6 704	1 987	2 552	88
Q4	10 397	-179	6 201	-2 044	950	-5 227	4 017	2 219	85
1991 Q1	9 044	107	6 157	-172	49	-5 468	2 994	2 688	-91
Q2	11 467	222	6 011	-2 842	-1 458	-1 379	5 678	127	-126
Q3	11 319	153	5 897	-3 861	-414	-2 488	5 575	1 335	-147

1 Excluding financial transactions in writing-off debt.
2 Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and additions to reserves.
3 Comprises gross domestic fixed capital formation and increase in value of stocks and work in progress.
4 This balance is equal to saving *plus* capital transfers *less* gross domestic fixed capital formation, *less* increase in value of stocks and work in progress.
5 Equals, apart from the change in sign, the current balance of payments accounts, *plus* capital transfers.
6 For periods when the sector current and capital accounts are fully articulated, it is equal to the residual error in the national accounts.

Source: Central Statistical Office


Sector financial surplus/deficit
£ million
Financial surplus
10,000
8,000
6,000
4,000
2,000
0
—2,000
—4,000
—6,000
—8,000
—10,000
Overseas sector
Public sector
Personal sector
Industrial and commercial sector
Financial deficit
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991

34 Appropriation account of industrial and commercial companies[1]

£ million

	Income								Allocation of income				
	Income arising in the United Kingdom												
	Gross trading profits[3]												
	Net of stock appreciation												
	N. Sea oil companies	Other companies[2]	Total[2]	Stock appreciation	Before deducting stock appreciation	Rent and non-trading income	Income from abroad (net of taxes paid abroad)	Total income	Payments of dividends on ordinary and preference shares[4]	Payments of interest[5]	Profits due abroad (net of UK tax)	UK taxes on income (payments)[6]	Balance: Undistributed income[7]
	CIDT	CIDU	AIAO	AIAP	AIAQ	AIAR	AIAS	AIAN	AIBA	AIAV	AIAW	AIAY	AAUQ
1981	10 864	18 163	29 027	5 064	34 091	4 769	5 723	44 583	3 596	9 221	4 182	7 583	20 001
1982	12 725	22 431	35 156	3 511	38 667	4 867	5 646	49 180	4 391	9 915	3 973	9 144	21 757
1983	15 683	26 057	41 740	3 619	45 359	4 988	6 706	57 053	5 343	9 487	4 631	10 867	26 725
1984	19 009	29 635	48 644	4 123	52 767	5 669	8 603	67 039	5 392	10 792	5 535	12 737	32 583
1985	18 514	38 791	57 305	2 155	59 460	6 735	8 536	74 731	6 766	12 319	6 339	15 301	34 006
1986	8 421	45 338	53 759	1 510	55 269	7 346	7 802	70 417	8 768	11 627	4 342	12 675	33 005
1987	9 511	53 005	62 516	4 136	66 652	7 802	11 378	85 832	11 214	12 396	6 696	13 386	42 140
1988	6 886	62 851	69 737	5 226	74 963	9 145	13 830	97 938	14 906	15 514	7 442	15 433	44 643
1989	6 559	66 157	72 716	6 387	79 103	11 812	18 131	109 046	18 982	24 671	8 180	19 220	37 993
1990	6 962	65 902	72 864	5 612	78 476	14 476	19 254	112 206	22 168	29 888	7 337	18 274	34 539
1983 Q4	4 175	7 104	11 279	524	11 803	1 299	1 700	14 802	1 510	2 319	1 346	3 596	6 031
1984 Q1	4 192	7 526	11 718	1 167	12 885	1 359	1 910	16 154	1 115	2 385	1 371	2 899	8 384
Q2	4 685	7 358	12 043	1 132	13 175	1 334	1 882	16 391	1 483	2 619	1 471	2 974	7 844
Q3	4 888	7 036	11 924	730	12 654	1 506	2 461	16 621	1 301	2 951	1 518	3 342	7 509
Q4	5 244	7 715	12 959	1 094	14 053	1 470	2 350	17 873	1 493	2 837	1 175	3 522	8 846
1985 Q1	5 131	9 364	14 495	1 403	15 898	1 677	2 320	19 895	1 386	3 277	1 714	4 083	9 435
Q2	4 967	9 864	14 831	135	14 966	1 695	2 364	19 025	1 668	3 117	1 701	3 641	8 898
Q3	4 196	9 446	13 642	122	13 764	1 665	2 178	17 607	1 913	2 908	1 411	3 820	7 555
Q4	4 220	10 117	14 337	495	14 832	1 698	1 674	18 204	1 799	3 017	1 513	3 757	8 118
1986 Q1	3 081	10 545	13 626	-330	13 296	1 760	1 553	16 609	1 819	2 966	926	3 147	7 751
Q2	1 720	11 496	13 216	-172	13 044	1 810	1 898	16 752	2 344	2 766	1 089	4 040	6 513
Q3	1 658	11 225	12 883	781	13 664	1 844	2 135	17 643	2 161	2 827	1 043	2 228	9 384
Q4	1 962	12 072	14 034	1 231	15 265	1 932	2 216	19 413	2 444	3 068	1 284	3 260	9 357
1987 Q1	2 411	12 354	14 765	1 094	15 859	1 964	2 621	20 444	2 579	3 051	1 713	2 711	10 390
Q2	2 390	12 955	15 345	1 160	16 505	1 884	2 822	21 211	2 838	2 958	1 548	3 438	10 429
Q3	2 539	13 822	16 361	1 086	17 447	1 939	2 945	22 331	2 818	3 220	1 734	3 783	10 776
Q4	2 171	13 874	16 045	796	16 841	2 015	2 990	21 846	2 979	3 167	1 701	3 454	10 545
1988 Q1	1 919	14 725	16 644	915	17 559	2 014	2 951	22 524	3 153	3 259	1 700	3 640	10 772
Q2	1 862	14 670	16 532	1 387	17 919	2 051	3 354	23 324	3 742	3 381	1 800	4 167	10 234
Q3	1 720	16 147	17 867	1 368	19 235	2 423	3 748	25 406	3 828	4 173	1 968	3 787	11 650
Q4	1 385	17 309	18 694	1 556	20 250	2 657	3 777	26 684	4 183	4 701	1 974	3 839	11 987
1989 Q1	1 423	17 183	18 606	1 690	20 296	2 650	4 302	27 248	4 458	5 231	1 831	4 267	11 461
Q2	1 594	16 738	18 332	1 710	20 042	2 848	4 817	27 707	4 735	5 866	2 251	4 933	9 922
Q3	1 682	16 552	18 234	1 351	19 585	3 018	4 074	26 677	4 938	6 380	1 801	5 254	8 304
Q4	1 860	15 684	17 544	1 636	19 180	3 296	4 938	27 414	4 851	7 194	2 297	4 766	8 306
1990 Q1	1 898	17 078	18 976	1 487	20 463	3 418	4 306	28 187	5 422	7 183	1 799	4 961	8 822
Q2	1 561	17 166	18 727	1 304	20 031	3 656	4 148	27 835	4 832	7 591	1 741	4 655	9 016
Q3	1 363	16 259	17 622	1 623	19 245	3 752	5 318	28 315	5 877	7 543	2 122	4 279	8 494
Q4	2 140	15 399	17 539	1 198	18 737	3 650	5 482	27 869	6 037	7 571	1 675	4 379	8 207
1991 Q1	1 724	15 712	17 436	646	18 082	3 537	3 672	25 291	5 742	7 418	1 548	4 221	6 362
Q2	1 246	16 745	17 991	1 060	19 051	3 533	4 119	26 703	4 686	7 074	1 617	3 253	10 073
Q3	1 520	16 358	17 878	542	18 420	3 555	4 284	26 259	5 810	6 577	1 679	2 812	9 381

1 Figures reflect privatisation of British Telecom with effect from 28 November 1984, British Gas from 3 December 1986, British Airways from 6 February 1987, Royal Ordnance from 22 April 1987, BAA from 16 July 1987, British Steel from 2 December 1988, water companies from 12 December 1989, electricity distribution companies from 11 December 1990, electricity generating companies from 12 March 1991 and Scottish electricity companies from 18 June 1991.

2 Gross trading profits of non-oil industrial and commercial companies include quarterly alignment adjustments. For details, see note 2 in Notes to editors section of 3rd quarter 1991 Industrial and commercial companies press notice, issued on 7 January 1992.

3 Before providing for depreciation.

4 Dividend payments on ordinary and preference shares are net of tax; the advance corporation tax in respect of these dividends is included in "UK taxes on income." Excludes payments by UK subsidiaries to their overseas parents.

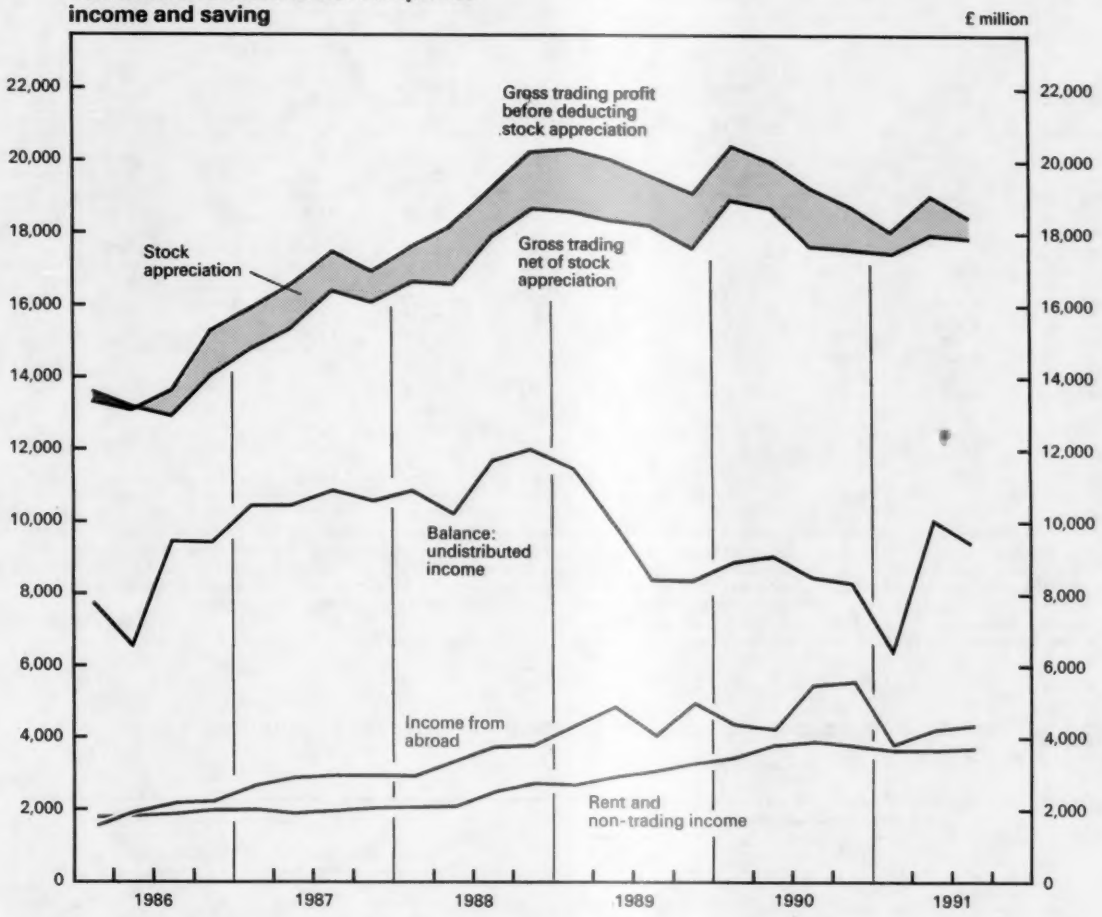
5 Includes royalties and licence fees on oil and gas production and other current transfers.

6 Includes payments of corporation tax (including advance corporation tax) and petroleum revenue tax.

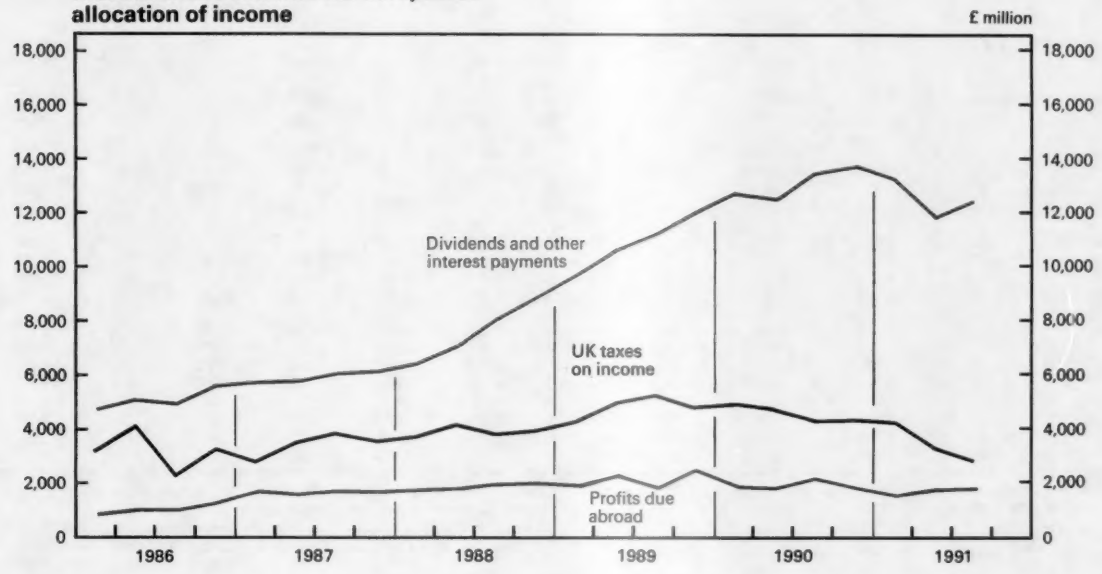
7 Includes unremitted profits from abroad, and due abroad.

Source: Central Statistical Office

Industrial and commercial companies income and saving



Industrial and commercial companies allocation of income



35 Capital account and financial surplus/deficit of industrial and commercial companies[1]

£ million

	Receipts					Expenditure				
	Undistributed income	Stock appreciation	Undistributed income less stock appreciation	Capital transfers	Total receipts[2]	Gross domestic fixed capital formation	Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress[3]	Taxes on capital and other capital transfers	Total expenditure	Balance: financial surplus/deficit
	AAUQ	AIAP	FMBC	CIDZ	FMBA	AAUS	FMBG	FMBH	FMBF	AAVG
1988	44 643	5 226	39 417	1 019	40 436	43 075	4 499	790	48 364	-7 928
1989	37 993	6 387	31 606	561	32 167	51 915	2 666	990	55 571	-23 404
1990	34 539	5 612	28 927	514	29 441	55 182	-636	899	55 445	-26 004
1988 Q3	11 650	1 368	10 282	642	10 924	10 889	1 755	197	12 841	-1 917
Q4	11 987	1 556	10 431	140	10 571	11 930	2 611	196	14 737	-4 166
1989 Q1	11 461	1 690	9 771	192	9 963	12 587	1 719	299	14 605	-4 642
Q2	9 922	1 710	8 212	133	8 345	12 837	737	198	13 772	-5 427
Q3	8 304	1 351	6 953	101	7 054	13 174	1 337	221	14 732	-7 678
Q4	8 306	1 636	6 670	135	6 805	13 317	-1 127	272	12 462	-5 657
1990 Q1	8 822	1 487	7 335	175	7 510	14 122	320	187	14 629	-7 119
Q2	9 016	1 304	7 712	138	7 850	14 258	326	220	14 804	-6 954
Q3	8 494	1 623	6 871	87	6 958	13 636	-203	229	13 662	-6 704
Q4	8 207	1 198	7 009	114	7 123	13 166	-1 079	263	12 350	-5 227
1991 Q1	6 362	646	5 716	131	5 847	12 559	-1 390	146	11 315	-5 468
Q2	10 073	1 060	9 013	110	9 123	11 965	-1 664	201	10 502	-1 379
Q3	9 381	542	8 839	83	8 922	11 945	-727	192	11 410	-2 488

1 Figures reflect privatisation of British Telecom with effect from 28 November 1984, British Gas from 3 December 1986, British Airways from 6 February 1987, Royal Ordnance from 22 April 1987, BAA from 16 July 1987, British Steel from 2 December 1988, water companies from 12 December 1989, electricity distribution companies from 11 December 1990, electricity generating companies from 12 March 1991 and Scottish electricity companies from 18 June 1991.

2 After deducting stock appreciation but before providing for depreciation.

3 Includes quarterly alignment adjustments. For details, See note 2 in Notes to editors section of 3rd quarter 1991 Industrial and commercial companies press notice, issued on 7 January 1992.

Source: Central Statistical Office

36 Financial transactions including net borrowing requirement of industrial and commercial companies[1]

£ million

	Transactions leading to net borrowing requirement						Financing of net borrowing requirement[4]				
							Borrowing from		Financial assets		
	Financial surplus/deficit	Net unremitted profits[2]	Net identified trade and other credit[3,4]	Investment in UK company securities[5]	Investment abroad	Balancing item	Banks[6]	Other	Liquid	Other	Net borrowing requirement (NBR)
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*
	AAVG	-AICX	-AIDL	-AICC	-AIDC	-AAOB	-AANA	-AICT	-AICU	-AICV	-AICW
1987	67	-3 613	-96	-5 084	-11 692	-5 970	12 164	25 252†	-7 503	-3 525†	26 388
1988	-7 928	-5 743	-159	-12 054	-12 644	-10 038	31 812	22 796	-4 196	-1 846	48 566
1989	-23 404	-5 505	2 225	-18 513	-10 306	3 942	33 089	33 760	-11 015	-4 273	51 561
1990	-26 004	-4 740	1 677	-1 844	1 192	-113	18 573	29 787	-9 694	-8 834	29 832
			-ABKP			-AIDD	-AIDF	-AIDJ	-AIDG		-AIDI
1988 Q2	-1 551	-1 535	-68	-2 576	-3 869	-2 580	7 256	6 433†	82	-1 592†	12 179
Q3	-1 917	-1 124	-188	-3 174	-1 637	-839	7 871	4 229	-3 080	-141	8 879
Q4	-4 166	-1 635	335	-2 281	-3 763	-1 476	7 767	5 130	113	-24	12 986
1989 Q1	-4 642	-588	311	-2 195	-4 883	-370	6 583	9 161	-2 143	-1 234	12 367
Q2	-5 427	-1 023	143	-2 204	-2 974	2 398	7 543	9 587	-4 727	-3 316	9 087
Q3	-7 678	-1 328	523	-8 964	-1 644	-2 603	13 433	7 390	397	474	21 694
Q4	-5 657	-2 566	1 248	-5 150	-805	4 398	5 530	7 622	-4 423	-197	8 532
1990 Q1	-7 119	-1 518	-616	-563	554	1 287	6 278	10 915	-5 402	-3 816	7 975
Q2	-6 954	-922	2 015	-1 064	1 648	318	4 596	5 101	-3 474	-1 264	4 959
Q3	-6 704	-1 726	-202	126	597	2 776	4 093	7 015	-2 720	-3 255	5 133
Q4	-5 227	-574	480	-343	-1 607	-4 494	3 606	6 756	1 902	-499	11 765
1991 Q1	-5 468	-1 215	-17	-1 881	-1 629	1 356	1 602	7 929	154	-831	8 854
Q2	-1 379	-1 245	2 038	-777	-1 166	3 137	-4 123	11 105	-5 452	-2 138	-608
Q3	-2 488	-1 177	425	-656	-304	-2 272	188	4 582	1 716	-14	6 472

1 Inflows(+), outflows(-); relationships between columns: 1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10 = zero; 7+8+9+10 = 11.

2 Retained in UK (+); retained abroad (-).

3 Includes accruals adjustment.

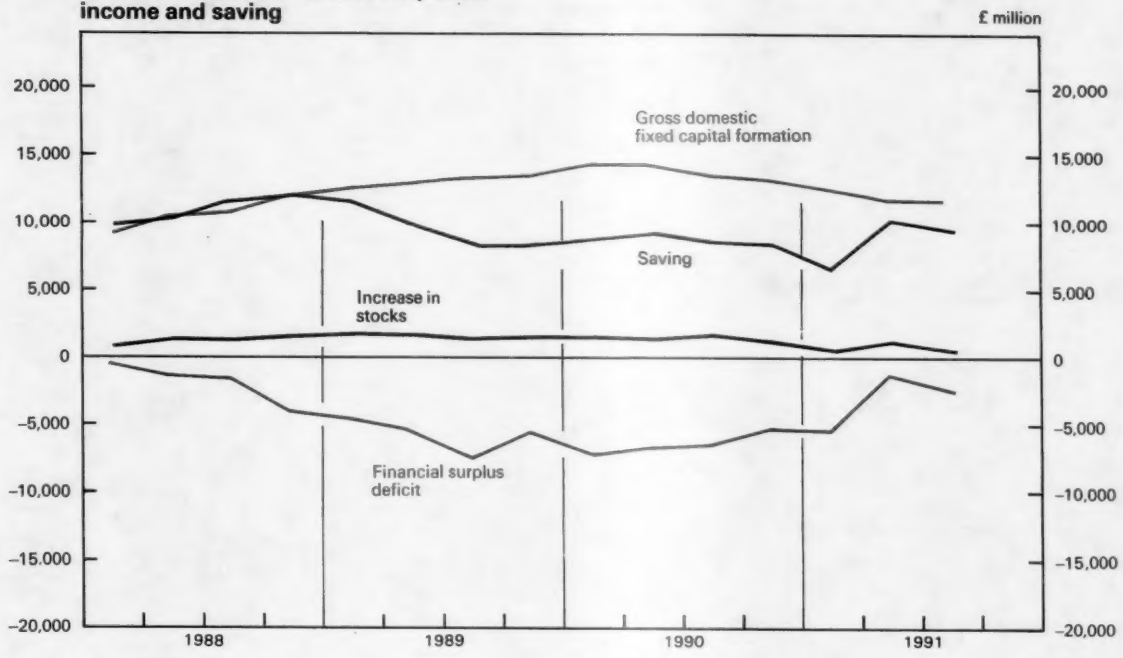
4 Seasonal adjustments include day-of-week adjustments. The quarterly figures therefore do not always sum to the annual totals.

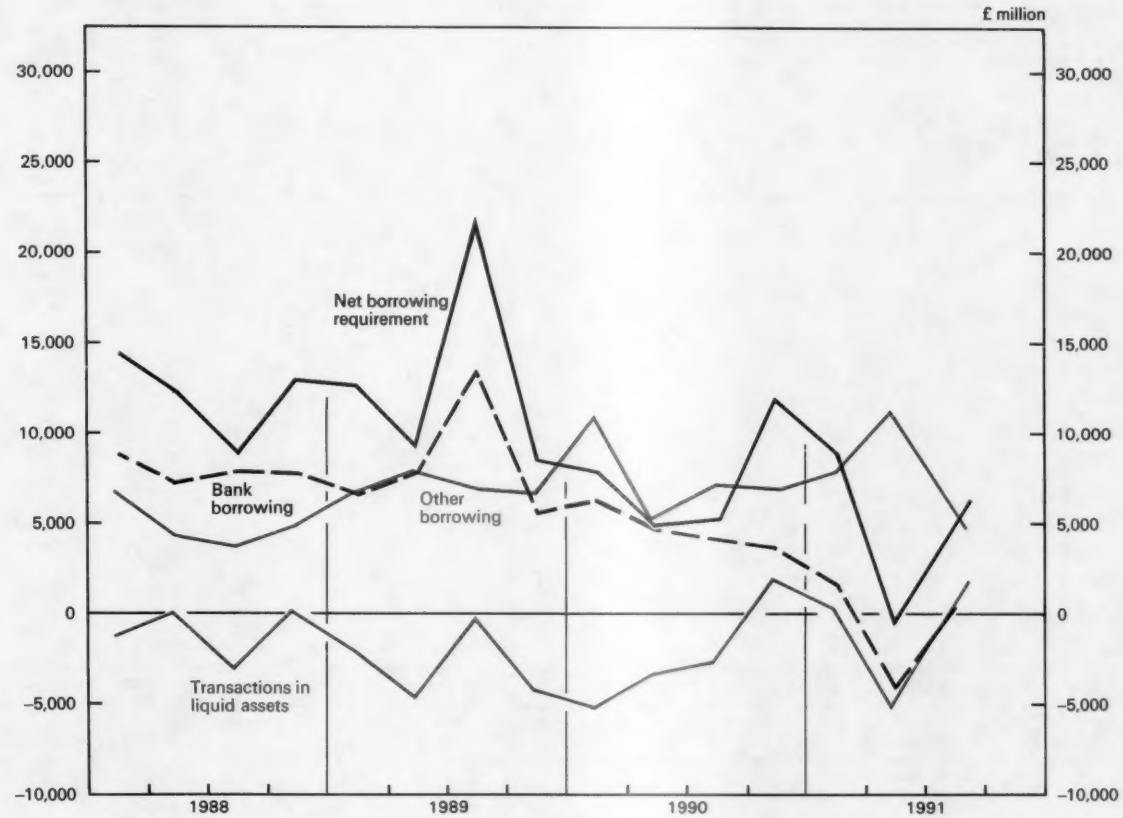
5 Cash expenditure on subsidiaries and trade investments in the United Kingdom.

6 Includes Bank of England Issue Department transactions in commercial bills.

Source: Central Statistical Office

Industrial and commercial companies income and saving





37 UK banks' lending to UK residents[1]

£ million

	Lending to public sector			Lending to private sector		
	Sterling	Other currencies	Total	Sterling	Other currencies	Total
Transactions						
	AEBT	VQAH	FPAA	VQAE	AECO	FPAD
1986	-955	26	-929	30 665	8 216	38 881
1987	-181	-384	-565	38 870	10 534	49 404
1988	-1 266	-564	-1 830	57 609	9 640	67 249
1989	-1 846	-60	-1 906	60 533	16 235	76 768
1990	83	29	112	45 671	2 333	48 004
1986 Q3	-375	195	-180	7 270	4 453	11 723
Q4	-1 046	-101	-1 147	12 249	1 814	14 063
1987 Q1	1 099	206	1 305	6 202	5 237	11 439
Q2	-592	29	-563	8 042	4 522	12 564
Q3	-869	-77	-946	10 961	-214	10 747
Q4	181	-542	-361	13 665	989	14 654
1988 Q1	692	-752	-60	12 651	456	13 107
Q2	-1 540	-130	-1 670	15 051	1 873	16 924
Q3	-977	2	-975	13 713	3 502	17 215
Q4	559	316	875	16 194	3 809	20 003
1989 Q1	-1 785	-179	-1 964	13 736	5 773	19 509
Q2	581	87	668	13 353	3 349	16 702
Q3	1 105	332	1 437	17 617	4 348	21 965
Q4	-1 747	-300	-2 047	15 827	2 765	18 592
1990 Q1	1 054	-229	825	15 791	-130	15 661
Q2	-736	79	-657	12 290	1 347	13 637
Q3	-762	11	-751	7 078	144	7 222
Q4	527	168	695	10 512	972	11 484
1991 Q1	385	-96	289	4 590†	2 025†	6 615†
Q2	-104	-1	-105	3 771	2 190	5 961
Q3	71†	16	87†	1 409	219	1 628

1 Seasonally adjusted data are shown on a calendar year basis whereas data in Tables 1, 29 and 30 are on a financial year basis. The quarterly figures do not necessarily add up to the (unadjusted) figures shown for the year as a whole. This is because as well as allowing for purely seasonal factors, the adjustments attempt to remove other distortions which do not necessarily cancel out over a year

Source: Bank of England

38 UK banks' loans, advances and acceptances to UK residents[1]

£ million

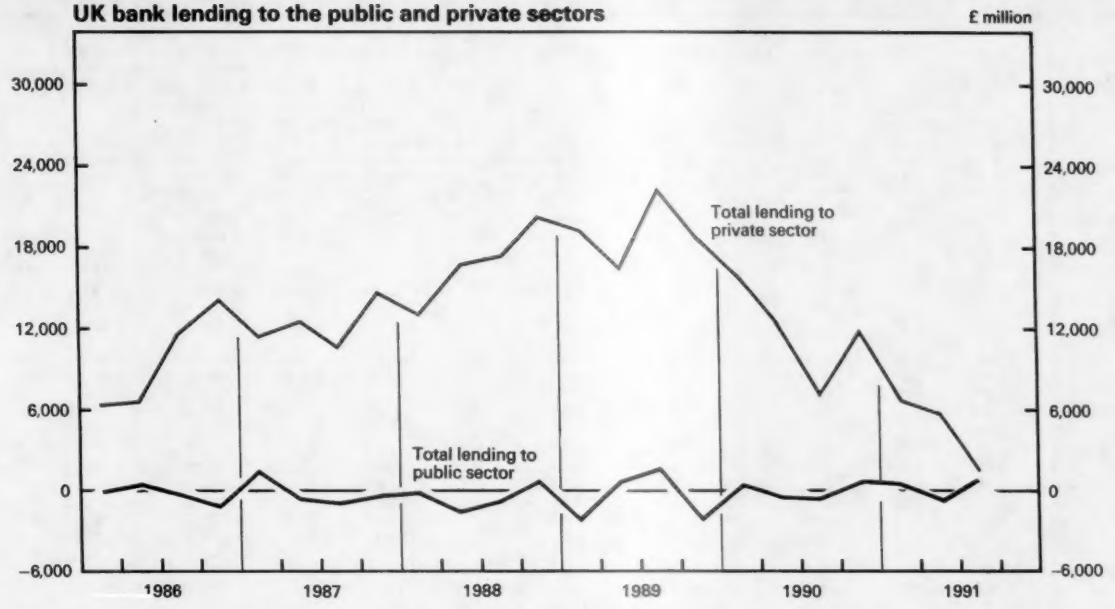
	Manufacturing	Other production	Financial	Services	Persons	Total loans, advances and acceptances
Amounts outstanding						
	BALH	BALI	BALJ	BALK	BALL	BALG
1991 Aug	52 285†	29 950†	122 607†	131 142†	132 214†	468 198†
Nov	51 588	30 306	130 416	130 816	133 365	476 490
Changes						
	FRAB	FRAC	FRAD	FRAE	FRAF	FRAA
1989 Feb	1 051	1 411	6 714	8 246	2 262	19 684
May	2 202	1 019	2 806	5 657	3 791	15 474
Aug	4 467	2 126	4 613	7 435	2 670	21 311
Nov	1 035	247	4 228†	7 130	2 866	15 506†
1990 Feb	3 215†	1 720	5 151	4 600†	2 477	17 163
May	286	507	2 331	4 020	3 320	10 464
Aug	929	911	3 098	3 179	2 196†	10 313
Nov	1 046	256	2 979	4 837	2 215	11 333
1991 Feb	-301	996†	4 466	2 573	933	8 667
May	-1 340	-546	3 398	-555	1 462	2 418
Aug	-1 818	-401	-505	-1 576	2 523	-1 777
Nov	-399	444	8 217	220	1 615	10 098

1 For a more detailed breakdown of these figures see *Financial Statistics* Table 6.6. The analysis which is not seasonally adjusted covers loans, advances and acceptances and holdings of sterling commercial paper in both sterling and foreign currencies (changes in the latter being adjusted for exchange rate movements) provided by banks to their customers and therefore does not include funds placed through the local authority money market or funds lent to banks. Acceptances are not granted to persons.

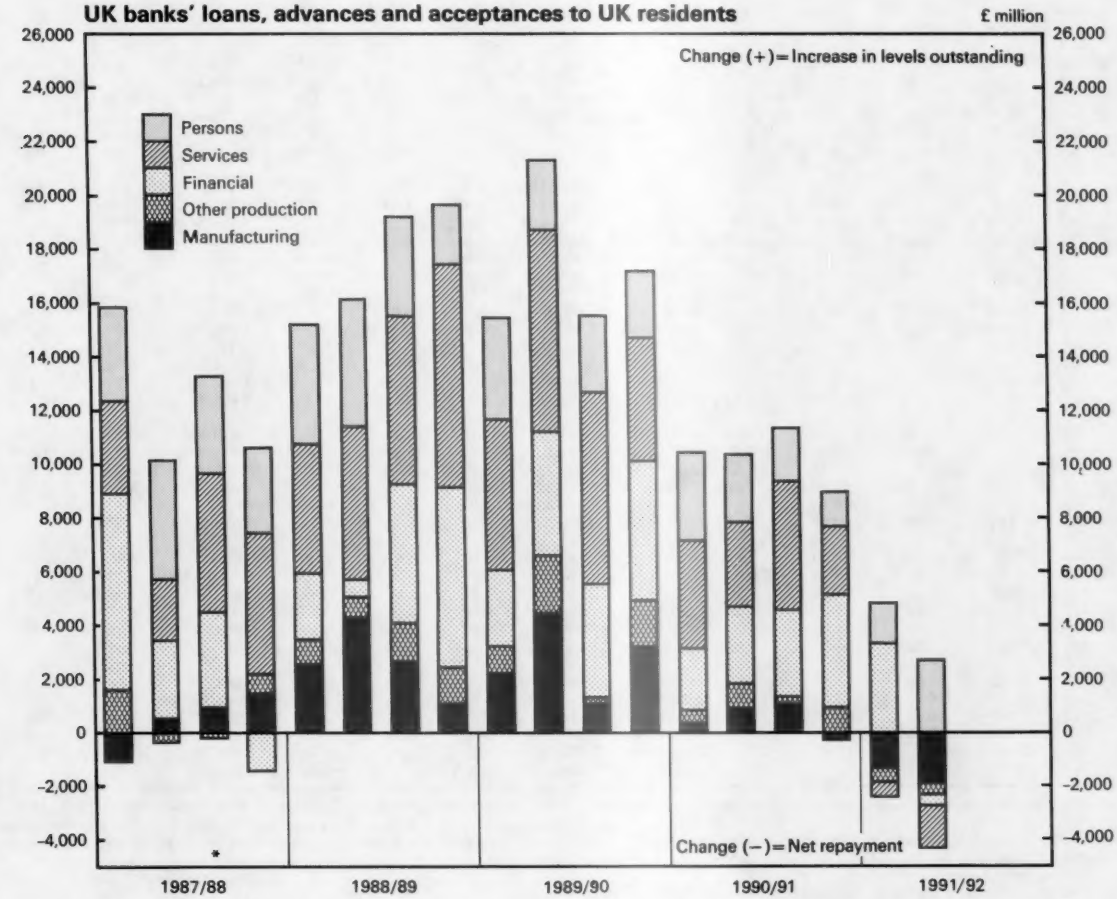
2 Changes in total lending in the three months to end-August 1989 exclude data from Abbey National plc. and Abbey National Treasury Services plc., who joined the reporting population at the beginning of July 1989. The levels for August 1989 include data for these two institutions.

Source: Bank of England

UK bank lending to the public and private sectors



UK banks' loans, advances and acceptances to UK residents



* See footnote [2] page 66 lower table

39 Interest rates, security prices and yields

Percentage rate

	Last Friday						Last working day		Average of working days			
			Selected retail banks							Financial Times index of industrial ordinary shares 1 July 1935 = 100		
	Treasury bill yield[1]	Deposits with local authorities - 3 months[2]	Base rate	Deposit account: 7 days' notice	Inter-bank 3 month rate[3]	Sterling certificates of deposit - 3 months	Euro-dollar 3 month rate	Building societies basic rate on shares[4]	British government securities: long dated[5] - 20 years	Price index	Dividend yield	Earnings yield
	AJNC	AJOI		AJNF			AJIB	AJNM	AJLX	AJMT	AJMU	AJMV
1986	10.94	11.31	11.00	6.92	11.31-11.34	11.00-11.13	6.31	5.99	9.87	1 287.11	4.25	10.16
1987	8.38	8.88	8.50	3.58	8.75-9.00	8.81- 8.88	7.25	4.02	9.47	1 600.01	3.73	8.98
1988	12.91	13.19	13.00	5.97	12.69-13.19	12.94-13.00	9.25	5.59	9.36	1 448.73	4.62	11.72
1989	15.02	15.03	15.00	6.59	15.13-15.16	15.03-15.09	8.31	6.57	9.58	1 781.41	4.46	10.80
1990	13.50	13.94	14.00	5.11	14.00-14.00	13.81-13.88	7.50	5.77	11.08	1 749.43	5.28	11.70
1991	10.45	10.94		..	10.94-11.00	10.81-10.88	4.19	..	9.92	1 921.86	4.98	8.72
1987 Sep	10.02	10.06	10.00	4.95	10.13-10.25	10-10.13	8.31	4.99	9.98	1 801.84	3.26	7.98
Oct	9.07	9.19	9.50	4.61	9.19-9.31	9.06- 9.19	7.62	4.99	9.88	1 645.30	3.75	9.22
Nov	8.67	8.88	9.00	4.12	8.88-9.03	8.78- 8.84	7.88	4.93	9.20	1 296.04	4.78	11.83
Dec	8.38	8.88	8.50	3.58	8.75-9.00	8.81- 8.88	7.25	4.02	9.57	1 337.02	4.67	11.58
1988 Jan	8.38	8.69	8.50	3.58	8.69-8.75	8.66- 8.72	6.81	4.00	9.57	1 419.37	4.39	11.02
Feb	9.01	9.25	9.00	4.04	9.19-9.63	9.13- 9.25	6.88	4.00	9.38	1 397.56	4.48	11.16
Mar	8.48	8.63	8.50	3.53	8.56-8.75	8.59- 8.66	6.81	4.00	9.12	1 446.73	4.48	11.37
Apr	7.98	8.50	8.00	2.92	8.25-8.50	8.38- 8.44	7.25	4.00	9.12	1 421.19	4.57	11.89
May	7.28	7.63	7.50	2.43	7.56-7.75	7.50- 7.56	7.68	3.51	9.27	1 427.45	4.59	11.86
Jun	9.24	8.88	9.00	3.07	8.94-9.44	9.06- 9.13	7.88	3.49	9.32	1 470.13	4.51	11.56
Jul	10.53	10.75	10.50	4.52	10.63-10.94	10.56-10.63	8.31	3.49	9.51	1 488.92	4.52	11.47
Aug	11.83	11.88	12.00	4.93	11.31-12.25	11.88-11.94	8.50	4.69	9.47	1 474.30	4.61	11.67
Sep	11.72	11.88	12.00	5.43	11.75-12.19	11.81-11.88	8.63	4.70	9.60	1 429.22	4.80	12.11
Oct	11.84	12.00	12.00	5.43	12.00-12.25	12.00-12.60	8.56	5.57	9.23	1 493.35	4.65	11.71
Nov	12.98	12.75	13.00	5.43	12.13-13.00	13.0-13.03	9.31	5.57	9.30	1 478.12	4.78	12.00
Dec	12.91	13.19	13.00	5.97	12.69-13.19	12.94-13.00	9.25	5.59	9.46	1 438.44	5.08	12.84
1989 Jan	12.70	12.81	13.00	5.97	13.00-13.13	12.94-13.19	9.31	5.87	9.35	1 543.53	4.76	11.96
Feb	12.91	13.00	13.00	5.97	12.94-13.19	12.94-13.06	10.25	6.06	9.15	1 676.22	4.37	10.90
Mar	12.79	13.00	13.00	5.97	12.94-13.13	12.94-13.00	10.25	6.06	9.26	1 710.70	4.45	10.83
Apr	12.62	12.81	13.00	5.97	12.88-13.38	12.75-12.88	9.81	6.06	9.52	1 700.63	4.55	11.03
May	13.72	13.81	14.00	5.97	13.81-13.88	13.69-13.81	9.50	6.06	9.52	1 775.56	4.43	10.79
Jun	14.10	14.06	14.00	5.97	14.19-14.25	13.94-14.06	9.25	6.06	9.88	1 779.72	4.50	10.77
Jul	13.69	13.88	14.00	5.97	13.81-13.88	13.78-13.84	8.50	6.04	9.53	1 863.30	4.34	10.16
Aug	13.81	13.88	14.00	5.97	13.88-13.94	13.81-13.88	8.94	6.04	9.37	1 960.27	4.05	9.66
Sep	13.91	14.38	14.00	5.97	14.63-14.69	14.13-14.38	9.13	6.04	9.62	1 958.98	4.10	9.85
Oct	14.98	15.63	15.00	5.97	15.63-15.75	15.5-15.63	8.63	6.10	9.81	1 786.75	4.60	11.06
Nov	14.99	15.00	15.00	6.59	15.03-15.06	15-15.06	8.44	6.57	9.99	1 758.02	4.75	11.42
Dec	15.02	15.03	15.00	6.59	15.13-15.16	15.03-15.09	8.31	6.57	9.96	1 863.28	4.57	11.14
1990 Jan	14.99	15.06	15.00	6.59	15.13-15.19	15.00-15.16	8.31	6.57	10.28	1 894.20	4.51	11.00
Feb	14.87	15.00	15.00	6.59	15.09-15.13	15.00-15.06	8.31	6.57	10.72	1 816.79	4.76	11.47
Mar	15.14	15.13	15.00	6.59	15.22-15.25	15.13-15.19	8.44	6.95	11.46	1 771.99	4.98	11.76
Apr	15.17	15.13	15.00	6.59	15.28-15.31	15.19-15.25	8.63	6.95	11.77	1 718.96	5.22	12.03
May	15.00	14.94	15.00	6.59	15.03-15.09	14.97-15.03	8.31	6.95	11.49	1 757.40	5.21	11.71
Jun	14.85	14.94	15.00	6.59	14.94-14.97	14.88-14.94	8.25	6.95	11.01	1 904.97	4.86	10.76
Jul	14.86	14.94	15.00	6.59	14.94-15.00	14.91-14.97	7.88	6.94	11.03	1 873.36	4.95	10.90
Aug	14.81	14.88	15.00	6.59	14.97-15.00	14.88-15.00	8.00	6.94	11.41	1 710.25	5.52	11.82
Sep	14.76	14.97	15.00	6.59	14.94-14.97	14.88-14.94	8.25	6.94	11.32	1 599.08	5.93	12.52
Oct	13.57	13.75	14.00	5.11	13.78-13.81	13.98-13.81	8.00	6.53	11.12	1 619.55	5.90	12.34
Nov	13.11	13.50	14.00	5.11	13.50-13.56	13.38-13.44	8.31	5.77	10.94	1 630.44	5.90	12.31
Dec	13.50	13.94	14.00	5.11	14.00-14.00	13.81-13.88	7.50	5.77	10.40	1 696.14	5.67	11.83
1991 Jan	13.23	13.88	14.00	5.11	13.97-13.97	13.75-13.88	7.00	5.69	10.22	1 653.17	5.81	12.07
Feb	12.44	12.75	13.00	5.11	12.75-12.88	12.75-12.81	6.81	5.72	9.89	1 803.58	5.33	11.07
Mar	11.90	12.88†	12.50	5.11	12.38-12.44	12.25-12.31	6.31	5.04	10.06	1 953.94	4.96	9.25
Apr	11.49	11.44	12.00	5.33	11.78-11.81	11.66-11.72	6.00	4.10	9.99	1 983.19	4.87	8.80
May	11.04	11.38	11.50	5.33	11.38-11.41	11.25-11.28	6.00	3.86	10.15	1 952.19	4.91	8.68
Jun	11.04	11.63	11.50	5.33	11.31-11.37	11.13-11.19	6.13	3.39	10.34	1 951.72	4.88	8.57
Jul	10.72	11.06	11.00	..	11.13-11.13	10.94-11.00	6.00	3.05	10.10	1 953.22	4.84	8.47
Aug	10.33	10.81	11.00	..	10.78-10.81	10.63-10.69	5.63	2.96	9.89	2 027.33	4.68	7.81
Sep	9.94	10.62	10.50	..	10.19-10.25	10.13-10.19	5.62	2.66	9.54	2 053.95	4.64	7.49
Oct	10.24	10.50	10.50	..	10.50-10.56	10.41-10.44	5.19	2.35	9.62	1 979.08	4.74	7.48
Nov	10.34	10.63	10.50	..	10.59-10.63	10.50-10.53	4.93	2.35	9.68	1 920.39†	5.03†	7.46†
Dec	10.45	10.94		..	10.94-11.00	10.81-10.88	4.19	..	9.56	1 830.52	5.03	7.54

1 Average discount rate expressed as the rate at which interest is earned during the life of the bills.

2 For a minimum term of 3 months and thereafter at 7 days' notice.

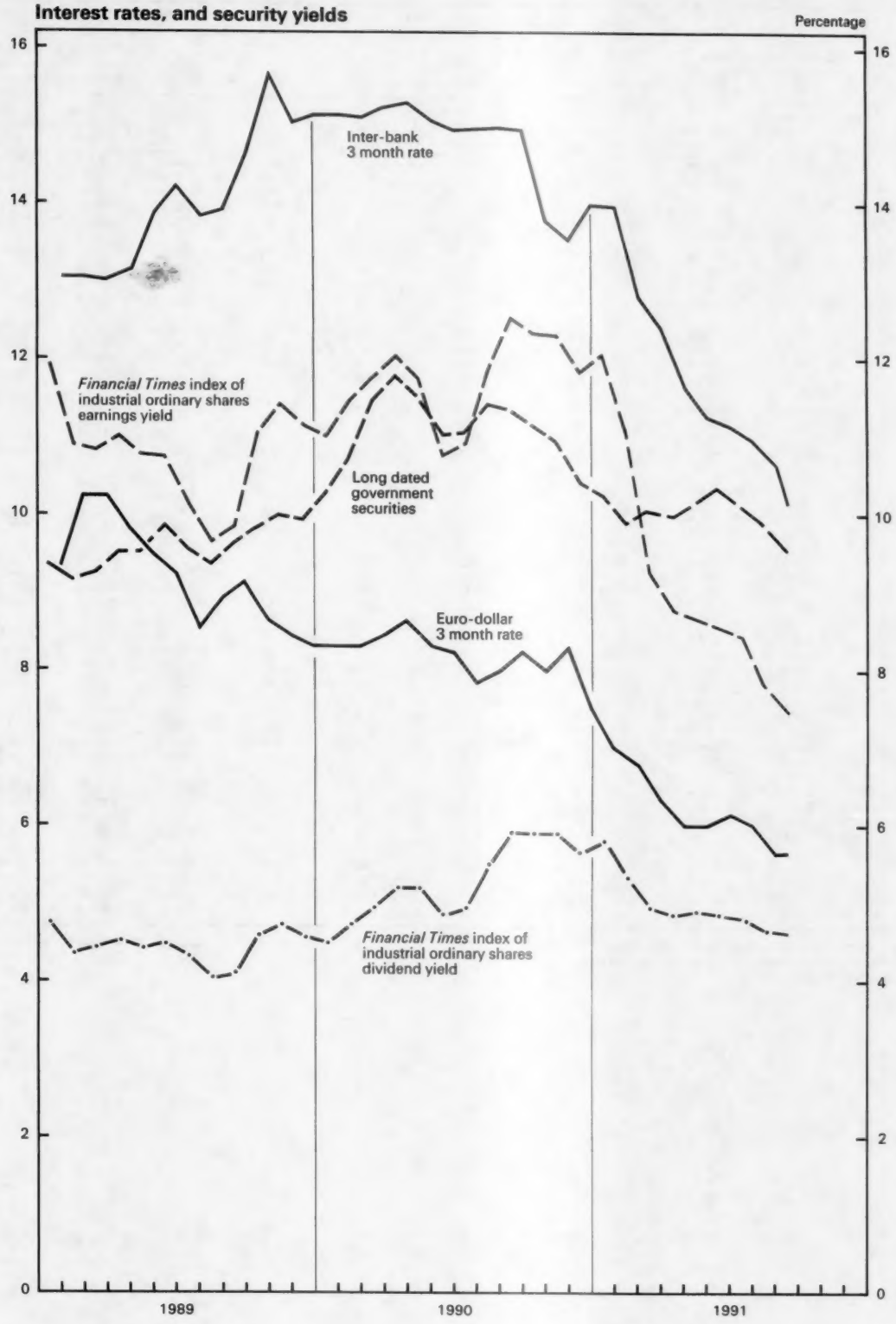
3 Spread of rates over the day in the inter-bank sterling market; from June 1982 rates are the spread at 10.30 am.

4 The series comprises a weighted average of basic rates offered by the largest societies. The rates are net of income tax where this is paid by societies at the agreed composite rate.

5 Averages of Wednesdays until February 1980; from March 1980 figures are the average of all observations (3 a week); from January 1982 average of working days. Calculated gross redemption yields - see *Financial Statistics Explanatory Handbook*.

Sources: Central Statistical Office; Bank of England; HM Treasury; Building Societies Commission; Financial Times; Institute of Actuaries; Faculty of Actuaries

Interest rates, and security yields



40 A selection of asset prices

	Physical assets						Financial assets		
	Vehicles plant and machinery: producer price indices (1985 = 100)		Housing: DoE index of house prices (1985 = 100)			Average price of agricultural land in England (1985 = 100)[1]	British government stocks		Company securities: FT-Actuaries all ordinary shares (10 April 1962 = 100)
	Motor vehicles and their engines	Plant and machinery	New dwellings	Old dwellings	All dwellings		Fixed interest (Dec 1975 =100)	Index linked (April 1982= 100)	
	BAJJ	BAJK	BAJF	BAJG	BAJH	BAJI	AJJY	AJJZ	AJMA
1982 Q1	..	..	76	70	72	95	108.49	97.74	320.87
Q2	..	..	78	74	75	92	111.70	100.60	328.62
Q3	..	..	78	76	77	96	122.77	102.02	340.83
Q4	..	..	80	77	78	99	128.82	108.45	378.63
1983 Q1	..	89.6	81	80	80	102	125.33	112.04	402.88
Q2	..	91.0	85	82	83	105	129.36	107.16	436.11
Q3	..	91.0	85	86	86	100	126.50	104.12	449.30
Q4	..	91.6	89	87	87	106	130.16	106.63	450.53
1984 Q1	91.0	93.0	90	87	88	109	130.30	105.17	499.22
Q2	92.5	94.0	91	90	90	112	125.81	103.34	510.33
Q3	93.7	95.5	95	94	94	116	124.55	100.88	502.57
Q4	95.6	97.2	95	95	95	86	128.60	109.19	554.54
1985 Q1	97.5	99.4	98	95	95	115	125.60	109.64	613.81
Q2	99.2	101.0	98	99	98	107	127.79	110.27	625.40
Q3	100.8	101.0	100	101	101	96	130.95	111.15	619.96
Q4	102.5	100.0	104	104	104	109	130.46	109.86	668.64
1986 Q1	104.8	101.8	108	107	107	99	133.43	108.86	728.99
Q2	105.8	102.6	114	111	111	103	140.58	116.86	800.71
Q3	107.3	103.2	115	116	116	90	133.78	113.83	792.51
Q4	109.5	104.1	121	120	120	92	128.44	111.55	806.18
1987 Q1	112.2	106.5	123	123	123	91	136.02	119.28	943.78
Q2	114.2	106.6	130	129	129	81	140.54	118.13	1 064.64
Q3	115.3	106.6	136	135	135	86	132.50	113.63	1 174.06
Q4	117.2	106.5	143	143	143	90	137.38	114.36	917.81
1988 Q1	120.1	107.5	154	148	149	92	138.31	117.76	908.67
Q2	121.5	107.9	156	158	158	90	136.53	120.74	931.35
Q3	124.8	107.9	177	179	179	89	132.99	121.39	946.30
Q4	126.3	108.4	188	190	190	95	132.94	127.55	940.37
1989 Q1	129.8	110.7	204	193	194	98	132.67	131.92	1 037.42
Q2	130.2	112.6	204	201	201	103	130.11	132.93	1 089.48
Q3	132.6	114.3	207	208	208	109	130.86	138.63	1 182.76
Q4	134.9	115.1	198	205	204	117	128.18	139.05	1 131.51
1990 Q1	137.9	117.7	207	199	201	119	121.49	135.43	1 148.95
Q2	139.7	118.7	199	198	198	126	119.27	135.88	1 119.66
Q3	142.0	117.5	199	202	201	109	121.32	138.09	1 081.98
Q4	145.2	117.4	201	198	198	117	125.62	143.15	1 018.89
1991 Q1	148.8	119.6	195	196	196	106	130.11	145.37	1 099.00
Q2	150.7	119.9	192	195	195	115	129.52	147.19	1 206.59
Q3	151.2[2]	120.3[2]	203	198	198	97	132.00	147.89	1 239.48
Q4	151.3[2]	120.3[2]	..	..	..	..	132.83	149.59	1 204.14†

1 Prices of vacant possession land sold without buildings. Sales notified to the Inland Revenue in the period are thought to have taken place, on average, about nine months earlier.
2 Provisional.

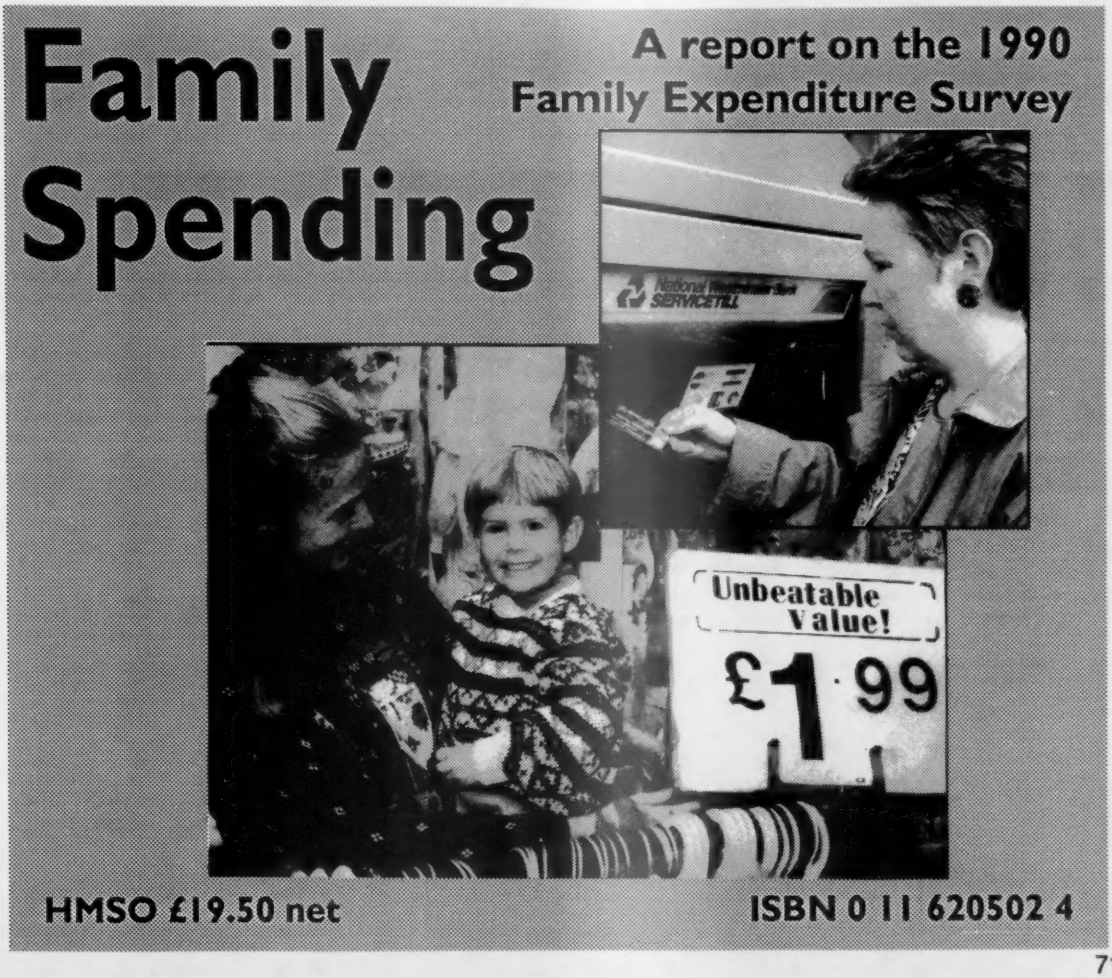
Sources: Department of Environment; Central Statistical Office; MAFF

41 Number of Property Transactions in England and Wales

Thousands

	Number of property transactions			Number of property transactions	
	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted
	FTAP			FTAP	FTAQ
1987	1 937		1989 Dec	106	116
1988	2 148				
1989	1 580		1990 Jan	128	127
1990	1 398		Feb	101	118
1991	1 306		Mar	115	127
			Apr	120	122
			May	123	124
			Jun	117	113
		FTAQ	Jul	121	114
1988 Q1	487	530	Aug	117	113
Q2	518	528	Sep	111	107
Q3	616	583	Oct	120	110
Q4	527	505	Nov	125	114
			Dec	100	111
1989 Q1	407	440			
Q2	405	410	1991 Jan	126	124
Q3	390	372	Feb	93	108
Q4	378	364	Mar	94	105
			Apr	109	109
1990 Q1	344	372	May	109	108
Q2	360	359	Jun	107	105
Q3	349	334			
Q4	345	335	Jul	129	123
			Aug	111	108
1991 Q1	314	338	Sep	112	109
Q2	324	322	Oct	118	109
Q3	353	340	Nov	102	92
Q4	315	306	Dec	95	105

Source: Board of Inland Revenue



Cyclical indicators for the UK economy

Recent movements of the indices

The longer leading index turned up in May 1990 and provisional figures suggest that a turning point may have been reached in the shorter leading index in May 1991.

A turning point in the longer leading index is indicated in May 1990. The index then rose until October 1991. In recent months the decline in sentiment recorded by the CBI optimism survey for January has been the main contributor to some downturn in the composite index.

In the shorter leading index, the less positive responses to the latest CBI new orders and expected change in stocks of raw materials surveys, combined with recent falls in the new car registrations index, have led to some slight downturn. A turning point is, however, still indicated in May 1991.

The latest peak of the coincident index was in January 1989. The index fell throughout 1990 and in the early months of 1991. More positive responses in the CBI capacity and stock surveys have contributed to a marked slowdown in the rate of decline in the index since May 1991.

The index from October, being based on partial information, must be treated with caution. An estimation for GDP for the fourth quarter will be available for the next Cyclical Indicators press release and this will give a better indication of the current position.

Definitions

This section shows a reference chronology of peaks and troughs representing growth cycles in the UK economy, together with groups of indicator series which have in the past had a consistent timing relationship with the reference cycle. Growth cycles are defined as cyclical movements in the deviations from a long-trend; thus, the contraction phase of a growth cycle occurs when the rate of growth is below this long-term value.

The historical reference chronology has been determined by examination of a range of series covering aggregate economic activity. Known special economic and climatic factors were discounted in judging the location of reference turning points. The indicators forming each group have been chosen because they have had a consistent timing relationship to the reference chronology, and because there is an economic rationale to account for this relationship.

A composite index for each group of indicators series is formed by subtracting from each series the values of its long-term trend, then taking a simple average of the trend-eliminated series after smoothing and scaling them to give cycles of similar amplitude, and inverting them where appropriate.

Precise details on data availability for each of the component series used in the compilation of the indicators is shown on Table B.

Table A - Recent movements of the indicators

		Longer Leading (5 component series) DKBR	Shorter Leading (5 component series) DKBS	Coincident (5 component series) DKBP	Lagging (5 component series) DKBQ
1989	Jul	94.8	104.7	105.6	107.0
	Aug	94.9	103.9	105.7	107.7
	Sep	95.0	103.4	105.6	107.9
	Oct	94.4	102.8	105.4	107.8
	Nov	94.2	102.6	105.4	108.0
	Dec	94.4	102.5	105.6	107.9
1990	Jan	94.2	102.4	105.8	107.4
	Feb	93.6	102.0	105.6	107.4
	Mar	92.9	101.6	105.7	106.8
	Apr	92.3	101.4	105.6	107.1
	May	92.2	100.8	105.9	106.9
	June	92.6	100.1	104.7	107.0
	July	92.9	99.4	103.4	106.9
	Aug	92.6	98.2	101.5	106.2
	Sep	92.6	96.9	100.1	105.5
	Oct	93.1	95.5	98.8	104.7
	Nov	93.9	94.4	97.3	103.6
	Dec	94.5	93.4	95.7	102.1
1991	Jan	95.1	92.5	94.8	100.4
	Feb	96.5	92.1	94.0	98.9
	Mar	98.3	91.8	92.8	97.2
	Apr	99.8	91.6	91.6	96.3
	May	100.5	91.3	90.8	94.8
	June	100.8	91.5	90.6	94.2
	July	101.3	91.8	90.5	93.9
	Aug	102.8	92.6	90.2	93.4
	Sep	103.9	93.3	90.1	93.0
	Oct	104.7(4)	94.1(3)	90.1(4)	92.9(3)
	Nov	103.9(4)	93.4(3)	90.2(4)	92.4 (3)
	Dec	103.1(4)	93.1(4)	90.4 (3)	N/A (1)
1992	Jan	102.5(3)	N/A (2)	N/A (2)	

1 A full explanation of the methodology used is given in *Economic Trends*, No 257, March 1975 and No 271, May 1976. Each month two charts of the composite indicators are published with, in the February, May, August and November issues, a further eight pages showing individual indicator series.

2 Values of the composite indices are published in order to show more precisely the shape of the graphs in recent months. The values are subject to revision each month, both because of revisions to the series from which they are formed and because of the nature of the trend-elimination process used in the calculation; the values of the indices have no intrinsic meaning but positive values indicate that an index is above its long-term trend and negative values indicate that it is below its long term trend. The method of calculation for the indices means that they lie in the range 80 to 120. On the charts the parts of the curves which are liable to revision in the trend-elimination process are shown in pecked lines; where the composite indices are based on an in-complete set of indicators, the curves are shown as dotted lines. Additional tables giving the value of all series used are available from the CSO: Telephone 071-270 5970.

3 This table is based on monthly and quarter data available to 5 February.

4 Bracketed figures show the number of series available where the index is incomplete.

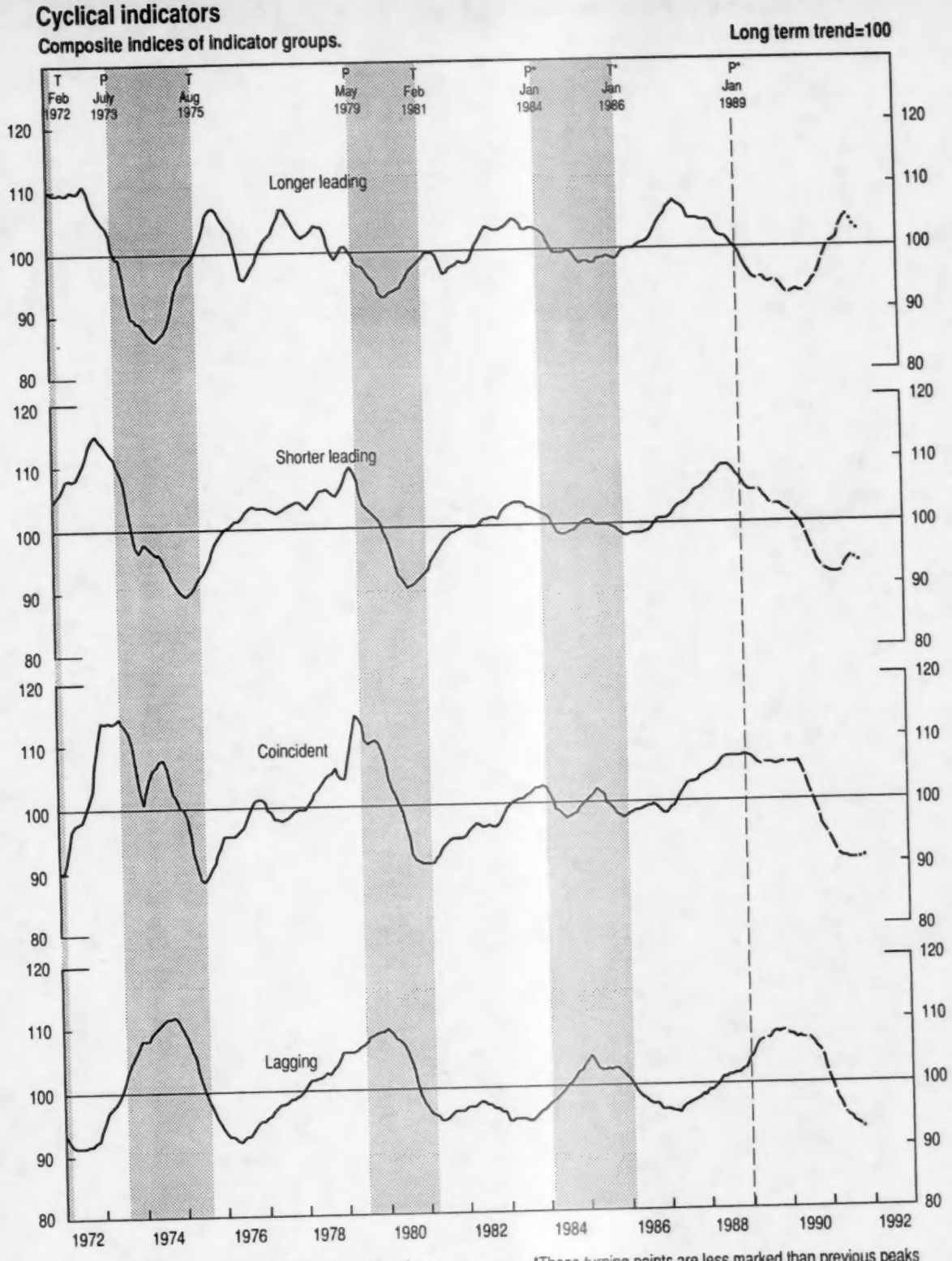
5 The index numbers given here are for comparative purposes only and should not be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.

6 Longer runs of the indices and their component series are available from the CSO Databank or on subscription from the CSO.

7 When a value for an index is first published it is usually based on incomplete information. Previous practice was to publish a provisional index value provided that at least two constituent series were available but this led to substantial revisions to the index as more data became available.

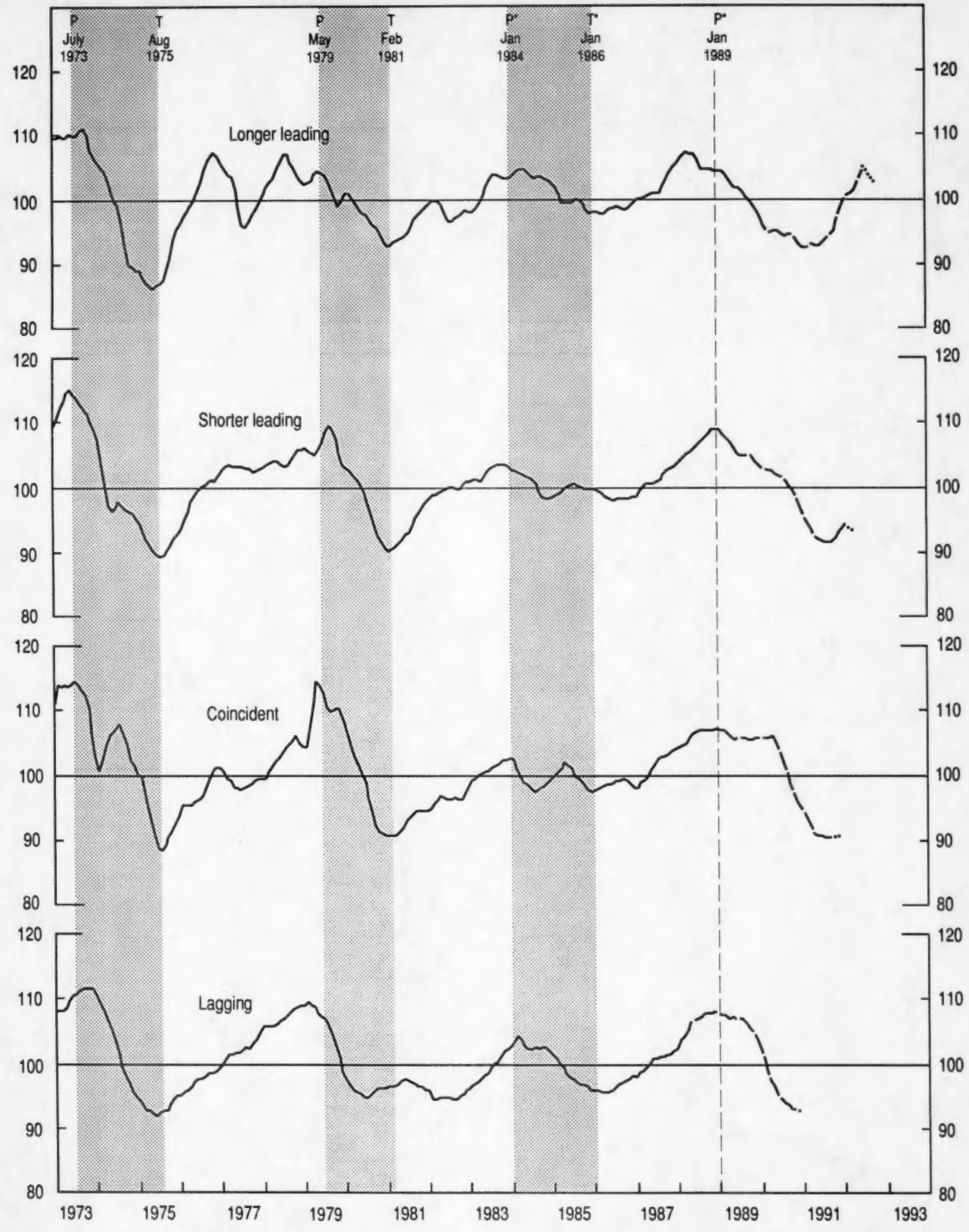
Cyclical indicators

Composite indices of indicator groups.



Cyclical indicators with leads and lags applied[1]

Composite indices of indicator groups. **Long term trend=100**



Subject to revision due to trend re-estimation

Based on incomplete data

*These turning points are less marked than previous peaks and troughs

1. The longer leading index has been advanced by 10 months, the shorter leading index has been advanced by 4 months and the lagging index has been moved back by 11 months. This allows a comparison based on past experience, of whether the indices are in step.

Table B - The indicators: their timing characteristics and data availability

		Latest data included	Timing relative to reference cycle dates[1] (-) leads (+) lags months		
			Median	Earliest	Latest
Indicators					
Longer leading					
Composite longer leading index	DKBR	January 1992	-10	-39	-4
Component series:					
Financial surplus/deficit, industrial and commercial companies, divided by GDP deflator (£m)	DKDJ	Q3 1991	-15	-21	+12
CBI quarterly survey: change in optimism (percentage balance)	DKDK	January 1992	-9	-34	+6
Financial Times - Actuaries 500 share index April 1962=100	DKDI	January 1992	-7	-20	+8
Rate of interest, 3 months prime bank bills	DKDH	January 1992	-17	-30	+1
Total dwellings started, Great Britain (Thous)	DKBW	December 1991	-12	-40	+2
Shorter leading					
Composite shorter leading index	DKBS	December 1991	-4	-16	+3
Component series:					
Consumer credit: change in total borrowing outstanding £m, 1985 prices	DKHK	Q3 1991	-6	-30	0
Gross trading profits of companies,excluding stock appreciation and mineral oil and natural gas extraction, divided by GDP deflator (£m)	DKDL	Q3 1991	-6	-21	+9
New car registrations (Thous)	DKBY	December 1991	-6	-26	+5
CBI quarterly survey: change in new orders (percentage balance)	DKDM	January 1992	-6	-28	+3
CBI quarterly survey: expected change in stocks of materials (percentage balance)	DKDN	January 1992	-6	-34	+6
Coincident					
Composite coincident index	DKBP	December 1991	N/A	N/A	N/A
Component series:					
GDP(A) Factor Cost Constant prices, 1985=100	DKHJ	Q3 1991	0	-17	+4
Output of the production industries (1985=100)	DVIM	November 1991	0	-17	+16
CBI quarterly survey: below capacity[2] utilisation (percentage)	DKCE	January 1992	+2	-4	+8
Index of volume of retail sales (1985=100)	FAAM	December 1991	-1	-15	+20
CBI quarterly survey: change in stocks of[2] raw materials (percentage balance)	DKDO	January 1992	+2	-4	+6
Lagging					
Composite lagging index	DKBQ	November 1991	+11	+1	+17
Component series:					
Adult Unemployment index (1985=100)[3]	DKDP	December 1991	+6	-2	+20
Employment in manufacturing industries United Kingdom (thous)	DKDQ	November 1991	+9	+1	+25
Investment in plant and machinery, manufacturing industry (£m, 1985 prices)	DKCK	Q3 1991	+13	+6	+19
Engineering industries, volume index for orders on hand (Average 1985=100)	DKCJ	November 1991	+12	+5	+35
Level of stocks and work in progress, manufacturing industry (£m, 1985 prices)	DKCI	Q3 1991	+12	+3	+21

All series seasonally adjusted, unless otherwise indicated.

Source: Central Statistical Office

1 Assessed on performance up to last identified peak, January 1989.
2 Not seasonally adjusted.
3 See Notes to Editors.

Measures of variability of selected economic series[1]

	Table	Period covered	Average percentage changes $\overline{CI}$	$\overline{I}$	$\overline{C}$	$\overline{I}/\overline{C}$	MCD or QCD	$\overline{I}/\overline{C}$ for MCD (or QCD) span
Quarterly series								
National income and components at 1985 prices								
GDP, factor cost								
Expenditure-based	2	Q1 1975 to Q2 1991	*1.1*	*0.6*	*0.7*	0.8	1	0.8
Income-based	2	Q1 1975 to Q2 1991	*1.1*	*0.5*	*0.8*	0.6	1	0.6
Output-based	2,17	Q1 1975 to Q2 1991	*0.9*	*0.4*	*0.8*	0.5	1	0.5
Average estimate	2	Q1 1975 to Q2 1991	*1.0*	*0.4*	*0.8*	0.5	1	0.5
Consumers' expenditure	3,4,5	Q1 1975 to Q2 1991	*1.1*	*0.6*	*0.9*	0.7	1	0.7
Fixed capital formation								
Total	3,9	Q1 1975 to Q2 1991	*2.5*	*1.4*	*1.8*	0.8	1	0.8
Manufacturing industry	10	Q1 1975 to Q2 1991	*4.0*	*2.0*	*3.0*	0.7	1	0.7
Stockbuilding[2]								
Total	3,13	Q1 1975 to Q2 1991	*553.1*	*385.0*	*325.1*	1.2	2	0.5
Manufacturing	13	Q1 1975 to Q2 1991	*370.3*	*261.9*	*191.3*	1.4	2	0.7
Exports: goods and services	3	Q1 1975 to Q2 1991	*2.4*	*1.6*	*1.4*	1.2	2	0.5
Imports: goods and services	3	Q1 1975 to Q2 1991	*3.0*	*1.6*	*2.1*	0.8	1	0.8
Real personal disposable income	4	Q1 1975 to Q2 1991	*1.4*	*1.1*	*1.0*	1.1	2	0.3
Other national income series								
Gross trading profits of industrial and commercial companies	34	Q1 1975 to Q2 1991	*6.0*	*3.1*	*4.4*	0.7	1	0.7
Other quarterly series								
Construction output[3]	18	Q1 1975 to Q2 1991	*2.1*	*1.2*	*1.5*	0.9	1	0.9
Public sector borrowing requirement[4]	32	Q1 1975 to Q1 1991	*1188.6*	*858.2*	*591.6*	1.5	2	0.8
Personal saving ratio[5]	4	Q1 1975 to Q2 1991	*1.3*	*1.2*	*0.6*	1.8	2	0.6
Monthly series								
Retail sales (volume per week)								
Food retailers	6	Jan 1971 to Feb 1991	*0.9*	*0.8*	*0.3*	3.0	3	1.0
Mixed retail businesses	6	Jan 1971 to Feb 1991	*2.0*	*1.9*	*0.5*	4.1	5	0.8
Clothing and footwear retailers	6	Jan 1971 to Feb 1991	*2.4*	*2.2*	*0.6*	4.1	4	1.0
Household goods retailers	6	Jan 1971 to Feb 1991	*2.3*	*2.1*	*0.7*	2.9	4	0.8
Other non-food retailers	6	Jan 1971 to Feb 1991	*1.4*	*1.3*	*0.4*	3.4	4	0.9
Cars: new registrations	6	Jan 1980 to Dec 1990	*7.7*	*7.6*	*0.8*	9.2	6	1.5
Housing: local authorities[3]								
Starts	12	Jan 1980 to Aug 1991	*13.4*	*13.0*	*3.6*	3.6	4	0.9
Completions	12	Jan 1980 to Aug 1991	*9.5*	*9.3*	*2.2*	4.2	4	1.0
Housing: housing associations[3]								
Starts	12	Jan 1980 to Aug 1991	*17.1*	*17.0*	*2.7*	6.3	6	1.0
Completions	12	Jan 1980 to Aug 1991	*16.5*	*16.6*	*1.6*	10.6	6	1.7
Housing: private[3]								
Starts	12	Jan 1980 to Aug 1991	*6.5*	*6.1*	*1.7*	3.5	4	0.9
Completions	12	Jan 1980 to Aug 1991	*4.2*	*4.2*	*0.8*	5.0	6	0.7
Index of industrial production:								
Production industries	1,16,17	Jan 1978 to Sep 1991	*1.4*	*1.4*	*0.4*	3.7	4	0.9
Manufacturing industries	16	Jan 1978 to Sep 1991	*1.8*	*1.6*	*0.4*	4.0	4	1.0
Passenger car production:								
Home market	19	Jan 1977 to Dec 1990	*7.5*	*7.2*	*1.5*	5.0	5	0.9
Export	19	Jan 1977 to Dec 1990	*12.8*	*12.3*	*2.9*	4.2	5	0.9
Commercial vehicle production:								
Home market	19	Jan 1977 to Dec 1990	*9.3*	*8.5*	*2.9*	3.0	4	0.9
Export	19	Jan 1977 to Dec 1990	*11.5*	*11.0*	*2.3*	4.8	6	0.8
Unemployed males - consistent series, 18 and over[6]	1,21	Jan 1971 to Dec 1990	*16.5*	*4.6*	*15.5*	0.3	1	0.3
Unemployed females - consistent series, 18 and over[6]	1,21	Jan 1971 to Dec 1990	*6.8*	*1.8*	*6.5*	0.3	1	0.3
Vacancies unfilled at job centres[6]	1,21	Apr 1978 to Sep 1990	*4.1*	*2.0*	*3.4*	0.6	1	0.6
Average earnings: whole economy	23	Jan 1988 to Feb 1991	*0.8*	*0.3*	*0.7*	0.4	1	0.4
Exports: value, f.o.b.[7]	27	Jan 1980 to May 1991	*3.1*	*2.9*	*0.9*	3.2	3	0.6
Imports: value, f.o.b.[7]	27	Jan 1980 to May 1991	*3.3*	*3.0*	*1.2*	2.5	3	0.5
Money stock - £M0[8]	29	Jun 1969 to Oct 1991	*0.7*	*0.5*	*0.6*	0.8	1	0.8
Money stock - £M4[8]	1,29	Jun 1982 to Oct 1991	*1.1*	*0.3*	*1.1*	0.2	1	0.2

1 For a complete description of these measures see article 'Measuring variability in economic time series' in *Economic Trends*, No 226, August 1972.
The following are brief definitions of the measures.
$\overline{CI}$ is the average month to month (quarter to quarter for quarterly series) percentage change without regard to sign, in the seasonally adjusted series.
$\overline{C}$ is the same for the trend component.
$\overline{I}$ is the same for the irregular component, obtained by dividing the trend component into the seasonally adjusted series, except for those series which are seasonally adjusted using an additive model, see footnotes 2,4,6 and 8.
$\overline{I}/\overline{C}$ is therefore a measure of the size of the relative irregularity of the seasonally adjusted series.
The average changes $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ can also be computed successively over spans of increasing numbers of months (quarters). MCD (QCD), months (quarters) for cyclical dominance, is the shortest span of months (quarters) for which $\overline{I}/\overline{C}$ is less than 1 and therefore represents the minimum period over which changes in the trend, on average, exceed the irregular movement.
MCD cannot exceed 6 even if $\overline{I}/\overline{C}$ exceeds 1 for 6-month periods.

2 The figures in the table were obtained from an additive analysis of stock changes so $\overline{CI}$, $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ are not percentage changes but differences in units of £ million. At present, seasonal adjustment of the published stocks series is performed multiplicatively on the level of stocks.
3 Series relates to Great Britain.
4 The seasonal adjustment is additive, so the figures for $\overline{CI}$, $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ are differences in units of £ million.
5 The figures in the tables were obtained from an additive analysis of the personal saving ratio so $\overline{CI}$, $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ are differences in percentage points.
6 Series relate to Great Britain and may be found in Tables 2.2 and 3.2 of *Employment Gazette*.
The seasonal adjustment is additive, so the figures for $\overline{CI}$, $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ are not percentage changes but differences in units of thousands.
7 The figures have been updated as described in an article in *Economic Trends*, No 320, June 1980.
8 As the irregular component for £MO and £M4 is obtained by subtraction of the trend rather than by division, the figures for $\overline{CI}$, $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ are expressed as percentages of the trend level in the preceding month.

Source: Central Statistical Office

UK NATIONAL ACCOUNTS: THE THIRD QUARTER 1991

This article presents quarterly estimates of national income, expenditure and output to the third quarter of 1991. All commentary and charts are in terms of seasonally adjusted data. Estimates of the components of GDP at constant prices are given here in terms of average 1985 prices. Summary estimates of GDP for the third quarter of 1991 were first issued on 20 December 1991.

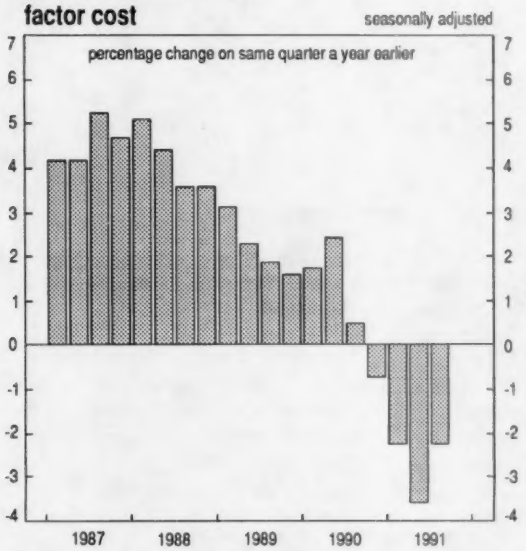
A short description of the United Kingdom national accounts is given as the introduction to the 1991 Edition of *"United Kingdom National Accounts"*, otherwise known as "the CSO *Blue Book*". More detailed information is available in *"United Kingdom National Accounts: Sources and Methods"* (HMSO 1985) and subsequent changes to sources, methods and definitions are described in the methodological notes to the 1991 CSO *Blue Book*.

Gross domestic product at current and constant prices

Gross domestic product (GDP) at constant 1985 factor cost increased 0.2 per cent between the second and third quarters of 1991 but was 2.3 per cent lower than in the third quarter of 1990.

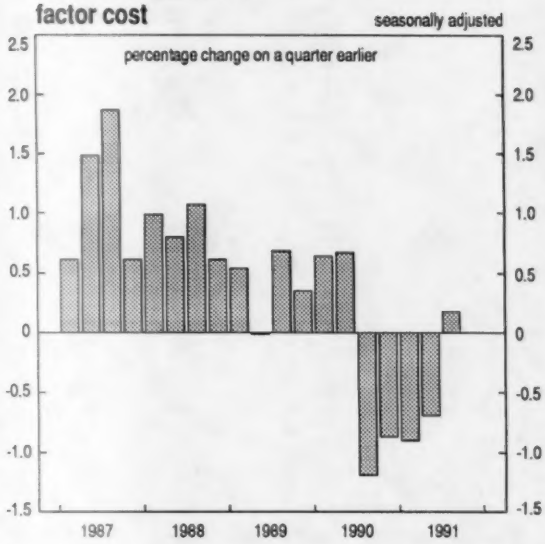
Chart 1 shows recent increases in GDP each quarter compared with the same quarter a year earlier. Chart 2 shows increases in GDP, for each quarter on a quarter earlier.

Chart 1
GDP at constant 1985 factor cost



Fluctuations in the output of the oil and gas extraction industries in recent quarters obscure the profile of changes in the level of activity elsewhere in the economy. The analysis of GDP by category of output indicates that, excluding oil and gas production, GDP fell 0.4 per cent between the second and third quarters of 1991 following a similar fall between the previous two quarters.

Chart 2
GDP at constant 1985 factor cost



GDP at current market prices - also known as "money GDP" - was 1.1 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1991 than in the second quarter and 4.5 per cent higher than in the third quarter of last year.

The implied factor cost GDP deflator ("index of total home costs") rose by 5.5 per cent between the third quarters of 1990 and 1991, including an increase of 0.7 per cent between the latest two quarters.

The real income of the United Kingdom, as shown by gross national disposable income at constant market prices, fell 0.4 per cent between the second and third quarters of 1991 and was 2.3 per cent lower than a year earlier.

Estimates of GDP at current and constant prices, of real national disposable income and of the implied GDP deflator are given in index number form in Table A. This is supplemented by information presented in Table 1 of the Appendix.

Revisions to GDP estimates and the main components, since the last set of quarterly estimates appeared in the October 1991 issue of *Economic Trends*, are described later in this article.

Estimates of GDP at constant factor cost are at constant 1985 factor cost, following both UK and recommended international practice of rebasing every five years using the years ending 0 and 5 as the reference year. Since 1985, the relative prices of various goods and services have changed, including a very large reduction in oil prices up to the third quarter of 1990. The implications of this reduction for interpretation of GDP growth assessments are outlined in the Notes at the end of this article.

A NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AGGREGATES INDEX NUMBERS : SEASONALLY ADJUSTED[1]

1985=100

	Value indices at current prices		Volume indices at 1985 prices			Implied gross domestic product deflator[4]	
	Gross domestic product at market prices[2]	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Gross national disposable income at market prices[3]	Gross domestic product at market prices	Gross domestic product at factor cost	At market prices	At factor cost[5]
	DJCL	CAON	DJCR	FNAO	DJDD	DJDT	DJCM
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	107.5	106.3	103.7	103.9	103.6	103.5	102.7
1987	118.3	116.8	108.1	108.9	108.3	108.6	107.9
1988	131.4	129.5	113.4	113.5	112.8	115.7	114.9
1989	143.6	142.2	116.2	116.1	115.3	123.7	123.4
1990	154.6	155.7†	117.6†	117.2†	116.3†	131.9†	133.8†
1988 Q1	125.5	123.9	110.6	111.9	111.3	112.2	111.3
Q2	129.1	127.0	112.4	112.9	112.2	114.4	113.1
Q3	133.7	131.8	115.2	114.1	113.4	117.1	116.2
Q4	137.2	135.4	115.2	115.2	114.1	119.2	118.6
1989 Q1	140.2	138.9	116.4	115.4	114.8	121.4	121.0
Q2	142.1	140.5	116.4	115.6	114.8	122.8	122.5
Q3	144.7	143.3	115.9	116.5	115.5	124.2	124.0
Q4	147.6	146.1	116.1	116.9	115.9	126.2	126.0
1990 Q1	151.5	150.6	116.8	117.6†	116.7†	128.9	129.1
Q2	154.4†	156.0†	117.7†	118.6	117.5	130.2†	132.8†
Q3	156.0	157.8	118.9	117.0	116.1	133.3	135.9
Q4	156.5	158.5	117.1	115.8	115.1	135.1	137.7
1991 Q1	156.8	159.1	115.3	115.0	114.1	136.3	139.5
Q2	161.3	161.1	116.6	114.4	113.3	141.0	142.2
Q3	163.0	162.6	116.2	114.5	113.5	142.4	143.3
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter							
1991 Q3	*1.1*	*0.9*	*-0.4*	*0.1*	*0.2*	*1.0*	*0.7*
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year							
1991 Q3	*4.5*	*3.1*	*-2.3*	*-2.2*	*-2.3*	*6.9*	*5.5*

1 These estimates are given to one decimal place but this does not imply that they can be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.
2 "Money GDP".
3 Also known as Real national disposable income (RNDI).
4 Based on sum of expenditure components of GDP at current and constant prices.
5 Also known as the Index of total home costs.

Expenditure at constant 1985 prices (Table A2)

At constant prices, consumers' expenditure remained broadly the same in the third quarter of 1991 as in the previous quarter but was 2½ per cent lower than in the same period of 1990. General government final consumption increased ½ per cent between the second and third quarters of 1991 to a level 1½ per cent higher than a year earlier. Fixed investment was 2½ per cent down in the third quarter of 1991 compared with the previous quarter and 11 per cent lower than a year earlier. The level of stocks was broadly unchanged on the previous quarter.

At constant 1985 prices, total domestic expenditure (which is the sum of consumers' expenditure, general government final consumption, fixed investment and stockbuilding) increased by ½ per cent between the second and third quarters of 1991 but was 3 ½ per cent down on a year earlier. Net imports of goods and services, worth £2.7 billion at constant 1985 prices in the third quarter of 1991, were up from £2.0 billion on the second quarter but down from £4.0 billion in the third quarter of 1990.

Income at current prices (Table A3)

Income from employment in the third quarter of 1991 increased 1 per cent compared with the second quarter of 1991 and was 4 ½ per cent up compared with the third quarter of 1990.

The gross trading profits of the corporate sector were lower than in the previous quarter and around a tenth lower than in the third quarter of last year. Separate comparisons of the gross trading profits of companies and the gross trading surplus of public corporations over these periods are affected by the privatisation of the electricity companies between December 1990 and June 1991.

Output at constant 1985 prices (Table A4)

The output of the production industries increased by 1 per cent between the second and third quarters of 1991. Within production, the output of the energy and water industries up 4 per cent but manufacturing output was broadly unchanged. There was a drop of 2 per cent in the output of the construction industry. Over the same period the total output of the service industries remained broadly the same.

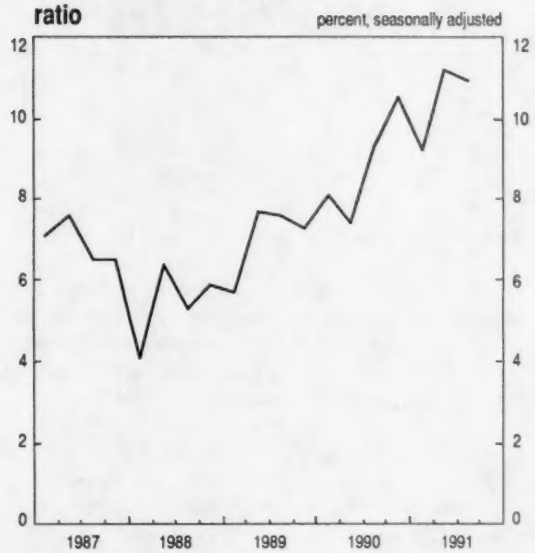
After seasonal adjustment, output of the energy sector, excluding oil and gas extraction, fell 4 per cent between the second and third quarters of 1992. This reflected the unseasonably cold weather in the second quarter and the above average temperatures in the third quarter.

Between the third quarters of 1990 and 1991, the output of the production industries fell 2½ per cent made up of a 7 per cent increase in the output of the energy and water industries and a 5 ½ per cent drop in the output of the manufacturing industries. Over the same period, construction output fell 9½ per cent and the output of service industries was down by 1½ per cent. Within the service industries, the output of the distribution, hotels and catering industries was down 2½ per cent, transport and communications industries was down 3½ per cent and the output of other service industries' down 1 per cent.

Personal income and saving (Table A7)

Real personal disposable income (RPDI) was broadly unchanged between the second and third quarters of 1991 but ½ per cent lower than a year earlier.

Chart 3
Personal sector saving ratio



Total personal income before deductions, at current prices, grew 5½ per cent between the third quarters of 1990 and 1991. Within this total, wages and salaries rose by 4 per cent, employers' contributions by 6 per cent, current grants from general government increased 16 per cent and other personal income, which includes dividends, increased 3 per cent. Between the second and third quarters of 1991, total personal income grew by 1 per cent.

The saving ratio was 11 per cent in the third quarter of 1991, the same level as in the previous quarter but up from 9½ per cent in the third quarter of 1990. The saving ratio over recent years is shown in Chart 3.

Chart 4
Consumers' expenditure

Consumers' expenditure (Table A8)

At constant prices, consumers' expenditure remained broadly unchanged between the second and third quarters of 1991. In the latest quarter, expenditure on durable goods was up 4 per cent while on services it remained broadly the same and spending on non-durable goods was down by 1 per cent. Spending on energy fell 6½ per cent following the unseasonably cold weather in the second quarter. Chart 4 shows the growth of consumers' expenditure on durable goods and on other goods and services.

Between the third quarters of 1990 and 1991, consumers' expenditure at constant prices fell 2½ per cent. Within this total, expenditure on durable goods showed a 7 per cent fall and expenditure on non-durable goods declined 1 per cent. Amongst durable goods, expenditure on vehicles fell by 15 per cent while expenditure on furniture and floor coverings increased by ½ per cent. Among non-durable items, spending on clothing declined by ½ per cent and on footwear by 4½ per cent but spending on food increased by 2 per cent. Over the same period, spending on energy products fell by 1½ per cent, and expenditure on services dropped by 3 per cent.

Industrial and commercial companies (Table A10)

It is estimated that, after deducting stock appreciation, UK trading profits of industrial and commercial companies changed little between the second and third quarters of 1991. Quarterly estimates of UK trading profits of these companies include quarterly alignment adjustments, which are described in the Notes at the end of this article. In recent years, the sector has been increasing in coverage owing to the privatisation of many public corporations.

Between the latest two quarters, gross trading profits (net of stock appreciation) of North Sea oil companies increased by a quarter to a level 12 per cent higher than a year earlier.

The gross trading profits (net of stock appreciation) of non-North Sea industrial and commercial companies are estimated at £16.4 billion in the third quarter of 1991, little changed from the second quarter or from the third quarter of 1990.

UK industrial and commercial companies' rent and non-trading income from UK sources were up by 1 per cent between the second and third quarters of 1991, and their income from abroad rose by 4 per cent.

Payments of dividends on ordinary shares (excluding payments by UK subsidiaries to their overseas parent companies, and net of payments to other UK industrial and commercial companies) were £5.8 billion. This series is erratic, and quarter to quarter movements should be treated with causion.

Payments of UK taxes on income in the third quarter of 1991 were 14 per cent lower than in the second quarter and a third lower than a year earlier. Profits due abroad in the third quarter of 1991 were 4 per cent higher than in the second quarter but a fifth lower than a year earlier.

These preliminary estimates suggest that the broad measure of UK industrial and commercial companies' undistributed income (that is, before deducting stock appreciation or net unremitted profits) was £9.4 billion in the third quarter of 1991 compared with £10.1 billion in the second quarter and £8.5 billion in the third quarter of the previous year.

Public corporations (Table A12)

Provisional estimates suggest that the gross trading surplus of public corporations (after deducting stock appreciation) are lower in the third quarter of 1991 than in the second quarter. Comparisons over recent quarters are, however, affected by the privatisations of the electricity distribution companies in England and Wales in December 1990, the electricity generation companies in England and Wales in March 1991 and the Scottish electricity companies in June 1991. In addition, National Health Service Trusts are included in this sector from their establishment in April 1991.

Central government (Table A13)

Seasonally adjusted total central government receipts were broadly unchanged between the second and third quarters of 1991. Taxes on income fell by 2 per cent while taxes on expenditure rose by 2 per cent. Net receipts of national insurance contributions declined by 3 per cent.

Total current expenditure of central government fell by 1 per cent between the second and third quarters of 1991. Within this total, expenditure on final consumption (military defence, health services, etc) rose by 1 per cent but expenditure on subsidies, grants and debt interest combined fell by 2 per cent.

Local authorities (Table A14)

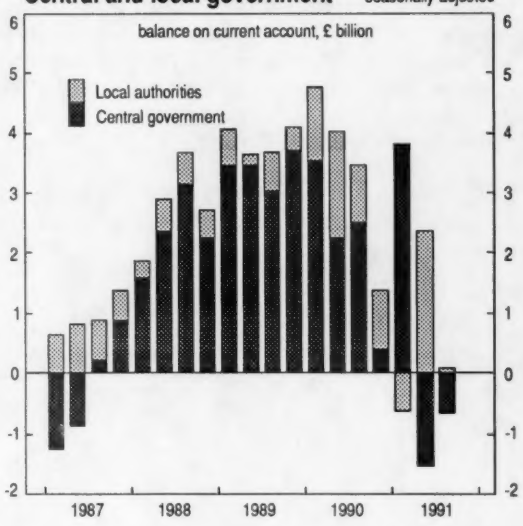
Total current receipts of local authorities were 11 per cent lower in the third quarter of 1991 than in the second quarter but 5 per cent higher than in the third quarter of 1990.

Total current expenditure rose 12 per cent between the third quarters of 1990 and 1991 with expenditure on final consumption up 9 per cent over this period and expenditure on subsidies, grants and debt interest combined up 21 per cent. The surplus on the current account was £75 million in the third quarter of 1991 compared with £950 million a year earlier.

The quarterly balances on the current accounts of central government and local authorities over recent years are shown in Chart 5.

Chart 5

Central and local government seasonally adjusted



International transactions (Tables A15 and A16)

At current prices, exports of goods were 4 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1991 compared with the third quarter of 1990 and exports of services were 6 per cent higher. Property income from abroad fell by 4 per cent over the same period and total UK current account credits, including transfers, increased by 2 per cent.

At current prices, imports of goods fell by 2 per cent between the third quarters of 1990 and 1991 but imports of services increased by 2 per cent. Over the same period property income paid abroad increased 1 per cent but overall UK current account debits, including transfers, were broadly unchanged.

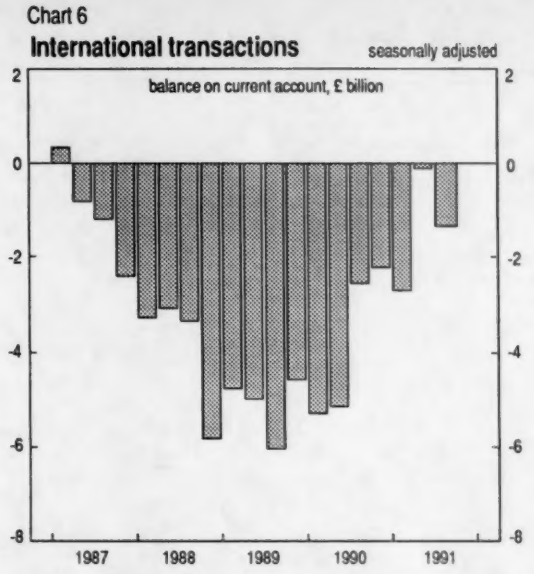
Trends in the quarterly current account balance over recent years are shown in Chart 6.

At constant 1985 prices, exports of goods rose 5 per cent in the third quarter of 1991 compared with a year earlier, but exports of services were 2 per cent lower. Over the same period imports of goods were 1 per cent lower and imports of services declined by 3 per cent.

Gross domestic fixed capital formation at 1985 prices (Tables A17 and A18)

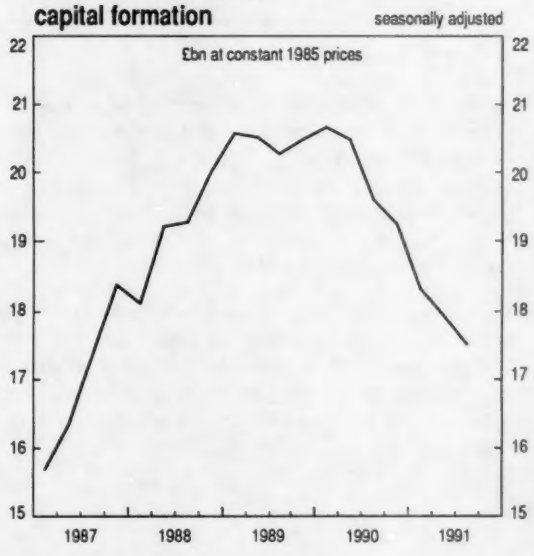
Total fixed investment is estimated to have been 11 per cent lower in the third quarter of 1991 than a year earlier. Fixed investment by

Chart 6



the private sector fell by 11 per cent, whilst that by general government rose by 1 per cent. Over the same period, fixed investment by public corporations declined by around half (though this comparison is somewhat distorted by privatisations). The quarterly profile of fixed investment over recent years is shown in Chart 7.

Chart 7



Analysed by asset, fixed investment fell between the third quarters of 1990 and 1991 for each type of asset.

Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress at 1985 prices (Table A19)

The destocking of the previous three quarters has ceased. This reflects, in particular, reduced destocking in manufacturing and some stockbuilding in retailing.

Revisions (Table A20)

Estimates of GDP are subject to revision as more information becomes available. Table A20 compares latest estimates with those in the quarterly article on UK national accounts in the October 1991 edition of *Economic Trends*.

GDP at constant 1985 factor cost has been revised upwards by £500 million in 1990. Amongst the income components there has been a downwards revision to income from employment which has been partly offset by an upwards revision to gross trading profits of companies.

NOTES

CSO has indicated for several years that the average of estimates compiled on the expenditure, income and output approaches to the measurement of GDP should be regarded as the definitive estimate. From now on, the CSO will be phasing out references to different measures of GDP. All reference to GDP in this and subsequent CSO publications, relate to the average measure which will be called simply GDP. The CSO will of course continue to publish GDP analysed by its income, expenditure and output components. Table A21 shows value and volume indices and levels for the former individual measures.

Interpretation of estimates at market prices

GDP estimates, and those for consumers' expenditure, have been affected since the second quarter of 1989 by the abolition of domestic rates in Great Britain and the introduction of the community charge. In national accounts, domestic rates are classified as a tax on expenditure whereas the community charge is treated as a deduction from income.

Estimates of consumers' expenditure, GDP and GNP aggregates at current market prices for the second quarter of 1989 onwards are therefore lower than they would have been if the community charge had not replaced domestic rates. A fuller description of the change in the series appeared in the August 1989 issue of *Economic Trends* (No 430).

Interpretation of estimates at constant prices

In the interpretation of quarterly and annual national accounts estimates, special attention needs to be paid to the higher margins of error attaching to series estimated at constant prices when the rate of inflation is changing significantly. Movements in exchange rates may also affect the valuation of international transactions.

National accounts estimates at constant prices are made at average 1985 prices and indices calculated in terms of 1985=100. Interpretation of estimates at constant prices should bear in mind that the choice of base year can affect significantly assessment of GDP growth rates where sharp changes in relative prices occur. In this connection it may be noted that the relative price of oil products was much higher in 1985 than today, with the result that GDP estimates at constant 1985 prices give a much larger weight to the recent variations in the UK oil production than would be the case if estimates of GDP at constant prices were made in terms of a more up to date price structure.

Coherence in GDP estimates

In order to achieve coherence between the output, expenditure and income approaches to measurement of gross domestic product, some modifications have been made to the initial estimates of various components within the likely error range of the data. In particular, the annual estimates of income from employment, have been reduced by £1000 million in 1988 and £1500 million in 1989; estimates for self-employment income (included within Other personal income) have been reduced by £300 million in 1989 and increased by £700 million in 1990; estimates of the gross trading profits of non-North Sea industrial and commercial companies have been reduced by £800 million in 1986, £1,200 million in 1987, £1,600 million in 1988 and £200 million in 1989; they have been increased by £900 million in 1990, and this has been projected forward into 1991. Upward modifications have also been made to the annual estimates of stockbuilding from 1988 onwards.

Quarterly alignment adjustments

To improve the coherence of the quarterly accounts, some adjustments are made to quarterly estimates of both the expenditure and income analyses of GDP for 1983 onwards. These adjustments, which sum to zero across each of the years 1983 to 1990, are attributed to the stockbuilding component of GDP analysed by expenditure and to gross trading profits of companies in the income analysis, where accurate measurements are most difficult.

These quarterly adjustments modify the aggregates derived from expenditure or income components so that they better reflect the quarter to quarter paths suggested by output. (CSO has always indicated output estimates yield the best short term indicator of growth). For profits the alignment adjustments are constrained within the likely error range attaching to the estimated quarterly path of profits. The impact of this constraint on the quarterly path of GDP, which is calculated as the average of expenditure, income and output analyses, is small.

The alignment adjustments included in estimates in this article are shown in Table B.

Appendix Tables

The tables in the Appendix give series of quarterly figures back to 1988. Where an obelus appears this indicates that the data are new or have been revised, with the period so marked the earliest to have been revised. If the obelus appears against the first figure in a column, this implies that earlier data may also have been revised. Such earlier data can be obtained from the CSO Databank, which contains all of the series given in the Appendix tables.

Table B
Quarterly alignment adjustments

£ million

		Value of physical increasein stocks and work in progress		Gross trading profits of companies
		At current prices	Revalued at 1985 prices	At current prices
1985	Q1	-50	-50	320
	Q2	230	230	220
	Q3	-510	-500	-410
	Q4	330	320	-130
1986	Q1	-910	-890	-850
	Q2	-100	-100	-400
	Q3	880	860	520
	Q4	130	130	730
1987	Q1	-60	-50	690
	Q2	130	130	-40
	Q3	-920	-850	-40
	Q4	850	770	-610
1988	Q1	-810	-710	-380
	Q2	-1170	-1010	-310
	Q3	1390	1210	140
	Q4	590	510	550
1989	Q1	520	420	360
	Q2	310	250	190
	Q3	680	540	10
	Q4	-1510	-1210	-560
1990	Q1	-40	-30	-200
	Q2	340	260	160
	Q3	-810	-600	-10
	Q4	510	370	50
1991	Q1	-370	-260	370
	Q2	-50	-40	50
	Q3	210	150	-230

The CSO Databank

The data in these tables can be obtained in computer readable form via the CSO Databank service which provides macro-economic time series data on magnetic tape and floppy disk. Each series on the Databank is allocated a four letter identifier which appears in the Appendix tables at the head of each column of data. The Databank enables users, host bureaux and end users to have a longer run of the data than can be included in the tables.

Details of the service offered and the Schedule of charges may be obtained from the Databank Manager, CSO Branch 16E, Room 52A/4, Government Offices, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ (Telephone: 071-270 6386 or 6387). CSO does not offer direct on-line access for these data, but a list of host bureaux offering such a facility is available on request from CSO.

APPENDIX CONTENTS*

	Table	Page
SUMMARY TABLES		
Gross national and domestic product: average estimate		
Seasonally adjusted	1	84
Gross domestic product by category of expenditure:		
At current prices - unadjusted and seasonally adjusted	2	85
At 1985 prices - unadjusted and seasonally adjusted	2	86
Gross domestic product at factor cost by category of income:		
Unadjusted and seasonally adjusted	3	87
Gross domestic product: by category of output		
Seasonally adjusted	4	88
Index numbers:		
Seasonally adjusted	5	89
Gross domestic product at factor cost: relationship between expenditure and income analysis		
Unadjusted and seasonally adjusted	6	90
SECTOR AND COMPONENT TABLES		
Personal income, expenditure and saving:		
Unadjusted and seasonally adjusted	7	91
Consumer's expenditure:		
At current prices - unadjusted and seasonally adjusted	8	92
At 1985 prices - unadjusted and seasonally adjusted	8	93
Appropriation account of companies and financial institutions:		
Unadjusted and seasonally adjusted	9	94
Appropriation account of industrial and commercial companies:		
Unadjusted and seasonally adjusted	10	95
Appropriation account of financial companies and institutions:		
Unadjusted and seasonally adjusted	11	96
Appropriation account of public corporations:		
Unadjusted and seasonally adjusted	12	97
Current account of central government:		
Receipts - unadjusted and seasonally adjusted	13	98
Expenditure - unadjusted and seasonally adjusted	13	99
Current account of local authorities:		
Receipts - unadjusted and seasonally adjusted	14	100
Expenditure - unadjusted and seasonally adjusted	14	101
International transactions:		
United Kingdom credits - unadjusted and seasonally adjusted	15	102
United Kingdom debits - unadjusted and seasonally adjusted	15	103
Summary capital account:		
Unadjusted and seasonally adjusted	16	104
Receipts - unadjusted and seasonally adjusted	16	105
Expenditure - unadjusted and seasonally adjusted	16	106
Gross domestic fixed capital formation by sector and by type of asset:		
At current prices - unadjusted	17	107
At 1985 prices - unadjusted and seasonally adjusted	17	108
Gross domestic fixed capital formation by industry group:		
At current prices - unadjusted	18	109
At 1985 prices - unadjusted and seasonally adjusted	18	110
Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress:		
At current prices - unadjusted	19	111
At 1985 prices - seasonally adjusted	19	112
Revisions analysis:		
Revisions since Economic Trends article, October 1991	20	113
Gross domestic product at factor cost: individual measures		
Seasonally adjusted	21	114

* The tables show annual figures from 1985 and quarterly figures from 1988

A1 Gross national and domestic product[1]

£ million

	At current prices						At 1985 prices		
	At market prices			*less* Factor cost adjustment[2]	At factor cost			*less* Factor cost adjustment[5]	
	Gross domestic product "Money GDP"	Net property income from abroad	Gross national product		Gross domestic product[3]	Gross national product[4]	Gross domestic product at market prices		Gross domestic product at factor cost
	CAOB	AIMD	GIBF	DIAA	CAOM	GIBD	CAOO	DIAS	CAOP
1985	356 083	2 646	358 729	49 367	306 716	309 362	356 083	49 367	306 716
1986	382 942	5 096	388 038	56 760	326 182	331 278	370 030	52 312	317 718
1987	421 198	4 078	425 276	62 901	358 297	362 375	387 718	55 539	332 179
1988	467 863	5 047	472 910	70 571	397 292	402 339	404 230	58 312	345 918
1989	511 413	4 088	515 501	75 233	436 180	440 268	413 467	59 974	353 493
1990	550 505†	3 436†	553 941†	72 906†	477 599†	481 035†	417 441†	60 586†	356 855†
Seasonally adjusted									
1988 Q1	111 735	959	112 694	16 705	95 030	95 989	99 600	14 244	85 356
Q2	114 919	1 348	116 267	17 567	97 352	98 700	100 499	14 448	86 051
Q3	119 039	1 401	120 440	17 953	101 086	102 487	101 617	14 633	86 984
Q4	122 170	1 339	123 509	18 346	103 824	105 163	102 514	14 987	87 527
1989 Q1	124 775	1 218	125 993	18 280	106 495	107 713	102 744	14 748	87 996
Q2	126 469	1 099	127 568	18 697	107 772	108 871	102 951	14 961	87 990
Q3	128 801	871	129 672	18 902	109 899	110 770	103 693	15 095	88 598
Q4	131 368	900	132 268	19 354	112 014	112 914	104 079	15 170	88 909
1990 Q1	134 904†	194†	135 098†	19 395†	115 509†	115 703†	104 655†	15 172†	89 483†
Q2	137 481	288	137 769	17 856	119 625	119 913	105 552	15 457	90 095
Q3	138 831	1 434	140 265	17 868	120 963	122 397	104 154	15 128	89 026
Q4	139 289	1 520	140 809	17 787	121 502	123 022	103 080	14 829	88 251
1991 Q1	139 541	-693	138 848	17 528	122 013	121 320	102 369	14 908	87 461
Q2	143 599	90	143 689	20 065	123 534	123 624	101 815	14 958	86 857
Q3	145 135	518	145 653	20 455	124 680	125 198	101 897	14 887	87 010
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter									
1991 Q3	*1.1*		*1.4*	*1.9*	*0.9*	*1.3*	*0.1*	*-0.5*	*0.2*
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year									
1991 Q3	*4.5*		*3.8*	*14.5*	*3.1*	*2.3*	*-2.2*	*-1.6*	*-2.3*

1 Estimates are given to the nearest £ million and in case of indices to one decimal place but cannot be regarded as accurate to this degree. Estimates at current market prices are affected by the abolition of domestic rates and the introduction of the community charge.
2 *Equals* taxes on expenditure *less* subsidies.
3 The factor cost estimate of GDP is obtained from the market price estimate by subtracting the factor cost adjustment.
4 Gross national product *equals* Gross domestic product *plus* Net property income from abroad.
5 *Represents* Taxes on expenditure *less* Subsidies both valued at 1985 prices.

A2 Gross domestic product: by category of expenditure[1]

£ million

	Domestic expenditure on goods and services at market prices														
		General government final consumption													
	Consumers' expenditure[2]	Central government	Local authorities	Total	Gross domestic fixed capital formation	Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress[3]	Total	Exports of goods and services	Total final expenditure	*less* Imports of goods and services	Statistical discrepancy (expenditure)	Gross domestic product at market prices	*less* Taxes on expenditure	Subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost
At current prices															
	AIIK	ACHC	CSBA	AAXI	DFDC	DHBF	CTGQ	DJAD	DJAK	DJAG	GIXM	CAOB	AAXC	AAXJ	CAOM
1985	217 618	45 879	27 926	73 805	60 353	821	352 597	102 208	454 805	98 866	144	356 083	56 592	7 225	306 716
1986	241 275	48 801	30 580	79 381	64 514	716	385 886	98 319	484 205	101 070	-193	382 942	62 947	6 187	326 182
1987	264 880	52 040	33 309	85 349	74 077	1 388	425 694	107 031	532 725	111 868	341	421 198	69 074	6 173	358 297
1988	298 796	55 610	36 119	91 729	88 958	4 800	484 283	107 834	592 117	124 884	630	467 863	76 511	5 940	397 292
1989	326 489	60 527	38 502	99 029	101 842	3 155	530 515	122 791	653 306	142 704	811	511 413	80 925	5 692	436 180
1990	349 108†	67 014†	42 637	109 651†	105 459†	-248†	563 970†	134 113†	698 083†	147 814†	236†	550 505†	79 123†	6 217	477 599†
Unadjusted															
1988 Q1	68 877	14 159	8 835	22 994	20 908	161	112 940	25 371	138 311	28 621			17 869	1 808	
Q2	71 825	13 498	8 902	22 400	21 035	557	115 817	26 764	142 581	30 839			18 226	1 353	
Q3	77 609	13 431	9 064	22 495	22 597	1 980	124 681	27 717	152 398	32 886			19 859	1 297	
Q4	80 485	14 522	9 318	23 840	24 418	2 102	130 845	27 982	158 827	32 538			20 557	1 482	
1989 Q1	75 826	15 114	9 352	24 466	25 576	1 510	127 378	28 042	155 420	33 160			19 137	1 625	
Q2	79 238	14 503	9 467	23 970	23 841	2 036	129 085	30 235	159 320	36 269			19 648	1 474	
Q3	84 236	15 238	9 668	24 906	25 306	1 412	135 860	30 968	166 828	37 432			20 949	1 342	
Q4	87 189	15 672	10 015	25 687	27 119	-1 803	138 192	33 546	171 738	35 843			21 191	1 251	
1990 Q1	82 349†	16 397†	10 129	26 526†	28 170†	172†	137 217†	32 236†	169 453†	36 994†			20 535†	1 524	
Q2	85 026	16 418	10 517	26 935	25 408	1 114	138 483	33 649	172 132	38 377			18 688	1 536	
Q3	89 711	16 737	10 828	27 565	25 709	84	143 069	32 980	176 049	37 022			19 990	1 378	
Q4	92 022	17 462	11 163	28 625	26 172	-1 618	145 201	35 248	180 449	35 421			19 910	1 779	
1991 Q1	85 700	17 610	11 303	28 913	24 707	-1 705	137 615	30 856	168 471	33 069			18 755	1 583	
Q2	88 968	18 957	11 745†	30 702	22 541	-833	141 378	34 473	175 851	35 475			20 895	1 493†	
Q3	94 617	18 667	11 864	30 531	22 907	-269	147 786	34 824	182 610	36 754			22 470	1 307	
Seasonally adjusted															
	AIIX	ACHP	CSBK	AAXV	DECR	DGAQ	DIGS	DJAZ	DIAB	DJBC			AAXP	AAXW	
1988 Q1	71 787	13 570	8 821	22 391	20 373	222	114 773	25 985	140 758	29 157	134	111 735	18 328	1 623	95 030
Q2	73 419	13 895	8 860	22 755	22 196	-40	118 330	27 027	145 357	30 587	149	114 919	18 899	1 332	97 352
Q3	75 909	13 786	9 175	22 961	22 753	1 779	123 402	27 646	151 048	32 176	167	119 039	19 378	1 425	101 086
Q4	77 681	14 359	9 263	23 622	23 636	2 839	127 778	27 176	154 954	32 964	180	122 170	19 906	1 560	103 824
1989 Q1	79 153	14 586	9 365	23 951	24 763	1 998	129 865	29 174	159 039	34 464	200	124 775	19 738	1 458	106 495
Q2	80 958	14 919	9 447	24 366	25 324	862	131 510	30 102	161 612	35 347	204	126 469	20 138	1 441	107 772
Q3	82 109	15 513	9 741	25 254	25 502	1 273	134 138	31 045	165 183	36 585	203	128 801	20 421	1 519	109 899
Q4	84 269	15 509	9 949	25 458	26 253	-978	135 002	32 470	167 472	36 308	204	131 368	20 628	1 274	112 014
1990 Q1	85 835†	16 045†	10 153	26 198†	27 014†	327†	139 374†	33 440†	172 814†	37 996†	86†	134 904†	20 909†	1 514	115 509†
Q2	86 862	16 682	10 514	27 196	27 053	435	141 546	33 867	175 413	37 994	62	137 481	19 401	1 545	119 625
Q3	87 726	17 000	10 886	27 886	26 018	27	141 657	33 163	174 820	36 036	47	138 831	19 430	1 562	120 963
Q4	88 685	17 287	11 084	28 371	25 374	-1 037	141 393	33 643	175 036	35 788	41	139 289	19 383	1 596	121 502
1991 Q1	89 346	17 665	11 334	28 999	24 337	-1 475	141 207	32 662	173 869	34 416	88	139 541	19 153	1 625	122 013
Q2	90 891	18 822	11 752†	30 574	23 905	-1 514	143 856	34 585	178 441	34 941	99	143 599	21 565	1 500†	123 534
Q3	92 565	18 927	11 915	30 842	23 122	-668	145 861	34 753	180 614	35 578	99	145 135	21 949	1 494	124 680
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter															
1991 Q3	*1.8*	*0.6*	*1.4*	*0.9*	*-3.3*		*1.4*	*0.5*	*1.2*	*1.8*		*1.1*	*1.8*	*-0.4*	*0.9*
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year															
1991 Q3	*5.5*	*11.3*	*9.5*	*10.6*	*-11.1*		*3.0*	*4.8*	*3.3*	*-1.3*		*4.5*	*13.0*	*-4.4*	*3.1*

1 Estimates are given to the nearest £ million but cannot be regarded as accurate to this degree.
2 This series is affected by the abolition of domestic rates and the introduction of the community charge.
3 Quarterly alignment adjustment included in this series. For description of adjustment see notes.

A2 Gross domestic product: by category of expenditure[1]

continued

£ million

	Domestic expenditure on goods and services at market prices													
		General government final consumption												
	Consumers' expenditure	Central government	Local authorities	Total	Gross domestic fixed capital formation	Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress[2]	Total	Exports of goods and services	Total final expenditure	*less* Imports of goods and services	Statistical discrepancy (expenditure)	Gross domestic product at market prices	*less* Factor cost adjustment[3]	Gross domestic product at factor cost
Revalued at 1985 prices														
	CCBH	DJDK	DJDL	DJCZ	DFDM	DHBK	DIEL	DJCV	DJDA	DJCY	GIXS	CAOO	DJCU	CAOP
1985	217 618	45 879	27 926	73 805	60 353	821	352 597	102 208	454 805	98 866	144	356 083	49 367	306 716
1986	231 172	46 684	28 422	75 106	61 813	737	368 828	107 052	475 880	105 662	-188	370 030	52 312	317 718
1987	243 279	46 753	29 281	76 034	67 753	1 158	388 224	113 094	501 318	113 916	316	387 718	55 539	332 179
1988	261 330	46 942	29 544	76 486	76 648	4 031	418 495	113 150	531 645	127 964	549	404 230	58 312	345 918
1989	270 575	47 363	29 819	77 182	81 845	2 668	432 270	117 929	550 199	137 389	657	413 467	59 974	353 493
1990	273 204†	48 557†	30 956	79 513†	80 040†	-374†	432 383†	123 659†	556 042†	138 777†	176†	417 441†	60 586†	356 855†
Unadjusted														
1988 Q1	61 741	12 309	7 473	19 782	18 567	142	100 232	27 494	127 726	29 625			13 968	
Q2	62 750	11 419	7 394	18 813	18 256	453	100 272	28 529	128 801	31 670			13 656	
Q3	67 049	11 273	7 317	18 590	19 206	1 755	106 600	28 470	135 070	33 199			14 869	
Q4	69 790	11 941	7 360	19 301	20 619	1 681	111 391	28 657	140 048	33 470			15 819	
1989 Q1	64 261	12 139	7 452	19 591	21 149	1 221	106 222	28 114	134 336	33 465			14 248	
Q2	65 832	11 315	7 412	18 727	19 382	1 683	105 624	28 926	134 550	35 047			14 312	
Q3	69 026	11 822	7 434	19 256	20 054	1 351	109 687	29 327	139 014	35 218			15 445	
Q4	71 456	12 087	7 521	19 608	21 260	-1 587	110 737	31 562	142 299	33 659			15 969	
1990 Q1	65 642†	12 463	7 588	20 051	21 683†	-61†	107 315†	30 210†	137 525†	34 405†			14 827†	
Q2	66 904	11 940†	7 725	19 665†	19 295	850	106 714	31 119	137 833	35 438			14 728	
Q3	69 480	11 852	7 775	19 627	19 340	297	108 744	29 967	138 711	35 011			15 402	
Q4	71 178	12 302	7 868	20 170	19 722	-1 460	109 610	32 363	141 973	33 923			15 629	
1991 Q1	65 038	12 283	7 911†	20 194	18 604	-1 243	102 593	28 940	131 533	32 228			14 447	
Q2	64 691	12 461	7 953	20 414	16 913	-449	101 569	31 444	133 013	33 927			14 280	
Q3	67 805	12 161	7 917	20 078	17 305	206	105 394	31 251	136 645	34 667			15 218	
Seasonally adjusted														
	CAAB	DIAV	DIAW	DIAT	DECU	DGBA	DIAY	DJDG	DIAU	DJDJ			DIAS	
1988 Q1	64 223	11 714	7 418	19 132	18 111	129	101 595	27 936	129 531	30 052	121	99 600	14 244	85 356
Q2	64 544	11 820	7 373	19 193	19 235	11	102 983	28 874	131 857	31 490	132	100 499	14 448	86 051
Q3	65 931	11 605	7 394	18 999	19 288	1 442	105 660	28 568	134 228	32 755	144	101 617	14 633	86 984
Q4	66 632	11 803	7 359	19 162	20 014	2 449	108 257	27 772	136 029	33 667	152	102 514	14 987	87 527
1989 Q1	66 987	11 576	7 430	19 006	20 570	1 553	108 116	28 976	137 092	34 513	165	102 744	14 748	87 996
Q2	67 716	11 710	7 398	19 108	20 507	845	108 176	28 864	137 040	34 255	166	102 951	14 961	87 990
Q3	67 664	12 167	7 474	19 641	20 280	1 106	108 691	29 658	138 349	34 820	164	103 693	15 095	88 598
Q4	68 208	11 910	7 517	19 427	20 488	-836	107 287	30 431	137 718	33 801	162	104 079	15 170	88 909
1990 Q1	68 287†	12 125	7 573	19 698	20 679†	7†	108 671†	31 008†	139 679†	35 090†	66†	104 655†	15 172†	89 483†
Q2	68 790	12 133†	7 704	19 837†	20 483	292	109 402	31 388	140 790	35 284	46	105 552	15 457	90 095
Q3	68 300	12 199	7 816	20 015	19 625	163	108 103	30 442	138 545	34 425	34	104 154	15 128	89 026
Q4	67 827	12 100	7 863	19 963	19 253	-836	106 207	30 821	137 028	33 978	30	103 080	14 829	88 251
1991 Q1	67 700	12 260	7 896†	20 156	18 321	-1 109	105 068	30 507	135 575	33 269	63	102 369	14 908	87 461
Q2	66 630	12 252	7 931	20 183	17 940	-1 022	103 731	31 576	135 307	33 562	70	101 815	14 958	86 857
Q3	66 709	12 308	7 958	20 266	17 493	21	104 489	31 386	135 875	34 047	69	101 897	14 887	87 010
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter														
1991 Q3	*0.1*	*0.5*	*0.3*	*0.4*	*-2.5*		*0.7*	*-0.6*	*0.4*	*1.4*		*0.1*	*-0.5*	*0.2*
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year														
1991 Q3	*-2.3*	*0.9*	*1.8*	*1.3*	*-10.9*		*-3.3*	*3.1*	*-1.9*	*-1.1*		*-2.2*	*-1.6*	*-2.3*

1 Estimates are given to the nearest £ million but cannot be regarded as accurate to this degree.
2 Quarterly alignment adjustment included in this series. For description of adjustment see notes.
3 *Represents* Taxes on expenditure *less* Subsidies, both valued at 1985 prices.

A3 Gross domestic product at factor cost: by category of income[1]

£ million

	Income from employment[2]	Gross trading profits of companies[3,4,5,6]	Gross trading surplus of public corporations[4,6]	Gross trading surplus of general government enterprises[4]	Other income[7]	Total domestic income[8]	*less* Stock appreciation	Statistical discrepancy (income)	Gross domestic product at factor cost
At current prices									
	DJAO	CIAC	ADRD	DJAQ	DJAP	DJAU	DJAT	GIXQ	CAOM
1985	195 708	51 767	7 120	265	54 738	309 598	2 738	-144	306 716
1986	211 729	47 049	8 059	155	61 663	328 655	1 790	-683	326 182
1987	229 532	59 315	6 802	-75	68 462	364 036	4 725	-1 014	358 297
1988	255 357	63 950	7 354	-32	77 761	404 390	6 212	-886	397 292
1989	283 585	66 203	6 418	199	87 701	444 106	7 292	-634	436 180
1990	313 970†	64 882†	4 265	17	100 409†	483 543†	6 381†	437†	477 599†
Unadjusted									
1988 Q1	60 837	14 743	1 908	-16	18 485	95 957	1 312		
Q2	62 757	14 476	1 654	43	19 120	98 050	1 666		
Q3	64 683	16 152	1 576	12	19 794	102 217	1 475		
Q4	67 080	18 579	2 216	-71	20 362	108 166	1 759		
1989 Q1	67 760	17 132	1 995	110	21 008	108 005	1 970		
Q2	69 830	16 029	1 497	-53	21 651	108 954	2 039		
Q3	71 650	15 979	1 126	61	22 227	111 043	1 451		
Q4	74 345	17 063	1 800	81	22 815	116 104	1 832		
1990 Q1	75 431†	15 946†	1 202	32	23 901†	116 512†	1 718†		
Q2	78 084	15 816	1 012	-11	25 243	120 144	1 650		
Q3	79 612	16 178	791	45	25 541	122 167	1 705		
Q4	80 843	16 942	1 260	-49	25 724	124 720	1 308		
1991 Q1	80 855	14 685	886	-4	25 915	122 337	900		
Q2	82 129	14 541	777†	-7†	26 525	123 965	1 276		
Q3	83 028	14 274	663	89	26 814	124 868	532		
Seasonally adjusted									
	DIAC	CIAD	ADRO		DJBH	DIAD	DJCE		
1988 Q1	61 339	14 963	1 727	-16	18 469	96 482	1 215	-237	95 030
Q2	62 839	15 344	1 802	43	19 147	99 175	1 595	-228	97 352
Q3	64 666	16 492	1 931	12	19 788	102 889	1 588	-215	101 086
Q4	66 513	17 151	1 894	-71	20 357	105 844	1 814	-206	103 824
1989 Q1	68 266	17 431	1 764	110	21 011	108 582	1 882	-205	106 495
Q2	69 798	16 831	1 662	-53	21 665	109 903	1 950	-181	107 772
Q3	71 620	16 187	1 544	61	22 204	111 616	1 571	-146	109 899
Q4	73 901	15 754	1 448	81	22 821	114 005	1 889	-102	112 014
1990 Q1	75 939†	16 227†	951	32	23 924†	117 073†	1 631†	67†	115 509†
Q2	78 031	16 582	1 219	-11	25 233	121 054	1 537	108	119 625
Q3	79 551	16 367	1 184	45	25 514	122 661	1 832	134	120 963
Q4	80 449	15 706	911	-49	25 738	122 755	1 381	128	121 502
1991 Q1	81 366	14 582	926	-4	25 956	122 826	811	-2	122 013
Q2	82 047	15 451	741†	-7†	26 487	124 719	1 158	-27	123 534
Q3	82 941	14 820	757	89	26 779	125 386	658	-48	124 680
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter									
1991 Q3	*1.1*	*-4.1*	*2.2*		*1.1*	*0.5*			*0.9*
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year									
1991 Q3	*4.3*	*-9.5*	*-36.1*		*5.0*	*2.2*			*3.1*

1 Estimates are given to the nearest £ million but cannot be regarded as accurate to this degree.
2 Wages and salaries, forces' pay and employers' contributions.
3 Quarterly alignment adjustment included in this series. For description of adjustment see Notes.
4 Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation.
5 Including financial institutions.
6 Figures reflect privatisations.
7 Income from rent and from self-employment, and the imputed charge for the consumption of non-trading capital.
8 The sum of the factor incomes before deducting Stock appreciation.

A4 Gross domestic product: by category of output[1]

1985 = 100

	Analysis by categories of output									
		Production				Service industries				Gross domestic product at factor cost[3]
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Energy and water supply	Manufacturing	Total[2]	Construction	Distribution hotels and catering	Transport and communication	Other services	Total	
1985 Weights	19	106	238	344	59	134	70	374	578	
	CKAP	DVIN	DVIS	DVIM	DVJO	CKAQ	CKAR	CKAS	CKCE	DJDD
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	97.1	105.0	101.3	102.4	104.5	104.6	104.3	103.6	103.9	103.6
1987	97.9	103.9	106.6	105.7	112.7	111.4	112.5	108.1	109.4	108.3
1988	97.4	99.3	114.1	109.5	122.9	117.9	118.5	111.8	114.0	112.8
1989	101.2	89.6	118.9	109.9	130.4	121.8	125.3	114.3	117.4	115.3
1990	104.4	88.9†	118.4†	109.3†	131.8	123.1†	128.1†	116.7	119.6†	116.3†
Seasonally adjusted										
1988 Q1	97	101.1	110.9	107.9	122.1	116	118	110	112.5	111.3
Q2	96	102.9	112.4	109.5	121.5	117	117	111	113.2	112.2
Q3	98	98.8	115.5	110.3	122.1	119	118	113	114.8	113.4
Q4	98	94.5	117.4	110.4	126.0	120	121	113	115.6	114.1
1989 Q1	100	89.1	118.7	109.6	131.7	121	123	114	116.5	114.8
Q2	101	87.1	118.9	109.1	131.0	122	125	114	116.9	114.8
Q3	102	90.8	119.2	110.5	128.8	122	127	115	117.7	115.5
Q4	102	91.4	118.9	110.4	130.2	122	127	115	118.4	115.9
1990 Q1	103	88.5†	119.3	109.8	135.1	124†	129	116	119.6†	116.7†
Q2	105	92.6	120.4†	111.8†	133.0	124	129	117	119.9	117.5
Q3	105	86.2	118.8	108.7	131.0	123	128†	117	119.6	116.1
Q4	104	88.5	115.0	106.8	128.0	121	127	117	119.3	115.1
1991 Q1	104	91.1	113.4	106.5	124.9	120	122	116	117.9	114.1
Q2	102†	88.9	112.6	105.3	120.7†	119	123	116	117.7	113.3
Q3	102	92.3	112.5	106.2	118.6	120	123	116	117.7	113.5
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter										
1991 Q3	*-0.4*	*3.8*	*-0.2*	*0.9*	*-1.8*	*0.5*	*-0.2*	*-0.1*	-	*0.2*
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year										
1991 Q3	*-2.9*	*7.1*	*-5.3*	*-2.3*	*-9.5*	*-2.4*	*-3.5*	*-0.9*	*-1.6*	*-2.3*

1 Estimates cannot be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.
2 Any differences between this column and the data on page 28 arise because the latter may be based on later information.
2 Embraces an implicit statistical discrepancy compared with the sum of the previous columns, because GDP takes account of other information based on incomes and expenditures.

A5 Index numbers[1]

1985=100

	Value indices at current prices		Volume indices at 1985 prices			Implied gross domestic product deflator[4]	
	Gross domestic product at market prices[2]	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Gross national disposable income at market prices[3]	Gross domestic product at market prices	Gross domestic product at factor cost	At market prices	At factor cost[5]
	DJCL	CAON	DJCR	FNAO	DJDD	DJDT	DJCM
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	107.5	106.3	103.7	103.9	103.6	103.5	102.7
1987	118.3	116.8	108.1	108.9	108.3	108.6	107.9
1988	131.4	129.5	113.4	113.5	112.8	115.7	114.9
1989	143.6	142.2	116.2	116.1	115.3	123.7	123.4
1990	154.6	155.7†	117.6†	117.2†	116.3†	131.9†	133.8†
1988 Q1	125.5	123.9	110.6	111.9	111.3	112.2	111.3
Q2	129.1	127.0	112.4	112.9	112.2	114.4	113.1
Q3	133.7	131.8	115.2	114.1	113.4	117.1	116.2
Q4	137.2	135.4	115.2	115.2	114.1	119.2	118.6
1989 Q1	140.2	138.9	116.4	115.4	114.8	121.4	121.0
Q2	142.1	140.5	116.4	115.6	114.8	122.8	122.5
Q3	144.7	143.3	115.9	116.5	115.5	124.2	124.0
Q4	147.6	146.1	116.1	116.9	115.9	126.2	126.0
1990 Q1	151.5	150.6	116.8	117.6†	116.7†	128.9	129.1
Q2	154.4†	156.0†	117.7†	118.6	117.5	130.2†	132.8†
Q3	156.0	157.8	118.9	117.0	116.1	133.3	135.9
Q4	156.5	158.5	117.1	115.8	115.1	135.1	137.7
1991 Q1	156.8	159.1	115.3	115.0	114.1	136.3	139.5
Q2	161.3	161.1	116.6	114.4	113.3	141.0	142.2
Q3	163.0	162.6	116.2	114.5	113.5	142.4	143.3
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter							
1991 Q3	*1.1*	*0.9*	*-0.4*	*0.1*	*0.2*	*1.0*	*0.7*
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year							
1991 Q3	*4.5*	*3.1*	*-2.3*	*-2.2*	*-2.3*	*6.9*	*5.5*

1 These estimates are given to one decimal place but this does not imply that they can be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.
2 "Money GDP".
3 Also known as Real national disposable income (RNDI).
4 Based on sum of expenditure components of GDP at current and constant prices.
5 Also known as the Index of total home costs.

A6 Gross domestic product at factor cost: relationship between expenditure and income analysis

£ million

	Expenditure components	Income components	Residual error [1]	of which: Attributed to expenditure [2]	of which: Attributed to income [3]
At current prices					
	DJAE	DJAL	DJAS	-GIXM	GIXQ
1985	306 572	306 860	-288	-144	-144
1986	326 375	326 865	-490	193	-683
1987	357 956	359 311	-1 355	-341	-1 014
1988	396 662	398 178	-1 516	-630	-886
1989	435 369	436 814	-1 445	-811	-634
1990	477 363†	477 162†	201†	-236†	437†
Unadjusted					
1988 Q1	93 629	94 645	-1 016		
Q2	94 869	96 384	-1 515		
Q3	100 950	100 742	208		
Q4	107 214	106 407	807		
1989 Q1	104 748	106 035	-1 287		
Q2	104 877	106 915	-2 038		
Q3	109 789	109 592	197		
Q4	115 955	114 272	1 683		
1990 Q1	113 448†	114 794†	-1 346†		
Q2	116 603	118 494	-1 891		
Q3	120 415	120 462	-47		
Q4	126 897	123 412	3 485		
1991 Q1	118 230	121 437	-3 207		
Q2	120 974	122 689	-1 715		
Q3	124 693	124 336	357		
Seasonally adjusted					
	DJBA	DJBE	DJDS		
1988 Q1	94 896	95 267	-371	-134	-237
Q2	97 203	97 580	-377	-149	-228
Q3	100 919	101 301	-382	-167	-215
Q4	103 644	104 030	-386	-180	-206
1989 Q1	106 295	106 700	-405	-200	-205
Q2	107 568	107 953	-385	-204	-181
Q3	109 696	110 045	-349	-203	-146
Q4	111 810	112 116	-306	-204	-102
1990 Q1	115 423†	115 442†	-19†	-86†	67†
Q2	119 563	119 517	46	-62	108
Q3	120 916	120 829	87	-47	134
Q4	121 461	121 374	87	-41	128
1991 Q1	121 925	122 015	-90	-88	-2
Q2	123 435	123 561	-126	-99	-27
Q3	124 581	124 728	-147	-99	-48
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter					
1991 Q3	*0.9*	*0.9*			
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year					
1991 Q3	*3.0*	*3.2*			

1 The residual error is, by convention, the amount by which the expenditure-based approach to measuring GDP exceeds the income-based estimate. It is also the sum of two components: the Statistical discrepancy (expenditure) with sign reversed, and the Statistical discrepancy (income) with natural sign.
2 *Equals* the Statistical discrepancy (expenditure) with sign reversed.
3 *Equals* the Statistical discrepancy (income) with the same sign.

A7 Personal income, expenditure and saving

£ million

	Personal income before tax														
	Wages, salaries and forces' pay	Employers' contributions	Current grants from general government	Other personal income	Total[1]	*less* UK taxes on income (payments)	*less* Social security contributions	*less* Miscellaneous current deductions	*less* Community charge	Total personal disposable income[2,3,4]	Consumers' expenditure[4]	Balance: personal saving[3]	Saving ratio[5]	Consumers' expenditure implied deflator (1985=100)[4]	Real personal disposable income at 1985 prices (£mn)[6]	Index of real personal disposable income (1985=100)
	AIJA	AIID	AIIE	AIIF	AIIA	AIIG	AIIH	CFGD	ADBH	AIIJ	AIIK	AAAU	AIIM	CAOV	CFAG	CFAD
1985	169 214	26 494	46 813	62 519	305 040	37 774	24 210	1 684	-	241 372	217 618	23 754	9.8	100.0	241 372	100.0
1986	183 917	27 812	50 984	69 760	332 473	40 805	26 165	1 909	-	263 594	241 275	22 319	8.5	104.4	252 556	104.6
1987	200 143	29 389	52 494	76 738	358 764	43 386	28 642	2 128	-	284 608	264 880	19 728	6.9	108.9	261 398	108.3
1988	223 250	32 107	54 087	89 284	398 728	48 290	32 108	2 347	-	315 983	298 796	17 187	5.4	114.3	276 362	114.5
1989	248 537	35 048	56 793	100 662	441 040	53 517	33 025	2 441	619	351 438	326 489	24 949	7.1	120.7	291 251	120.7
1990	275 257†	38 713†	61 942†	115 085†	490 997†	61 821†	34 776†	2 569	8 811	383 020†	349 108†	33 912†	8.9†	127.8†	299 743†	124.2†
Unadjusted																
1988 Q1	53 165	7 672	13 293	20 468	94 598	12 231	7 585	577	-	74 205	68 877	5 328	7.2	111.6	66 502	110.2
Q2	54 840	7 917	13 265	21 834	97 856	10 793	7 953	584	-	78 526	71 825	6 701	8.5	114.5	68 589	113.7
Q3	56 545	8 138	13 638	22 828	101 149	12 119	8 235	591	-	80 204	77 609	2 595	3.2	115.7	69 275	114.8
Q4	58 700	8 380	13 891	24 154	105 125	13 147	8 335	595	-	83 048	80 485	2 563	3.1	115.3	71 996	119.3
1989 Q1	59 415	8 345	13 450	23 413	104 623	12 566	8 297	603	-	83 157	75 826	7 331	8.8	118.0	70 457	116.8
Q2	61 252	8 578	14 220	25 178	109 228	12 346	8 409	610	206	87 657	79 238	8 419	9.6	120.4	72 808	120.7
Q3	62 804	8 846	14 351	25 994	111 995	13 700	8 193	635	206	89 261	84 236	5 025	5.6	122.0	73 126	121.2
Q4	65 066	9 279	14 772	26 077	115 194	14 905	8 126	593	207	91 363	87 189	4 174	4.6	122.0	74 860	124.1
1990 Q1	66 102†	9 329†	14 616	26 230†	116 277†	14 876	8 694	659	207	91 841†	82 349†	9 492†	10.3†	125.5	73 194†	121.3†
Q2	68 510	9 574	15 417†	27 582	121 083	14 350†	8 766	665	2 868	94 434	85 026	9 408	10.0	127.1	74 294	123.1
Q3	69 798	9 814	15 641	30 003	125 256	16 070	8 557	635	2 868	97 126	89 711	7 415	7.6	129.1†	75 211	124.6
Q4	70 847	9 996	16 268	31 270	128 381	16 525	8 759†	610	2 868	99 619	92 022	7 597	7.6	129.3	77 044	127.7
1991 Q1	70 959	9 896	16 149	28 296	125 300	16 008	9 278	654	2 868	96 492	85 700	10 792	11.2	131.8	73 228	121.4
Q2	71 898	10 231	17 588	30 224	129 941	14 821	9 295	640†	1 782	103 403	88 968	14 435	14.0	137.5	75 187	124.6
Q3	72 652	10 376	17 953	30 832	131 813	16 331	9 042	607	1 783	104 050	94 617	9 433	9.1	139.5	74 565	123.6
Seasonally adjusted																
	AIJB	AIIR	AIIS	AIIT	AIIQ	AIIU	AIIV	CFGE		AIIW	AIIX	AAUU	AIIZ	CAOX	CFAH	CFAF
1988 Q1	53 577	7 762	13 420	20 487	95 246	12 135	7 709	577	-	74 825	71 787	3 038	4.1	111.8	66 944	110.9
Q2	54 937	7 902	13 349	22 331	98 519	11 598	7 896	581	-	78 444	73 419	5 025	6.4	113.8	68 968	114.3
Q3	56 546	8 120	13 668	22 556	100 890	11 967	8 188	589	-	80 146	75 909	4 237	5.3	115.1	69 619	115.4
Q4	58 190	8 323	13 650	23 910	104 073	12 590	8 315	600	-	82 568	77 681	4 887	5.9	116.6	70 831	117.4
1989 Q1	59 853	8 413	13 643	23 775	105 684	12 717	8 393	603	-	83 971	79 153	4 818	5.7	118.2	71 069	117.8
Q2	61 273	8 525	14 315	25 729	109 842	12 996	8 320	607	206	87 713	80 958	6 755	7.7	119.6	73 370	121.6
Q3	62 785	8 835	14 354	25 491	111 465	13 647	8 155	633	206	88 824	82 109	6 715	7.6	121.3	73 203	121.3
Q4	64 626	9 275	14 481	25 667	114 049	14 157	8 157	598	207	90 930	84 269	6 661	7.3	123.5	73 609	122.0
1990 Q1	66 547†	9 392†	14 839	27 102†	117 880†	14 835†	8 754	658	207	93 426†	85 835†	7 591†	8.1†	125.7	74 333†	123.2†
Q2	68 513	9 518	15 491†	27 805	121 327	15 355	8 689	661	2 868	93 754	86 862	6 892	7.4	126.3	74 263	123.1
Q3	69 748	9 803	15 608	29 507	124 666	15 875	8 532	633	2 868	96 758	87 726	9 032	9.3	128.4†	75 349	124.9
Q4	70 449	10 000	16 004	30 671	127 124	15 756	8 801†	617	2 868	99 082	88 685	10 397	10.5	130.8	75 798	125.6
1991 Q1	71 412	9 954	16 280	29 512	127 158	15 916	9 331	653	2 868	98 390	89 346	9 044	9.2	132.0	74 553	123.5
Q2	71 874	10 173	17 503	30 408	129 958	15 964	9 219	635†	1 782	102 358	90 891	11 467	11.2	136.4	75 036	124.3
Q3	72 573	10 368	18 044	30 440	131 425	16 133	9 019	606	1 783	103 884	92 565	11 319	10.9	138.8	74 866	124.1
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter																
1991 Q3	*1.0*	*1.9*	*3.1*	*0.1*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*-2.2*	*-4.6*		*1.5*	*1.8*			*1.7*	*-0.2*	*-0.2*
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year																
1991 Q3	*4.1*	*5.8*	*15.6*	*3.2*	*5.4*	*1.6*	*5.7*	*-4.3*		*7.4*	*5.5*			*8.0*	*-0.6*	*-0.6*

1 Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation.
2 *Equals* total personal income before tax *less* payments of taxes on income, social security contributions and other current transfers.
3 Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and additions to tax reserves.
4 This series is affected by the abolition of domestic rates and the introduction of the community charge (see notes at the end of the article).
5 Personal saving as a percentage of total personal disposable income.
6 Personal disposable income revalued by the implied consumers' expenditure deflator (1985 = 100).

A8 Consumers' expenditure

£ million

	Durable goods				Other goods								Services		
	Cars, motor cycles and other vehicles	Furniture and floor coverings	Other durable goods	Total	Food (household expenditure)	Beer	Other alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Clothing other than footwear	Footwear	Energy products	Other goods	Rent, rates and water charges[1]	Other services[2]	Total consumers' expenditure[1]
At current prices															
	CCDT	CCDU	CCDV	AIIL	CCDW	CCDX	CCDY	CCDZ	CCEA	CCEB	CCEC	CCED	CCEE	CCEF	AIIK
1985	9 922	4 193	6 136	20 251	30 657	8 416	7 235	7 006	12 139	2 772	18 530	22 921	27 387	60 304	217 618
1986	11 498	4 514	6 838	22 850	32 561	8 902	7 502	7 471	13 663	2 998	18 240	26 113	30 003	70 972	241 275
1987	13 462	5 058	7 749	26 269	34 472	9 398	8 053	7 653	14 599	3 085	18 527	28 850	32 777	81 197	264 880
1988	17 418	5 951	8 565	31 934	36 593	10 039	8 715	7 945	15 736	3 192	19 454	32 575	36 508	96 105	298 796
1989	20 274	6 348	9 216	35 838	39 245	10 676	9 141	8 196	16 533	3 357	20 394	35 285	39 398	108 426	326 489
1990	19 479†	6 285	9 324	35 088†	41 833	11 742†	9 987	8 784†	17 157	3 545	22 383	37 875†	39 239†	121 475†	349 108†
Unadjusted															
1988 Q1	4 484	1 432	1 985	7 901	8 762	2 090	1 581	1 919	3 170	642	5 505	7 068	8 543	21 696	68 877
Q2	4 075	1 352	1 699	7 126	9 130	2 475	1 876	1 980	3 526	792	4 254	7 629	9 200	23 837	71 825
Q3	6 037	1 419	2 021	9 477	9 270	2 606	2 013	2 006	3 712	809	4 145	7 870	9 318	26 383	77 609
Q4	2 822	1 748	2 860	7 430	9 431	2 868	3 245	2 040	5 328	949	5 550	10 008	9 447	24 189	80 485
1989 Q1	5 470	1 667	2 128	9 265	9 149	2 150	1 684	1 998	3 367	686	5 399	7 804	9 479	24 845	75 826
Q2	5 024	1 467	1 925	8 416	9 937	2 686	1 975	2 028	3 770	858	4 793	8 216	9 831	26 728	79 238
Q3	6 701	1 452	2 150	10 303	9 832	2 802	2 096	2 061	3 877	850	4 283	8 397	9 946	29 789	84 236
Q4	3 079	1 762	3 013	7 854	10 327	3 038	3 386	2 109	5 519	963	5 919	10 868	10 142	27 064	87 189
1990 Q1	5 543†	1 692	2 180	9 415†	9 752	2 277	1 772†	2 067†	3 512	730	5 883	8 495	10 418†	28 028†	82 349†
Q2	4 707	1 473	1 980	8 160	10 713	2 961	2 164	2 197	3 952	903	5 006	8 968	9 400	30 602	85 026
Q3	6 485	1 432	2 162	10 079	10 506	3 132	2 314	2 240	4 076	911	4 939	9 061†	9 605	32 848	89 711
Q4	2 744	1 688	3 002	7 434	10 862	3 372†	3 737	2 280	5 617	1 001	6 555	11 351	9 816	29 997	92 022
1991 Q1	5 025	1 716	2 295	9 036	10 341†	2 444	1 941	2 228	3 549	742	6 834	8 978	9 975	29 632	85 700
Q2	3 746	1 524	2 042	7 312	11 256	3 055	2 380	2 527	3 964	908	5 807†	9 513	10 771	31 475	88 968
Q3	6 035	1 521	2 212	9 768	11 248	3 388	2 525	2 547	4 080	904	5 229	9 630	10 990	34 308	94 617
Seasonally adjusted															
	CCEH	CCEI	CCEJ	AIIY	CCEK	CCEL	CCEM	CCEN	CCEO	CCEP	CCEQ	CCER	CCES	CCET	AIIX
1988 Q1	4 034	1 397	2 112	7 543	9 150	2 492	2 113	1 960	3 815	789	4 739	7 775	8 675	22 736	71 787
Q2	4 209	1 450	2 052	7 711	9 023	2 450	2 162	1 976	3 875	784	4 713	8 041	9 045	23 639	73 419
Q3	4 612	1 518	2 194	8 324	9 209	2 508	2 211	1 996	3 965	798	4 995	8 274	9 262	24 367	75 909
Q4	4 563	1 586	2 207	8 356	9 211	2 589	2 229	2 013	4 081	821	5 007	8 485	9 526	25 363	77 681
1989 Q1	4 921	1 607	2 254	8 782	9 559	2 595	2 249	2 039	4 058	836	4 774	8 568	9 644	26 049	79 153
Q2	5 225	1 576	2 315	9 116	9 802	2 658	2 269	2 024	4 132	848	5 273	8 676	9 643	26 517	80 958
Q3	5 089	1 564	2 318	8 971	9 786	2 696	2 295	2 051	4 135	836	5 046	8 840	9 879	27 574	82 109
Q4	5 039	1 601	2 329	8 969	10 098	2 727	2 328	2 082	4 208	837	5 301	9 201	10 232	28 286	84 269
1990 Q1	5 025†	1 619	2 299	8 943†	10 200	2 767	2 376†	2 110†	4 233	884	5 247	9 295	10 561†	29 219†	85 835†
Q2	4 953	1 584	2 380	8 917	10 554	2 935	2 492	2 195	4 316	892	5 476	9 453	9 263	30 369	86 862
Q3	4 952	1 548	2 321	8 821	10 448	3 012	2 541	2 230	4 338	896	5 805	9 527	9 536	30 572	87 726
Q4	4 549	1 534	2 324	8 407	10 631	3 028†	2 578	2 249	4 270	873	5 855	9 600†	9 879	31 315	88 685
1991 Q1	4 515	1 635	2 419	8 569	10 821†	2 966	2 585	2 274	4 282	896	6 074	9 796	10 116	30 967	89 346
Q2	3 914	1 643	2 459	8 016	11 075	3 015	2 723	2 524	4 330	898	6 405†	9 993	10 612	31 300	90 891
Q3	4 561	1 646	2 375	8 582	11 203	3 246	2 755	2 534	4 346	890	6 110	10 109	10 920	31 870	92 565
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter															
1991 Q3	*16.5*	*0.2*	*-3.4*	*7.1*	*1.2*	*7.7*	*1.2*	*0.4*	*0.4*	*-0.9*	*-4.6*	*1.2*	*2.9*	*1.8*	*1.8*
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous quarter															
1991 Q3	*-7.9*	*6.3*	*2.3*	*-2.7*	*7.2*	*7.8*	*8.4*	*13.6*	*0.2*	*-0.7*	*5.3*	*6.1*	*14.5*	*4.2*	*5.5*

1 This series is affected by the abolition of domestic rates and the introduction of the community charge (see notes at the end of the article).
2 Including the adjustments for international travel, etc and final expenditure by private non-profit-making bodies.

A8 Consumers' expenditure

continued

£ million

	Durable goods				Other goods								Services		
	Cars, motor cycles and other vehicles	Furniture and floor coverings	Other durable goods	Total	Food (household expenditure)	Beer	Other alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Clothing other than footwear	Footwear	Energy products	Other goods	Rent, rates and water charges	Other services[1]	Total consumers' expenditure
Revalued at 1985 prices															
	CCBJ	CCBK	CCBL	CCBI	CCBM	CCBN	CCBO	CCBP	CCBQ	CCBR	CCBS	CCCK	CCCL	CCBV	CCBH
1985	9 922	4 193	6 136	20 251	30 657	8 416	7 235	7 006	12 139	2 772	18 530	22 921	27 387	60 304	217 618
1986	10 657	4 335	7 031	22 023	31 541	8 406	7 293	6 813	13 329	2 893	19 296	25 066	27 777	66 735	231 172
1987	11 057	4 735	8 102	23 894	32 358	8 483	7 541	6 763	14 030	2 902	19 618	26 828	28 161	72 701	243 279
1988	12 789	5 373	8 952	27 114	33 127	8 540	7 861	6 780	14 635	2 889	20 454	29 220	28 538	82 172	261 330
1989	14 159	5 477	9 727	29 363	33 717	8 531	7 853	6 797	14 630	2 889	20 250	30 258	28 940	87 347	270 575
1990	12 948†	5 130	9 752	27 830†	33 315	8 515	7 840†	6 821†	14 590	2 879	20 539	30 623†	29 356	90 896†	273 204†
Unadjusted															
1988 Q1	3 399	1 325	2 077	6 801	8 013	1 836	1 453	1 687	3 034	585	5 896	6 440	7 098	18 908	61 741
Q2	3 031	1 230	1 760	6 021	8 275	2 123	1 692	1 688	3 284	723	4 506	6 878	7 122	20 438	62 750
Q3	4 420	1 274	2 114	7 808	8 417	2 202	1 801	1 708	3 486	736	4 346	7 020	7 146	22 379	67 049
Q4	1 939	1 544	3 001	6 484	8 422	2 379	2 915	1 717	4 831	835	5 706	8 882	7 172	20 447	69 790
1989 Q1	3 907	1 465	2 252	7 624	8 020	1 762	1 478	1 668	3 077	602	5 512	6 826	7 197	20 495	64 261
Q2	3 544	1 266	2 029	6 839	8 605	2 178	1 709	1 690	3 327	744	4 703	7 066	7 222	21 749	65 832
Q3	4 675	1 253	2 273	8 201	8 477	2 225	1 785	1 715	3 458	733	4 273	7 156	7 248	23 755	69 026
Q4	2 033	1 493	3 173	6 699	8 615	2 366	2 881	1 724	4 768	810	5 762	9 210	7 273	21 348	71 456
1990 Q1	3 819†	1 421	2 303	7 543†	7 890	1 752	1 470†	1 683	3 068	609	5 712	7 023	7 300	21 592†	65 642†
Q2	3 146	1 208	2 063	6 417	8 535	2 174†	1 705	1 700†	3 358	739	4 700	7 274	7 326	22 976	66 904
Q3	4 282	1 164	2 262	7 708	8 370	2 232	1 785	1 718	3 507	740	4 430	7 284	7 352	24 354	69 480
Q4	1 701	1 337	3 124	6 162	8 520	2 357	2 880	1 720	4 657	791	5 697	9 042†	7 378	21 974	71 178
1991 Q1	3 228	1 367	2 422	7 017	7 912†	1 680	1 454	1 663	3 044	588	6 056	6 974	7 404	21 246	65 038
Q2	2 354	1 169	2 077	5 600	8 517	1 968	1 674	1 673	3 273	700	4 950†	7 143	7 430	21 763	64 691
Q3	3 698	1 164	2 267	7 129	8 538	2 133	1 753	1 682	3 480	705	4 376	7 190	7 456	23 363	67 805
Seasonally adjusted															
	CCBX	CCBY	CCBZ	CCBW	CCCA	CCCB	CCCC	CCCD	CCCE	CCCF	CCCG	CCCM	CCCN	CCCJ	CAAB
1988 Q1	3 064	1 286	2 210	6 560	8 419	2 182	1 942	1 692	3 615	729	5 096	7 084	7 098	19 806	64 223
Q2	3 113	1 324	2 137	6 574	8 211	2 096	1 955	1 699	3 614	715	4 985	7 260	7 122	20 313	64 544
Q3	3 372	1 358	2 291	7 021	8 286	2 115	1 984	1 698	3 672	720	5 163	7 373	7 146	20 733	65 931
Q4	3 240	1 405	2 314	6 959	8 211	2 147	1 980	1 691	3 734	725	5 190	7 503	7 172	21 320	66 632
1989 Q1	3 521	1 405	2 378	7 304	8 431	2 118	1 971	1 695	3 663	731	4 867	7 498	7 197	21 512	66 987
Q2	3 653	1 365	2 454	7 472	8 524	2 150	1 969	1 698	3 660	735	5 185	7 483	7 222	21 618	67 716
Q3	3 542	1 345	2 443	7 330	8 348	2 138	1 956	1 703	3 632	715	5 003	7 531	7 248	22 060	67 664
Q4	3 443	1 362	2 452	7 257	8 414	2 125	1 957	1 701	3 675	708	5 195	7 746	7 273	22 157	68 208
1990 Q1	3 469†	1 353	2 417	7 239†	8 299	2 113	1 963†	1 710	3 648	735	5 068	7 695	7 300	22 517†	68 287†
Q2	3 285	1 304	2 492	7 081	8 444	2 147	1 963	1 708†	3 688	730	5 155	7 691	7 326	22 857	68 790
Q3	3 262	1 252	2 422	6 936	8 241	2 142	1 957	1 706	3 675	721	5 208	7 656	7 352	22 706	68 300
Q4	2 932	1 221	2 421	6 574	8 331	2 113	1 957	1 697	3 579	693	5 108	7 581†	7 378	22 816	67 827
1991 Q1	2 898	1 298	2 541	6 737	8 325†	2 031†	1 942	1 690	3 632	709	5 353	7 636	7 404	22 241	67 700
Q2	2 432	1 264	2 517	6 213	8 422	1 943	1 924	1 680	3 599	693	5 491†	7 549	7 430	21 686	66 630
Q3	2 778	1 256	2 429	6 463	8 408	2 045	1 919	1 670	3 651	688	5 122	7 563	7 456	21 724	66 709
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter															
1991 Q3	*14.2*	*-0.6*	*-3.5*	*4.0*	*-0.2*	*5.2*	*-0.3*	*-0.6*	*1.4*	*-0.7*	*-6.7*	*0.2*	*0.3*	*0.2*	*0.1*
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year															
1991 Q3	*-14.8*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*-6.8*	*2.0*	*-4.5*	*-1.9*	*-2.1*	*-0.7*	*-4.6*	*-1.7*	*-1.2*	*1.4*	*-4.3*	*-2.3*

1 Including the adjustments for international travel, etc and final expenditure by private non-profit-making bodies.

A9 Appropriation account of companies and financial institutions[1]

£ million

	Income						Allocation of income					
	Income arising in the United Kingdom						Dividends and Interest,etc.[4]			UK taxes on income (payments)[6]		
	Gross trading profits											
	After deducting stock appreciation[2,3]	Stock appreciation	Before deducting stock appreciation[2]	Rent and non-trading income	Income from abroad (net of taxes paid abroad)	Total	Payments of dividends on ordinary and preference shares	Other[5]	Profits due abroad (net of UK tax)	Total	*of which:* advance corporation tax	Balance: undistributed income[7]
	CICS	AIAC	CIAC	CICN	CIAL	CIDB	CIKB	CIDV	CIBU	CIDC	CICR	CIDA
1985	49 612	2 155	51 767	28 158	14 899	94 824	6 895	24 314	7 499	16 450	3 865	39 666
1986	45 539	1 510	47 049	30 054	15 324	92 427	8 673	23 438	5 185	14 215	4 217	40 916
1987	55 179	4 136	59 315	32 579	17 806	109 700	10 954	25 234	6 821	15 745	4 869	50 946
1988	58 724	5 226	63 950	36 339	21 743	122 032	14 968	29 207	8 280	17 898	5 693	51 679
1989	59 816	6 387	66 203	48 437	26 829	141 469	18 449	44 288	8 799	22 000	6 782	47 933
1990	59 270†	5 612	64 882†	57 643†	29 346†	151 871†	21 706†	56 439†	7 145†	21 295	7 661	45 286†
Unadjusted												
1988 Q1	13 723	1 020	14 743	8 443	4 737	27 923	2 167	6 788	1 978	7 578	1 629	9 412
Q2	13 031	1 445	14 476	8 058	5 285	27 819	3 996	6 153	1 988	2 637	1 064	13 045
Q3	14 881	1 271	16 152	9 461	5 761	31 374	3 803	7 417	2 036	3 217	1 615	14 901
Q4	17 089	1 490	18 579	10 377	5 960	34 916	5 002	8 849	2 278	4 466	1 385	14 321
1989 Q1	15 342	1 790	17 132	11 338	6 366	34 836	3 286	10 254	2 034	8 594	2 139	10 668
Q2	14 243	1 786	16 029	11 585	6 856	34 470	5 101	10 289	2 255	2 904	1 243	13 921
Q3	14 730	1 249	15 979	12 483	6 427	34 889	4 803	11 340	1 854	3 938	1 747	12 954
Q4	15 501	1 562	17 063	13 031	7 180	37 274	5 259	12 405	2 656	6 564	1 653	10 390
1990 Q1	14 358†	1 588†	15 946†	13 963†	6 341†	36 250†	3 950†	14 021†	1 858†	7 672	2 624	8 749†
Q2	14 416	1 400	15 816	14 374	6 582	36 772	5 307	13 024	1 599	3 266	1 460	13 576
Q3	14 666	1 512	16 178	14 923	8 452	39 553	5 654	15 151	1 919	4 078	1 701	12 751
Q4	15 830	1 112	16 942	14 383	7 971	39 296	6 795	14 243	1 769	6 279	1 876	10 210
1991 Q1	13 933	752	14 685	14 556	6 325	35 566	4 384	15 168	1 887	6 758	2 642	7 369
Q2	13 379	1 162	14 541	13 527	6 659	34 727	5 394	13 591	1 657	2 295†	1 500	11 790
Q3	13 840	434	14 274	13 305	7 064	34 643	5 522	13 617	1 867	2 996	1 721	10 641
Seasonally adjusted												
	CIDE	AIAP	CIAD	CICQ	CIAM	CIDN	CIKI	CIDW	CIBV	CIDO	CIDD	CIDM
1988 Q1	14 048	915	14 963	8 306	4 661	27 930	2 703	6 372	1 908	4 241	1 135	12 706
Q2	13 957	1 387	15 344	8 180	5 196	28 720	3 794	6 505	2 010	4 772	1 501	11 639
Q3	15 124	1 368	16 492	9 359	5 808	31 659	3 904	7 491	2 179	4 405	1 550	13 680
Q4	15 595	1 556	17 151	10 494	6 078	33 723	4 567	8 839	2 183	4 480	1 507	13 654
1989 Q1	15 741	1 690	17 431	11 215	6 326	34 972	4 321	9 763	1 974	4 934	1 555	13 980
Q2	15 121	1 710	16 831	11 697	6 769	35 297	4 697	10 760	2 393	5 621	1 728	11 826
Q3	14 836	1 351	16 187	12 418	6 454	35 059	4 744	11 361	1 966	5 959	1 703	11 029
Q4	14 118	1 636	15 754	13 107	7 280	36 141	4 687	12 404	2 466	5 486	1 796	11 098
1990 Q1	14 740†	1 487	16 227†	13 876†	6 381†	36 484†	5 066†	13 324†	1 751†	5 693	1 965	10 650†
Q2	15 278	1 304†	16 582	14 458	6 482	37 522	4 868	13 652	1 692	5 402	2 003	11 908
Q3	14 744	1 623	16 367	14 883	8 400	39 650	5 641	14 937	2 074	5 042	1 667	11 956
Q4	14 508	1 198	15 706	14 426	8 083	38 215	6 131	14 526	1 628	5 158	2 026	10 772
1991 Q1	13 936	646	14 582	14 465	6 382	35 429	5 888	14 467	1 841	5 017	1 985	8 216
Q2	14 391	1 060	15 451	13 615	6 554	35 620	4 808	14 352	1 800	4 066†	2 058	10 594
Q3	14 278	542	14 820	13 274	7 010	35 104	5 383	13 480	1 977	3 641	1 694	10 623
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter												
1991 Q3	*-0.8*		*-4.1*	*-2.5*	*7.0*	*-1.4*	*12.0*	*-6.1*	*9.8*	*-10.5*	*-17.7*	
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year												
1991 Q3	*-3.2*		*-9.5*	*-10.8*	*-16.5*	*-11.5*	*-4.6*	*-9.8*	*-4.7*	*-27.8*	*1.6*	

1 Figures reflect privatisation of British Telecom with effect from 28 November 1984, British Gas from 3 December 1986, British Airways from 6 February 1987, Royal Ordnance from 22 April 1987, BAA from 16 July 1987, British Steel from 2 December 1988, water companies from 12 December 1989, electricity distribution companies from 11 December 1990, electricity generating companies from 12 March 1991 and Scottish electricity generating companies from 18 June 1991.

2 Quarterly alignment adjustment included in this series. For description of this adjustment, see Notes.

3 Before providing for depreciation.

4 Dividend payments on ordinary and preference shares are net of tax; the advance corporation tax in respect of such payments is included in 'UK taxes on income'. Excludes dividends and debenture interest paid by UK subsidiaries to their overseas parents.

5 Including royalties and licence fees on oil and gas production.

6 Mainly payments of corporation tax (including advance corporation tax), petroleum revenue tax and supplementary petroleum tax.

7 Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and additions to reserves.

A10 Appropriation account of industrial and commercial companies[1]

£ million

	Income								Allocation of income				
	Income arising in the United Kingdom								Dividends and interest, etc.[4]				
	Gross trading profits												
	Net of stock appreciation												
	N.Sea oil companies	Other companies	Total[2,3]	Stock appreciation	Before deducting stock appreciation[3]	Rent and non-trading income	Income from abroad (net of taxes paid abroad)	Total	Payments of dividends on ordinary and preference shares	Other[5]	Profits due abroad (net of UK tax)	UK taxes on income (payments)[6]	Balance: undistributed income[7]
	CIDR	CIDS	AIAB	AIAC	AIAD	AIAE	AIAF	AIAA	CIKC	AIAI	AIAJ	AIAL	AAAQ
1985	18 514	38 791	57 305	2 155	59 460	6 735	8 536	74 731	6 766	12 319	6 339	15 301	34 006
1986	8 421	45 338	53 759	1 510	55 269	7 346	7 802	70 417	8 768	11 627	4 342	12 675	33 005
1987	9 511	53 005	62 516	4 136	66 652	7 802	11 378	85 832	11 214	12 396	6 696	13 386	42 140
1988	6 886	62 851	69 737	5 226	74 963	9 145	13 830	97 938	14 906	15 514	7 442	15 433	44 643
1989	6 559	66 157	72 716	6 387	79 103	11 812	18 131	109 046	18 982	24 671	8 180	19 220	37 993
1990	6 962	65 902†	72 864†	5 612	78 476†	14 476†	19 254†	112 206†	22 168†	29 888†	7 337	18 274	34 539†
Unadjusted													
1988 Q1	2 256	14 063	16 319	1 020	17 339	2 059	3 027	22 425	2 543	3 368	1 770	5 537	9 207
Q2	1 642	13 964	15 606	1 445	17 051	2 021	3 443	22 515	3 737	3 253	1 778	2 632	11 115
Q3	1 511	16 113	17 624	1 271	18 895	2 418	3 701	25 014	3 983	4 221	1 825	2 941	12 044
Q4	1 477	18 711	20 188	1 490	21 678	2 647	3 659	27 984	4 643	4 672	2 069	4 323	12 277
1989 Q1	1 688	16 519	18 207	1 790	19 997	2 687	4 342	27 026	3 627	5 369	1 891	6 375	9 764
Q2	1 394	16 060	17 454	1 786	19 240	2 822	4 904	26 966	4 757	5 706	2 113	2 833	11 557
Q3	1 483	16 645	18 128	1 249	19 377	3 014	4 047	26 438	5 191	6 445	1 689	3 582	9 531
Q4	1 994	16 933	18 927	1 562	20 489	3 289	4 838	28 616	5 407	7 151	2 487	6 430	7 141
1990 Q1	2 233	16 361†	18 594†	1 588†	20 182†	3 453†	4 266†	27 901†	4 442†	7 510†	1 906	5 252†	8 791†
Q2	1 330	16 535	17 865	1 400	19 265	3 624	4 248	27 137	4 850	7 258	1 648	3 204	10 177
Q3	1 143	16 401	17 544	1 512	19 056	3 753	5 370	28 179	6 176	7 770	1 967	3 679	8 587
Q4	2 256	16 605	18 861	1 112	19 973	3 646	5 370	28 989	6 700	7 350	1 816	6 139	6 984
1991 Q1	2 045	15 388	17 433	752	18 185	3 576	3 615	25 376	4 718	7 744	1 594	4 029	7 291
Q2	1 077†	15 902	16 979	1 162	18 141	3 497	4 224	25 862	4 712	6 739	1 474†	2 166	10 771
Q3	1 330	16 110	17 440	434	17 874	3 555	4 338	25 767	6 147	6 716	1 569	2 529	8 806
Seasonally adjusted													
	CIDT	CIDU	AIAO	AIAP	AIAQ	AIAR	AIAS	AIAN	AIBA	AIAV	AIAW	AIAY	AAUQ
1988 Q1	1 919	14 725	16 644	915	17 559	2 014	2 951	22 524	3 153	3 259	1 700	3 640	10 772
Q2	1 862	14 670	16 532	1 387	17 919	2 051	3 354	23 324	3 742	3 381	1 800	4 167	10 234
Q3	1 720	16 147	17 867	1 368	19 235	2 423	3 748	25 406	3 828	4 173	1 968	3 787	11 650
Q4	1 385	17 309	18 694	1 556	20 250	2 657	3 777	26 684	4 183	4 701	1 974	3 839	11 987
1989 Q1	1 423	17 183	18 606	1 690	20 296	2 650	4 302	27 248	4 458	5 231	1 831	4 267	11 461
Q2	1 594	16 738	18 332	1 710	20 042	2 848	4 817	27 707	4 735	5 866	2 251	4 933	9 922
Q3	1 682	16 552	18 234	1 351	19 585	3 018	4 074	26 677	4 938	6 380	1 801	5 254	8 304
Q4	1 860	15 684	17 544	1 636	19 180	3 296	4 938	27 414	4 851	7 194	2 297	4 766	8 306
1990 Q1	1 898	17 078†	18 976†	1 487	20 463†	3 418†	4 306†	28 187†	5 422†	7 183†	1 799	4 961	8 822†
Q2	1 561	17 166	18 727	1 304†	20 031	3 656	4 148	27 835	4 832	7 591	1 741	4 655	9 016
Q3	1 363	16 259	17 622	1 623	19 245	3 752	5 318	28 315	5 877	7 543	2 122	4 279	8 494
Q4	2 140	15 399	17 539	1 198	18 737	3 650	5 482	27 869	6 037	7 571	1 675	4 379	8 207
1991 Q1	1 724	15 712	17 436	646	18 082	3 537	3 672	25 291	5 742	7 418	1 548	4 221	6 362
Q2	1 246†	16 745	17 991	1 060	19 051	3 533	4 119	26 703	4 686	7 074	1 617†	3 253†	10 073
Q3	1 520	16 358	17 878	542	18 420	3 555	4 284	26 259	5 810	6 577	1 679	2 812	9 381
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter													
1991 Q3	*22.0*	*-2.3*	*2.7*		*-3.3*	*0.6*	*4.0*	*-1.7*	*24.0*	*-7.0*	*3.8*	*-13.6*	
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year													
1991 Q3	*11.5*	*0.6*	*1.5*		*-6.2*	*-5.3*	*-19.4*	*-7.3*	*-1.1*	*-12.8*	*-20.9*	*-34.3*	

1 Figures reflect privatisation of British Telecom with effect from 28 November 1984, British Gas from 3 December 1986, British Airways from 6 February 1987, Royal Ordnance from 22 April 1987, BAA from 16 July 1987, British Steel from 2 December 1988, water companies from 12 December 1989, electricity distribution companies from 11 December 1990, electricity generating companies from 12 March 1991 and Scottish generating companies from 18 June 1991.

2 Before providing for depreciation.

3 Quarterly alignment adjustment included in this series. For description of adjustment, see Notes.

4 Dividend payments on ordinary and preference shares are net of tax; the advance corporation tax in respect of such payments is included in 'UK taxes on income'. Excludes dividends and debenture interest paid by UK subsidiaries to their overseas parents.

5 Including royalties and licence fees on oil and gas production.

6 The difference between all companies payments and financial companies and institutions' payments of taxes on income. The former include payments of corporation tax (including advance corporation tax), petroleum revenue tax, and supplementary petroleum tax.

7 Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and additions to reserves.

A11 Appropriation account of financial companies and institutions

£ million

	Income						Allocation of income						
	Income arising in the United Kingdom						Dividends and interest, etc.						
		Rent and non-trading income						Other interest payments					
	Gross trading profits[1,2]	of banks	of building societies	Other	Income from abroad (net of taxes paid abroad)	Total	Dividends and debenture and loan interest payments[3]	by banks	by building societies	Other	Profits due abroad (net of UK tax)	UK taxes on income	Balance: undistributed income[4]
	AIFB	AIFC	AIFD	AIFE	AIFF	AIFA	AIFG	AIFH	AIFI	AIFJ	AIFK	AIFL	AAAM
1985	-7 693	17 639	13 453	3 305	6 363	33 067	1 419	11 751	11 430	498	1 160	1 149	5 660
1986	-8 220	18 228	14 159	4 188	7 522	35 877	1 805	11 925	11 191	662	843	1 540	7 911
1987	-7 337	18 686	15 427	5 107	6 428	38 311	2 446	11 700	12 096	779	125	2 359	8 806
1988	-11 013	22 713	16 838	6 188	7 913	42 639	3 981	14 126	12 856	1 337	838	2 465	7 036
1989	-12 900	37 489	21 772	7 097	8 698	62 156	4 785	24 072	17 445	2 515	619	2 780	9 940
1990	-13 594†	45 690†	25 548†	7 713†	10 092†	75 449†	6 657†	30 812†	20 833	3 571†	-192†	3 021	10 747†
Unadjusted													
1988 Q1	-2 596	4 876	3 729	1 462	1 710	9 181	324	2 847	3 267	289	208	2 041	205
Q2	-2 575	4 795	3 713	1 424	1 842	9 199	1 222	2 851	2 688	293	210	5	1 930
Q3	-2 743	6 144	4 340	1 676	2 060	11 477	839	3 847	3 113	334	211	276	2 857
Q4	-3 099	6 898	5 056	1 626	2 301	12 782	1 596	4 581	3 788	421	209	143	2 044
1989 Q1	-2 865	7 800	5 420	1 684	2 024	14 063	718	4 957	4 612	510	143	2 219	904
Q2	-3 211	8 534	5 687	1 609	1 952	14 571	1 652	5 661	4 099	582	142	71	2 364
Q3	-3 398	10 225	5 151	1 909	2 380	16 267	1 037	6 243	4 375	668	165	356	3 423
Q4	-3 426	10 930	5 514	1 895	2 342	17 255	1 378	7 211	4 359	755	169	134	3 249
1990 Q1	-4 236†	11 333†	5 949†	1 825†	2 075†	16 946†	966†	7 503	5 287	860†	-48†	2 420†	-42†
Q2	-3 449	11 583	6 326	1 733	2 334	18 527	2 062	7 764	4 397	892	-49	62	3 399
Q3	-2 878	11 695	6 666	2 070	3 082	20 635	1 411	7 876	5 936	897	-48	399	4 164
Q4	-3 031	11 079	6 607	2 085	2 601	19 341	2 218	7 669†	5 213	922	-47	140	3 226
1991 Q1	-3 500	11 001	6 551	2 027	2 710	18 789	1 355	7 392	5 982	960	293	2 729	78
Q2	-3 600	9 912	6 246	1 773	2 435	16 766	2 479	6 821	5 135†	1 000	183	129	1 019
Q3	-3 600	9 389	6 081	2 039	2 726	16 635	1 449	6 311	5 289	986	298	467	1 835
Seasonally adjusted													
		AIFW	AIFU	AIFO	AIFP	AIFN	AIFQ	AIFV	AIFR	AIFY	AIFX	AIFS	AAUM
1988 Q1	-2 596	4 851	3 729	1 481	1 710	9 175	395	2 875	2 873	289	208	601	1 934
Q2	-2 575	4 820	3 713	1 489	1 842	9 289	959	2 857	2 960	293	210	605	1 405
Q3	-2 743	6 115	4 340	1 549	2 060	11 321	1 086	3 920	3 122	334	211	618	2 030
Q4	-3 099	6 927	5 056	1 669	2 301	12 854	1 541	4 474	3 901	421	209	641	1 667
1989 Q1	-2 865	7 780	5 420	1 713	2 024	14 072	1 110	4 993	4 130	510	143	667	2 519
Q2	-3 211	8 554	5 687	1 679	1 952	14 661	1 201	5 683	4 461	582	142	688	1 904
Q3	-3 398	10 209	5 151	1 792	2 380	16 134	1 202	6 355	4 314	668	165	705	2 725
Q4	-3 426	10 946	5 514	1 913	2 342	17 289	1 272	7 041	4 540	755	169	720	2 792
1990 Q1	-4 236†	11 319†	5 949†	1 887†	2 075†	16 994†	1 313†	7 532†	4 777	860†	-48†	732	1 828†
Q2	-3 449	11 597	6 326	1 784	2 334	18 592	1 577	7 785	4 748	892	-49	747	2 892
Q3	-2 878	11 685	6 666	1 966	3 082	20 521	1 653	7 995	5 799	897	-48	763	3 462
Q4	-3 031	11 089	6 607	2 076	2 601	19 342	2 114	7 500	5 509	922	-47	779	2 565
1991 Q1	-3 500	10 986	6 551	2 092	2 710	18 839	2 057	7 419	5 460	960	293	796	1 854
Q2	-3 600	9 927	6 246	1 821	2 435	16 829	1 865	6 846	5 601	1 000	183	813	521
Q3	-3 600	9 379	6 081	1 940	2 726	16 526	1 603	6 412	5 156	986	298	829	1 242
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter													
1991 Q3	-	*-5.5*	*-2.6*	*6.5*	*12.0*	*-1.8*	*-14.0*	*-6.3*	*-7.9*	*-1.4*	*62.8*	*2.0*	+
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year													
1991 Q3	*25.1*	*-19.7*	*-8.8*	*-1.3*	*-11.6*	*-19.5*	*-3.0*	*-19.8*	*-11.1*	*9.9*	+	*8.7*	*-64.1*

1 Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation.
2 This represents the contribution of financial companies and institutions to the gross domestic product. It is the difference between bank charges, commissions, etc., on the one hand and management expenses (wages and salaries and payments for current expenses) on the other.
3 Dividend payments on ordinary and preference shares are net of tax; the advance corporation tax in respect of such payments is included in 'UK taxes on income'. Excludes dividends and debenture interest paid by UK subsidiaries to their overseas parents.
4 Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and additions to reserves.

A12 Appropriation account of public corporations[1]

£ million

	Income								Allocation of income				
	Gross trading surplus				Rent and non-trading income				Payments of interest and dividends, etc.				
	After deducting stock appreciation	Stock appreciation	Before deducting stock appreciation[2]	*of which:* subsidies	*of which:* rent subsidies	Total	Income from abroad	Total	To general government[3]	Other	Total[3]	UK taxes on income (payments)[4]	Balance: undistributed income[5]
	ADRB	ADRC	ADRD	ADRZ	ADVA	ADRF	ADRG	ADRA	ADRR	ADRJ	ADRP	ADRK	AAAI
1985	7 012	108	7 120	3 112	297	1 986	64	9 170	2 620	1 096	3 716	106	5 348
1986	7 945	114	8 059	2 081	300	1 616	27	9 702	2 253	1 056	3 309	328	6 065
1987	6 703	99	6 802	1 791	304	1 477	52	8 331	2 175	952	3 127	77	5 127
1988	7 112	242	7 354	1 474	305	1 627	73	9 054	2 068	900	2 968	116	5 970
1989	6 334	84	6 418	1 554	290	1 890	68	8 376	2 281	926	3 207	120	5 049
1990	4 162†	103†	4 265	1 176	284	1 780	68	6 113	1 750	764	2 514	176	3 423
Unadjusted													
1988 Q1	1 740	168	1 908	638	77	346	18	2 272	564	326	890	116	1 266
Q2	1 621	33	1 654	272	76	409	18	2 081	524	174	698	-	1 383
Q3	1 566	10	1 576	270	76	431	19	2 026	391	211	602	-	1 424
Q4	2 185	31	2 216	294	76	441	18	2 675	589	189	778	-	1 897
1989 Q1	2 002	-7	1 995	347	76	450	17	2 462	557	317	874	120	1 468
Q2	1 463	34	1 497	394	71	449	17	1 963	568	182	750	-	1 213
Q3	1 116	10	1 126	465	72	516	17	1 659	440	235	675	-	984
Q4	1 753	47	1 800	348	71	475	17	2 292	716	192	908	-	1 384
1990 Q1	1 238	-36	1 202	309	71	500	17	1 719	544	278	822	176	721
Q2	970	42	1 012	255	71	456	17	1 485	415	174	589	-	896
Q3	736	55	791	300	71	402	17	1 210	436	155	591	-	619
Q4	1 218†	42†	1 260	312	71	422	17	1 699	355	157	512	-	1 187
1991 Q1	834	52	886	349	72	402	17	1 305	412	279†	691†	472	142†
Q2	813	-36	777†	368†	71	341†	17	1 135†	177†	119	296	-	839
Q3	636	27	663	316	71	363	17	1 043	168	133	301	-	742
Seasonally adjusted													
	ADRM	ADRN	ADRO			ADRQ		ADRL	ADRY	CPJW	ADRX	ADRV	AAUI
1988 Q1	1 559	168	1 727	638	77	339	18	2 084	500	235	735	29	1 320
Q2	1 766	36	1 802	272	76	416	18	2 236	513	223	736	29	1 471
Q3	1 920	11	1 931	270	76	424	19	2 374	509	219	728	29	1 617
Q4	1 867	27	1 894	294	76	448	18	2 360	546	223	769	29	1 562
1989 Q1	1 771	-7	1 764	347	76	443	17	2 224	519	228	747	30	1 447
Q2	1 625	37	1 662	394	71	456	17	2 135	553	233	786	30	1 319
Q3	1 533	11	1 544	465	72	509	17	2 070	575	239	814	30	1 226
Q4	1 405	43	1 448	348	71	482	17	1 947	634	226	860	30	1 057
1990 Q1	987	-36	951	309	71	493	17	1 461	520	192	712	44	705
Q2	1 174	45	1 219	255	71	463	17	1 699	393	229	622	44	1 033
Q3	1 128	56	1 184	300	71	395	17	1 596	577	158	735	44	817
Q4	873†	38†	911	312	71	429	17	1 357	260	185	445	44	868
1991 Q1	874	52	926	349	72	395	17	1 338	393	195†	588†	118	632†
Q2	774	-33	741†	368†	71	348†	17	1 106†	156†	159	315	118	673
Q3	730	27	757	316	71	356	17	1 130	309	137	446	118	566
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter													
1991 Q3	*-5.7*		*2.2*	*-14.1*		*2.3*		*2.2*	*98.1*	*-13.8*	*41.6*		*-15.9*
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year													
1991 Q3	*-35.3*		*-36.1*	*5.3*		*-9.9*		*-29.2*	*-46.4*	*-13.3*	*-39.3*		*-30.7*

1 Figures reflect privatisation of British Telecom with effect from 28 November 1984, British Gas from 3 December 1986, British Airways from 6 February 1987, Royal Ordnance from 22 April 1987, BAA from 16 July 1987, British Steel from 2 December 1988, Regional Water Authorities from 12 December 1989, Girobank from 2 July 1990, electricity distribution companies in England and Wales from 11 December 1990, electricity generating companies in England and Wales from 12 March 1991 and Scottish electricity companies from 18 June 1991. The figures include National Health Service Trusts from their establishment in April 1991.
2 Before providing for depreciation.
3 Including royalties and licence fees on oil and gas production.
4 Corporation tax, petroleum revenue tax and supplementary petroleum tax.
5 Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and additions to reserves.

A13 Current account of central government

£ million

	Receipts										
	Taxes on income[1]	Taxes on expenditure[2,3]	National insurance contributions	National health contributions	Redundancy Fund, etc contributions[4]	Gross trading surplus[5]	Rent and royalties, etc[6]	Interest and dividends	Miscellaneous current transfers	Imputed charge for consumption of non-trading capital	Total
	ACGB	ACGC	ACGD	ACGE	ACGF	ACGG	ACGH	ACGY	ACGX	ACGL	ACGA
1985	51 643	42 954	21 548	2 032	630	-175	2 467	8 189	229	983	130 500
1986	52 239	47 696	23 221	2 244	700	-279	1 045	8 251	266	1 076	136 459
1987	55 702	52 297	25 554	2 741	347	-485	1 325	8 710	363	1 179	147 733
1988	61 852	57 785	28 612	3 438	58	-459	975	9 154	394	1 303	163 112
1989	70 275	61 012	28 862	4 163	-	-323	664	10 000	431	1 484	176 568
1990	76 957†	73 997†	30 466†	4 310	-	-545	796	9 655	504	1 623	197 763†
Unadjusted											
1988 Q1	19 235	13 575	6 782	745	58	-120	326	2 390	100	312	43 403
Q2	12 258	13 424	7 080	873	-	-62	223	2 145	104	322	36 367
Q3	14 223	15 048	7 337	898	-	-96	226	2 312	97	330	40 375
Q4	16 136	15 738	7 413	922	-	-181	200	2 307	93	339	42 967
1989 Q1	20 363	14 309	7 372	925	-	-2	232	2 659	104	352	46 314
Q2	13 731	14 629	7 317	1 092	-	-188	128	2 307	114	365	39 495
Q3	16 232	15 920	7 075	1 118	-	-76	130	2 275	129	378	43 181
Q4	19 949	16 154	7 098	1 028	-	-57	174	2 759	84	389	47 578
1990 Q1	21 626	15 487†	7 657	1 037	-	-107	368	2 648	147	393	49 256†
Q2	16 065†	18 662	7 698	1 068	-	-151	21	2 274	151	402	46 190
Q3	18 507	19 964	7 463	1 094	-	-96	361	2 413	119	410	50 235
Q4	20 759	19 884	7 648†	1 111	-	-191	46	2 320	87	418	52 082
1991 Q1	22 056	18 729	8 188	1 090	-	-147	344	2 530	120	426	53 336
Q2	15 531	20 865	8 149	1 146†	-	-151†	29†	2 097†	100†	435	48 201
Q3	17 729	22 440	7 882	1 160	-	-56	235	2 448	61	450	52 349
Seasonally adjusted											
	ACGN	ACGO	ACGP	ACGQ			ACGT	ACGZ	AUAE		ACGM
1988 Q1	15 406	13 917	6 864	787	58	-120	297	2 209	100	312	39 830
Q2	15 381	14 232	7 053	843	-	-62	255	2 252	101	322	40 377
Q3	15 268	14 607	7 306	882	-	-96	242	2 323	95	330	40 957
Q4	15 797	15 029	7 389	926	-	-181	181	2 370	98	339	41 948
1989 Q1	16 375	14 780	7 423	970	-	-2	216	2 484	104	352	42 702
Q2	17 321	15 264	7 261	1 059	-	-188	149	2 421	111	365	43 763
Q3	18 228	15 435	7 054	1 101	-	-76	140	2 305	127	378	44 692
Q4	18 351	15 533	7 124	1 033	-	-57	159	2 790	89	389	45 411
1990 Q1	19 020†	15 861†	7 670	1 084	-	-107	198	2 532	146	393	46 797†
Q2	19 434	19 375	7 656	1 033	-	-151	178	2 343	147	402	50 417
Q3	19 325	19 404	7 456	1 076	-	-96	222	2 449	117	410	50 363
Q4	19 178	19 357	7 684†	1 117	-	-191	198	2 331	94	418	50 186
1991 Q1	19 382	19 127	8 194	1 137	-	-147	198	2 437	119	426	50 873
Q2	18 745	21 535	8 108	1 111†	-	-151†	180†	2 149†	95†	435	52 207
Q3	18 307	21 919	7 877	1 142	-	-56	191	2 500	60	450	52 390
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter											
1991 Q3	*-2.3*	*1.8*	*-2.8*	*2.8*		*-62.9*	*6.1*	*16.3*	*-36.8*	*3.4*	*0.4*
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year											
1991 Q3	*-5.3*	*13.0*	*5.6*	*6.1*		*-41.7*	*-14.0*	*2.1*	*-48.7*	*9.8*	*4.0*

1 Tax receipts *less* tax credits.
2 Includes, from second quarter 1990 accruals of National Non-domestic Rates which are treated as a central government tax.
3 This series is affected from second quarter 1990 by change in the non- domestic rating system (see notes).
4 These include contributions to the Maternity Pay Fund and contributions from employees.
5 Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation.
6 Including royalties and licence fees on oil and gas production.

A13 Current account of central government

continued

£ million

	Expenditure											
	Final consumption					Currrent grants to personal sector		Current grants to local authorities[3]	Current grants paid abroad (net)[2]	Debt interest	Total	Balance: current surplus[5]
	Military defence	National health service	Other	Total	Subsidies	Social security benefits	Other					
	ACHD	ACHE	ACHF	ACHC	ACHG	AUAA	AUAB	ACHJ	-HDKH	ACHL	ACHB	AAAA
1985	17 857	17 212	10 810	45 879	5 939	37 609	5 123	20 438	3 427	15 748	134 163	-3 663
1986	18 608	18 446	11 747	48 801	5 025	40 860	5 736	21 813	2 233	15 961	140 429	-3 970
1987	18 669	20 300	13 071	52 040	5 223	41 961	5 924	23 277	3 277	17 074	148 776	-1 043
1988	19 288	22 362	13 960	55 610	4 910	43 056	6 164	23 452	3 248	17 345	153 785	9 327
1989	20 446	24 250	15 831	60 527	4 684	44 958	6 477	24 043	4 278	17 976	162 943	13 625
1990	22 140	26 586	18 288†	67 014†	5 573	48 810	7 110	38 088	4 635	17 872	189 102†	8 661†
Unadjusted												
1988 Q1	5 410	5 211	3 538	14 159	1 563	10 591	1 457	6 121	1 227	4 753	39 871	3 532
Q2	4 489	5 600	3 409	13 498	1 099	10 572	1 551	5 998	783	3 656	37 157	-790
Q3	4 432	5 660	3 339	13 431	1 033	10 883	1 605	5 666	38	4 925	37 581	2 794
Q4	4 957	5 891	3 674	14 522	1 215	11 010	1 551	5 667	1 200	4 011	39 176	3 791
1989 Q1	5 402	5 921	3 791	15 114	1 353	10 813	1 340	6 440	859	4 972	40 891	5 423
Q2	4 795	6 002	3 706	14 503	1 241	11 239	1 711	5 864	736	3 992	39 286	209
Q3	4 957	6 121	4 160	15 238	1 099	11 368	1 704	5 750	1 224	5 019	41 402	1 779
Q4	5 292	6 206	4 174	15 672	991	11 538	1 722	5 989	1 459	3 993	41 364	6 214
1990 Q1	5 622	6 040	4 735†	16 397†	1 279	11 471	1 733	6 998	1 125	4 837	43 840†	5 416†
Q2	5 433	6 894	4 091	16 418	1 408	12 169	1 802	10 730	1 215	3 930	47 672	-1 482
Q3	5 288	6 834	4 615	16 737	1 241	12 371	1 814	9 913	943	4 717	47 736	2 499
Q4	5 797	6 818	4 847	17 462	1 645	12 799	1 761	10 447	1 352	4 388	49 854	2 228
1991 Q1	6 025	6 714	4 871	17 610	1 456	12 736	1 529	8 813	486	4 483†	47 113	6 223
Q2	6 322†	7 743†	4 892	18 957	1 349†	13 948†	1 711†	14 045†	-395†	3 960	53 575	-5 374
Q3	5 820	7 739	5 108	18 667	1 166	14 378	1 913	11 770	823	4 077	52 794	-445
Seasonally adjusted												
	ACHQ	ACHR	ACHS	ACHP	ACHT	AUAC	AUAD	ACHW	-CGIQ	ACHY	ACHO	AAUA
1988 Q1	4 910	5 279	3 381	13 570	1 378	10 709	1 508	5 809	986	4 296	38 256	1 574
Q2	4 767	5 592	3 536	13 895	1 078	10 648	1 517	5 779	823	4 279	38 019	2 358
Q3	4 693	5 631	3 462	13 786	1 161	10 842	1 608	5 981	132	4 322	37 832	3 125
Q4	4 918	5 860	3 581	14 359	1 293	10 857	1 531	5 883	1 307	4 448	39 678	2 270
1989 Q1	4 931	5 996	3 659	14 586	1 186	10 957	1 425	6 103	633	4 373	39 263	3 439
Q2	5 070	5 993	3 856	14 919	1 208	11 301	1 687	5 647	769	4 773	40 304	3 459
Q3	5 228	6 090	4 195	15 513	1 276	11 312	1 687	6 065	1 321	4 497	41 671	3 021
Q4	5 217	6 171	4 121	15 509	1 014	11 388	1 678	6 228	1 555	4 333	41 705	3 706
1990 Q1	5 321	6 118	4 606†	16 045†	1 269	11 668	1 791	7 111	850	4 533	43 267†	3 530†
Q2	5 556	6 883	4 243	16 682	1 417	12 180	1 801	10 425†	1 228	4 426	48 159	2 258
Q3	5 556	6 802	4 642	17 000	1 425	12 284	1 788	9 962	1 038	4 377	47 874	2 489
Q4	5 707	6 783	4 797	17 287	1 462	12 678	1 730	10 590	1 519	4 536	49 802	384
1991 Q1	5 933	6 992	4 740	17 665	1 498	12 944	1 585	8 963	163	4 233†	47 051	3 822
Q2	6 243†	7 532†	5 047	18 822	1 356†	13 952†	1 710†	13 734	-216†	4 407	53 765	-1 558
Q3	6 088	7 707	5 132	18 927	1 353	14 286	1 886	11 781	959	3 856	53 048	-658
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter												
1991 Q3	*-2.5*	*2.3*	*1.7*	*0.6*	*-0.2*	*2.4*	*10.3*	*-14.2*	*+*	*-12.5*	*-1.3*	
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year												
1991 Q3	*9.6*	*13.3*	*10.6*	*11.3*	*-5.1*	*16.3*	*5.5*	*18.3*	*-7.6*	*-11.9*	*10.8*	

See footnotes on previous page.

A14 Current account of local authorities

£ million

	Receipts									
	Current grants from central government									
	National non-domestic rates distribution	Other	Total	Rates[1]	Community charge[2]	Gross trading surplus[3]	Rent	Dividends and interest	Imputed charge for consumption of non-trading capital	Total
	CIOZ	CUKZ	ACHJ	ADAB	ADBH	ADAD	ADAE	ADAF	ADAG	ADAA
1985	-	20 438	20 438	13 638	-	440	3 043	751	1 389	39 699
1986	-	21 813	21 813	15 251	-	434	3 056	851	1 507	42 912
1987	-	23 277	23 277	16 777	-	410	3 022	1 012	1 625	46 123
1988	-	23 452	23 452	18 726	-	427	3 142	1 060	1 807	48 614
1989	-	24 043	24 043	19 913	619	522	3 238	1 503	1 964	51 802
1990	10 402	27 686	38 088	5 126	8 811	562	3 401†	1 458†	2 070	59 516†
Unadjusted										
1988 Q1	-	6 121	6 121	4 294	-	104	760	291	432	12 002
Q2	-	5 998	5 998	4 802	-	105	792	202	447	12 346
Q3	-	5 666	5 666	4 811	-	108	792	270	459	12 106
Q4	-	5 667	5 667	4 819	-	110	798	297	469	12 160
1989 Q1	-	6 440	6 440	4 828	-	112	811	471	478	13 140
Q2	-	5 864	5 864	5 019	206	135	807	287	483	12 801
Q3	-	5 750	5 750	5 029	206	137	807	352	498	12 779
Q4	-	5 989	5 989	5 037	207	138	813	393	505	13 082
1990 Q1	-	6 998	6 998	5 048	207	139	826	558	510	14 286
Q2	3 192	7 538	10 730	26	2 868	140	856†	309†	515	15 444†
Q3	3 451	6 462	9 913	26	2 868	141	856	328	520	14 652
Q4	3 759	6 688	10 447	26	2 868	142	863	263	525	15 134
1991 Q1	1 684	7 129	8 813	26	2 868	143	877	479	531	13 737
Q2	5 280	8 765†	14 045†	30	1 782	144	909	272	536	17 718
Q3	3 323	8 447	11 770	30	1 783	145	909	300	541	15 478
Seasonally adjusted										
	CIPA	CULA	ACHW	ADBB				ADBC		ADBA
1988 Q1	-	5 809	5 809	4 411	-	104	760	211	432	11 727
Q2	-	5 779	5 779	4 667	-	105	792	243	447	12 033
Q3	-	5 981	5 981	4 771	-	108	792	289	459	12 400
Q4	-	5 883	5 883	4 877	-	110	798	317	469	12 454
1989 Q1	-	6 103	6 103	4 958	-	112	811	347	478	12 809
Q2	-	5 647	5 647	4 874	206	135	807	350	483	12 502
Q3	-	6 065	6 065	4 986	206	137	807	383	498	13 082
Q4	-	6 228	6 228	5 095	207	138	813	423	505	13 409
1990 Q1	-	7 111	7 111	5 048	207	139	826	415	510	14 256
Q2	3 192†	7 233	10 425†	26	2 868	140	856†	389†	515	15 219†
Q3	3 451	6 511	9 962	26	2 868	141	856	364	520	14 737
Q4	3 759	6 831	10 590	26	2 868	142	863	290	525	15 304
1991 Q1	1 684	7 279	8 963	26	2 868	143	877	367	531	13 775
Q2	5 280	8 454†	13 734	30	1 782	144	909	355	536	17 490
Q3	3 323	8 458	11 781	30	1 783	145	909	330	541	15 519
Percentage change, latest quarter on current quarter										
1991 Q3		-	*-14.2*			*0.7*	-	*-7.0*	*0.9*	*-11.3*
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year										
1991 Q3		*29.9*	*18.3*			*2.8*	*6.2*	*-9.3*	*4.0*	*5.3*

1 Accruals for the quarter. From April 1990 rates relate to district councils in Northern Ireland.
2 Replaced domestic rates in Scotland from April 1989 and in England and Wales from April 1990.
3 Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation.

A14 Current account of local authorities

continued

£ million

	Expenditure								
	Final consumption								
	Education	Other	Total	Subsidies	Current grants to personal sector	Debt interest	Total	Total receipts	Balance: current surplus[3]
	ADAI	ADAJ	CSBA	ADAK	ADAL	ADAM	ADAH	ADAA	AAAE
1985	13 314	14 612	27 926	1 286	4 081	4 433	37 726	39 699	1 973
1986	14 944	15 636	30 580	1 162	4 388	4 415	40 545	42 912	2 367
1987	16 235	17 074	33 309	950	4 609	4 627	43 495	46 123	2 628
1988	17 714	18 405	36 119	1 030	4 867	4 795	46 811	48 614	1 803
1989	18 578	19 924	38 502	1 008	5 358	5 160	50 028	51 802	1 774
1990	19 871	22 766	42 637	644	6 022†	5 304	54 607†	59 516†	4 909†
Unadjusted									
1988 Q1	4 385	4 450	8 835	245	1 245	1 331	11 656	12 002	346
Q2	4 384	4 518	8 902	254	1 142	1 074	11 372	12 346	974
Q3	4 418	4 646	9 064	264	1 150	1 275	11 753	12 106	353
Q4	4 527	4 791	9 318	267	1 330	1 115	12 030	12 160	130
1989 Q1	4 601	4 751	9 352	272	1 297	1 459	12 380	13 140	760
Q2	4 635	4 832	9 467	233	1 270	1 205	12 175	12 801	626
Q3	4 605	5 063	9 668	243	1 279	1 156	12 346	12 779	433
Q4	4 737	5 278	10 015	260	1 512	1 340	13 127	13 082	-45
1990 Q1	4 770	5 359	10 129	245	1 412	1 319	13 105	14 286	1 181
Q2	5 012	5 505	10 517	128	1 446†	1 268	13 359†	15 444†	2 085†
Q3	4 974	5 854	10 828	137	1 456	1 240	13 661	14 652	991
Q4	5 115	6 048	11 163	134	1 708	1 477	14 482	15 134	652
1991 Q1	5 204	6 099	11 303	127	1 884	1 271	14 585	13 737	-848
Q2	5 512†	6 233†	11 745†	144†	1 929	1 323†	15 141	17 718	2 577
Q3	5 453	6 411	11 864	141	1 662	1 521	15 188	15 478	290
Seasonally adjusted									
	ADBE	CAUD	CSBK		ADBF	ADBG	ADBD	ADBA	AAUE
1988 Q1	4 345	4 476	8 821	245	1 203	1 172	11 441	11 727	286
Q2	4 289	4 571	8 860	254	1 184	1 199	11 497	12 033	536
Q3	4 543	4 632	9 175	264	1 218	1 230	11 887	12 400	513
Q4	4 537	4 726	9 263	267	1 262	1 194	11 986	12 454	468
1989 Q1	4 583	4 782	9 365	272	1 261	1 325	12 223	12 809	586
Q2	4 555	4 892	9 447	233	1 327	1 322	12 329	12 502	173
Q3	4 696	5 045	9 741	243	1 355	1 103	12 442	13 082	640
Q4	4 744	5 205	9 949	260	1 415	1 410	13 034	13 409	375
1990 Q1	4 759	5 394	10 153	245	1 380	1 251	13 029	14 256	1 227
Q2	4 939	5 575	10 514	128	1 510†	1 321	13 473†	15 219†	1 746†
Q3	5 053	5 833	10 886	137	1 536	1 235	13 794	14 737	943
Q4	5 120	5 964	11 084	134	1 596	1 497	14 311	15 304	993
1991 Q1	5 197	6 137	11 334	127	1 751	1 201	14 413	13 775	-638
Q2	5 441†	6 311†	11 752†	144†	1 841	1 381†	15 118	17 490	2 372
Q3	5 529	6 386	11 915	141	1 872	1 517	15 445	15 519	74
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter									
1991 Q3	*1.6*	*1.2*	*1.4*	*-2.1*	*1.7*	*9.8*	*2.2*	*-11.3*	
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year									
1991 Q3	*9.4*	*9.5*	*9.5*	*2.9*	*21.9*	*22.8*	*12.0*	*5.3*	

See footnotes on previous page.

A15 International transactions

£ million

	United Kingdom credits							
	At current prices						Revalued at 1985 prices	
	Exports and property income from abroad			Current transfers				
	Exports of goods[1]	Exports of services	Property income from abroad[2]	To personal sector	To central government	Total	Exports of goods[1]	Exports of services
	CGJP	CGJZ	CGJS	CGJV	HDKD	CGPZ	CGTG	CGTH
1985	77 991	24 217	52 270	1 775	1 760	158 013	77 991	24 217
1986	72 627	25 692	47 691	1 732	2 138	149 880	81 289	25 763
1987	79 153	27 878	48 070	1 666	2 282	159 049	85 516	27 578
1988	80 346	27 488	56 723	1 715	2 115	168 387	87 027	26 123
1989	92 389	30 402	74 170	1 750	2 143	200 854	91 163	26 766
1990	102 036†	32 075†	80 643†	1 800	2 193	218 749†	97 207	26 452†
Unadjusted								
1988 Q1	19 142	6 229	13 065	425	481	39 342	21 336	6 158
Q2	20 086	6 678	13 706	427	621	41 518	22 037	6 492
Q3	19 734	7 983	14 819	430	600	43 566	21 095	7 375
Q4	21 384	6 598	15 133	433	413	43 961	22 559	6 098
1989 Q1	21 321	6 721	17 153	434	795	46 424	21 820	6 294
Q2	22 768	7 467	18 569	436	669	49 909	22 279	6 647
Q3	21 983	8 985	18 254	439	271	49 932	21 622	7 705
Q4	26 317	7 229	20 194	441	408	54 589	25 442	6 120
1990 Q1	24 823	7 413†	19 461†	443	708	52 848†	23 960	6 250†
Q2	25 814†	7 837	19 675	448	362	54 134	24 672†	6 448
Q3	23 739	9 241	20 411	452	438	54 281	22 461	7 507
Q4	27 660	7 584	21 096	457	685	57 486	26 115	6 247
1991 Q1	23 857	7 001	19 570	465†	1 435	52 326	23 123	5 819
Q2	26 308	8 165	20 313	471	1 862†	57 119	25 008	6 436
Q3	25 188	9 643	19 650	483	709	55 666	23 913	7 357
Seasonally adjusted								
	CGKG	CGKS	CGKL		HHAH	CGQA	CGTI	CGSG
1988 Q1	19 156	6 829	12 988	425	481	39 879	21 240	6 696
Q2	20 101	6 926	13 618	427	621	41 693	22 160	6 714
Q3	20 817	6 829	14 866	430	600	43 542	22 190	6 378
Q4	20 272	6 904	15 251	433	413	43 273	21 437	6 335
1989 Q1	21 764	7 410	17 113	434	795	47 516	22 123	6 853
Q2	22 361	7 741	18 483	436	669	49 690	22 002	6 862
Q3	23 379	7 666	18 281	439	271	50 036	22 963	6 695
Q4	24 885	7 585	20 293	441	408	53 612	24 075	6 356
1990 Q1	25 183†	8 258†	19 500†	443	708	54 091†	24 184	6 824†
Q2	25 770	8 097	19 575	448	362	54 252	24 728	6 660
Q3	25 347	7 815	20 360	452	438	54 413	23 939	6 503
Q4	25 736	7 905	21 208	457	685	55 993	24 355†	6 465
1991 Q1	24 992	7 670	19 627	465†	1 435	54 189	24 142	6 364
Q2	26 091	8 494	20 208	471	1 862†	57 126	24 898	6 679
Q3	26 473	8 288	19 596	483	709	55 541	25 053	6 349
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter								
1991 Q3	*1.5*	*-2.4*	*-3.0*	*2.5*	*-61.9*	*-2.8*	*0.6*	*-4.9*
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year								
1991 Q3	*4.4*	*6.1*	*-3.8*	*6.9*	*61.9*	*2.1*	*4.7*	*-2.4*

1 On a balance of payments basis.
2 Net of foreign taxes.
3 Net of UK taxes.
4 *Equal* to the current balance in the balance of payments account.

A15 International transactions

continued

£ million

	United Kingdom debits							United Kingdom debits	
	At current prices							Revalued at 1985 prices	
		Imports and property income paid abroad			Current transfers				
	Total credits	Imports of goods[1]	Imports of services	Property income paid abroad[3]	From personal sector	From central government	Total	*Balance:* net investment and capital transfers abroad[4]	Imports of goods[1]	Imports of services
	CGPZ	CGGL	CGGZ	CGGK	CGGV	CGGJ	CGQB	AIMG	CGTC	CGTD
1985	158 013	81 336	17 530	49 623	1 459	5 187	155 135	2 878	81 336	17 530
1986	149 880	82 186	18 884	42 596	1 656	4 371	149 693	187	87 326	18 336
1987	159 049	90 735	21 133	43 992	1 789	5 559	163 208	-4 159	93 782	20 134
1988	168 387	101 970	22 914	51 675	1 985	5 363	183 907	-15 520	106 027	21 937
1989	200 854	116 987	25 717	70 083	2 050	6 421	221 258	-20 404	114 387	23 002
1990	218 749†	120 713	27 101†	77 207†	2 100	6 828	233 949†	-15 200†	115 751	23 026†
Unadjusted										
1988 Q1	39 342	23 780	4 841	12 042	484	1 708	42 855	-3 513	24 905	4 720
Q2	41 518	25 232	5 607	12 243	492	1 404	44 978	-3 460	26 285	5 385
Q3	43 566	25 835	7 051	13 319	500	638	47 343	-3 777	26 667	6 532
Q4	43 961	27 123	5 415	14 071	509	1 613	48 731	-4 770	28 170	5 300
1989 Q1	46 424	27 722	5 438	15 796	507	1 654	51 117	-4 693	28 238	5 227
Q2	49 909	29 992	6 277	17 290	511	1 405	55 475	-5 566	29 388	5 659
Q3	49 932	29 318	8 114	17 288	514	1 495	56 729	-6 797	28 248	6 970
Q4	54 589	29 955	5 888	19 709	518	1 867	57 937	-3 348	28 513	5 146
1990 Q1	52 848†	31 207	5 787†	19 350†	518	1 833	58 695†	-5 847†	29 440	4 965†
Q2	54 134	31 561	6 816	19 237	523	1 577	59 714	-5 580	29 711	5 727
Q3	54 281	28 738	8 284	18 621	527	1 381	57 551	-3 270	28 129	6 882
Q4	57 486	29 207	6 214	19 999	532	2 037	57 989	-503	28 471	5 452
1991 Q1	52 326	27 570†	5 499	20 224	543	1 921	55 757	-3 431	27 389†	4 839
Q2	57 119	28 832	6 643	20 061	548	1 467†	57 551	-432	28 410	5 517
Q3	55 666	28 308	8 446	18 980	552	1 532	57 818	-2 152	28 024	6 643
Seasonally adjusted										
	CGQA	CGHK	CGHU	CGHJ		CGHI	CGQC	AIMF	CGTE	CGTF
1988 Q1	39 879	23 520	5 637	12 028	484	1 467	43 136	-3 257	24 704	5 348
Q2	41 693	24 937	5 650	12 269	492	1 444	44 792	-3 099	26 092	5 398
Q3	43 542	26 500	5 676	13 465	500	732	46 873	-3 331	27 261	5 494
Q4	43 273	27 013	5 951	13 913	509	1 720	49 106	-5 833	27 970	5 697
1989 Q1	47 516	28 118	6 346	15 895	507	1 428	52 294	-4 778	28 650	5 863
Q2	49 690	29 033	6 314	17 383	511	1 438	54 679	-4 989	28 589	5 666
Q3	50 036	30 111	6 474	17 410	514	1 592	56 101	-6 065	28 929	5 891
Q4	53 612	29 725	6 583	19 395	518	1 963	58 184	-4 572	28 219	5 582
1990 Q1	54 091†	31 255	6 741†	19 306†	518	1 558	59 378†	-5 287†	29 462	5 628†
Q2	54 252	31 161	6 833	19 287	523	1 590	59 394	-5 142	29 517	5 767
Q3	54 413	29 383	6 653	18 926	527	1 476	56 965	-2 552	28 710	5 715
Q4	55 993	28 914	6 874	19 688	532	2 204	58 212	-2 219	28 062	5 916
1991 Q1	54 189	27 980†	6 436	20 320	543	1 598	56 877	-2 688	27 748†	5 521
Q2	57 126	28 195	6 746	20 118	548	1 646†	57 253	-127	27 985	5 577
Q3	55 541	28 810	6 768	19 078	552	1 668	56 876	-1 335	28 517	5 530
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter										
1991 Q3	*-2.8*	*2.2*	*0.3*	*-5.2*	*0.7*	*1.3*	*-0.7*		*1.9*	*-0.8*
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year										
1991 Q3	*2.1*	*-2.0*	*1.7*	*0.8*	*4.7*	*13.0*	*-0.2*		*-0.7*	*-3.2*

See footnotes on previous page.

A16 Summary capital account

£ million

	Total receipts				Total expenditure				Financial surplus or deficit by sector[1]					
	Saving[2]	Capital transfers	Residual error	Total	Gross domestic fixed capital formation	Increase in book value of stocks and work in progress[3]	Net investment abroad[4]	Total investment	Personal sector	Industrial and commercial companies	Financial companies and institutions	Public corporations[5]	Central government[5]	Local authorities[5]
	GIGV	AAAZ	DJAS	GIHN	DFDC	DHHY	-AABI	GIHN	AABH	AABG	AABF	AABD	AABA	AABB
1985	67 078	-	-288	66 790	60 353	3 559	2 878	66 790	8 085	2 985	2 211	-53	-8 319	-1 743
1986	67 697	-	-490	67 207	64 514	2 506	187	67 207	3 457	1 025	3 941	1 324	-7 672	-1 398
1987	77 386	-	-1 355	76 031	74 077	6 113	-4 159	76 031	-3 103	67	4 487	1 354	-4 303	-1 306
1988	85 966	-	-1 516	84 450	88 958	11 012	-15 520	84 450	-13 659	-7 928	407	1 898	6 012	-734
1989	93 330	-	-1 445	91 885	101 842	10 447	-20 404	91 885	-4 247	-23 404	2 056	573	7 422	-1 359
1990	96 191†	-	201†	96 392†	105 459†	6 133†	-15 200†	96 392†	6 173†	-26 004†	4 113†	4 324†	-4 078†	71†
Unadjusted														
1988 Q1	19 884	-	-1 016	18 868	20 908	1 473	-3 513	18 868	-669	-1 911	-1 099	61	2 303	-1 182
Q2	21 313	-	-1 515	19 798	21 035	2 223	-3 460	19 798	-1 007	-901	334	474	-1 388	543
Q3	22 067	-	208	22 275	22 597	3 455	-3 777	22 275	-5 607	-1 281	1 016	380	1 358	148
Q4	22 702	-	807	23 509	24 418	3 861	-4 770	23 509	-6 376	-3 835	156	983	3 739	-243
1989 Q1	25 650	-	-1 287	24 363	25 576	3 480	-4 693	24 363	79	-5 962	-1 002	223	4 020	-764
Q2	24 388	-	-2 038	22 350	23 841	4 075	-5 566	22 350	658	-4 577	991	36	-1 587	951
Q3	21 175	-	197	21 372	25 306	2 863	-6 797	21 372	-1 801	-6 164	1 354	-98	74	-359
Q4	22 117	-	1 683	23 800	27 119	29	-3 348	23 800	-3 183	-6 701	713	412	4 915	-1 187
1990 Q1	25 559†	-	-1 346†	24 213†	28 170†	1 890†	-5 847†	24 213†	3 005†	-7 112†	-1 492†	2 954	-249†	-1 607
Q2	24 483	-	-1 891	22 592	25 408	2 764	-5 580	22 592	2 198	-6 159	1 691	534	-3 590	1 637†
Q3	24 275	-	-47	24 228	25 709	1 789	-3 270	24 228	191	-6 242	2 701	615	-791	303
Q4	21 874	-	3 485	25 359	26 172	-310	-503	25 359	779	-6 491	1 213	221†	552	-262
1991 Q1	23 678	-	-3 207	20 471	24 707	-805	-3 431	20 471	5 622	-4 451	-1 524	65	2 240	-2 176
Q2	24 267	-	-1 715	22 552	22 541	443	-432	22 552	8 498	-1 087	-774	399	-7 704	1 951
Q3	20 661	-	357	21 018	22 907	263	-2 152	21 018	3 283	-2 856	237	261	-2 966	-468
Seasonally adjusted														
	CJBJ		DJDS	CJBL	DECR	CJBQ	-AAVI	CJBL	AAVH	AAVG	AAVF	AAVD	AAVA	AAVB
1988 Q1	18 924	-	-371	18 553	20 373	1 437	-3 257	18 553	-3 499	-294	589	280	602	-564
Q2	21 029	-	-377	20 652	22 196	1 555	-3 099	20 652	-2 459	-1 551	-420	385	1 608	-285
Q3	23 172	-	-382	22 789	22 753	3 367	-3 331	22 789	-3 781	-1 917	121	678	1 833	118
Q4	22 841	-	-386	22 456	23 636	4 653	-5 833	22 456	-3 920	-4 166	117	555	1 969	-3
1989 Q1	24 270	-	-405	23 865	24 763	3 880	-4 778	23 865	-2 946	-4 642	481	373	2 462	-101
Q2	23 532	-	-385	23 147	25 324	2 812	-4 989	23 147	-979	-5 427	309	-28	1 468	53
Q3	22 631	-	-349	22 281	25 502	2 844	-6 065	22 281	112	-7 678	570	241	1 455	-415
Q4	22 897	-	-306	22 592	26 253	911	-4 572	22 592	-434	-5 657	696	-13	2 037	-896
1990 Q1	23 703†	-	-19†	23 685†	27 014†	1 958†	-5 287†	23 685†	602†	-7 119†	208†	3 039	-1 516†	-483†
Q2	23 837	-	46	23 883	27 053	1 972	-5 142	23 883	-433	-6 954	1 006	545	-106	754
Q3	25 237	-	87	25 325	26 018	1 859	-2 552	25 325	1 987	-6 704	1 949	936†	-724	-84
Q4	23 414	-	87	23 499	25 374	344	-2 219	23 499	4 017	-5 227	950	-196	-1 732	-116
1991 Q1	21 076	-	-90	20 985	24 337	-664	-2 688	20 985	2 994	-5 468	49	599	495	-1 266
Q2	23 548	-	-126	23 422	23 905	-356	-127	23 422	5 678	-1 379	-1 458	182	-4 212	1 188
Q3	21 924	-	-147	21 777	23 122	-10	-1 335	21 777	5 575	-2 488	-414	221	-3 122	-960

1 This balance is *equal* to savings *plus* capital transfers *less* gross domestic formation.
2 Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and additions to reserves.
3 *Equal* to stock appreciation plus value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.
4 *Equals*, apart from the change in sign, the financial surplus or deficit of the overseas sector.
5 Excluding financial transactions on the writing-off of debt.
6 Gross and net fixed capital formation by the personal sector excludes that by Life assurance and pension funds: this is included with that of Financial companies and institutions.
7 Figures for companies and public corporations are affected by privatisation.

A16 Summary capital account

continued

£ million

	Receipts											
	Saving[2]						Capital transfers (net)					
	Personal sector[5]	Industrial and commercial companies	Financial companies and institutions	Public corporations	Central government	Local authorities	Personal sector	Industrial and commercial companies	Financial companies and institutions	Public corporations[5]	Central government[5]	Local authorities[5]
	AAAU	AAAQ	AAAM	AAAI	AAAA	AAAE	AAAV	AAAR	AAAN	AAAJ	AAAB	AAAF
1985	23 754	34 006	5 660	5 348	-3 663	1 973	422	112	-118	634	-1 080	30
1986	22 319	33 005	7 911	6 065	-3 970	2 367	-150	85	-196	456	-588	393
1987	19 728	42 140	8 806	5 127	-1 043	2 628	-268	-141	-190	714	-400	285
1988	17 187	44 643	7 036	5 970	9 327	1 803	-1 246	229	-120	805	72	260
1989	24 949	37 993	9 940	5 049	13 625	1 774	-759	-429	-200	1 305	-1 415	1 498
1990	33 912†	34 539†	10 747†	3 423	8 661†	4 909†	-215	-385	-150	5 645	-6 186	1 291
Unadjusted												
1988 Q1	5 328	9 207	205	1 266	3 532	346	-244	-209	-30	304	112	67
Q2	6 701	11 115	1 930	1 383	-790	974	-125	-23	-30	136	-5	47
Q3	2 595	12 044	2 857	1 424	2 794	353	56	533	-30	141	-795	95
Q4	2 563	12 277	2 044	1 897	3 791	130	-933	-72	-30	224	760	51
1989 Q1	7 331	9 764	904	1 468	5 423	760	-334	-224	-50	330	191	87
Q2	8 419	11 557	2 364	1 213	209	626	-33	-15	-50	230	-972	840
Q3	5 025	9 531	3 423	984	1 779	433	144	-28	-50	368	-616	182
Q4	4 174	7 141	3 249	1 384	6 214	-45	-536	-162	-50	377	-18	389
1990 Q1	9 492†	8 791†	-42†	721	5 416†	1 181	-43	-130	-38	3 392	-3 431	250
Q2	9 408	10 177	3 399	896	-1 482	2 085†	125	-32	-38	624	-1 029	350
Q3	7 415	8 587	4 164	619	2 499	991	231	-54	-37	1 339	-1 800	321
Q4	7 597	6 984	3 226	1 187	2 228	652	-528	-169	-37	290	74	370
1991 Q1	10 792	7 291	78	142†	6 223	-848	81	-132	-37	1 085	-1 552	555
Q2	14 435	10 771	1 019	839	-5 374	2 577	343†	-41†	-37	423†	-1 015†	327†
Q3	9 433	8 806	1 835	742	-445	290	425	-21	-37	397	-1 136	372
Seasonally adjusted												
	AAUU	AAUQ	AAUM	AAUI	AAUA	AAUE	AAUV	AAUR	AAUN	AAUJ	AAUB	AAUF
1988 Q1	3 038	10 772	1 934	1 320	1 574	286	-176	-90	-30	254	-17	59
Q2	5 025	10 234	1 405	1 471	2 358	536	-186	-70	-30	163	63	60
Q3	4 237	11 650	2 030	1 617	3 125	513	-139	445	-30	164	-536	96
Q4	4 887	11 987	1 667	1 562	2 270	468	-745	-56	-30	224	562	45
1989 Q1	4 818	11 461	2 519	1 447	3 439	586	-291	-107	-50	280	93	75
Q2	6 755	9 922	1 904	1 319	3 459	173	-131	-65	-50	257	-866	855
Q3	6 715	8 304	2 725	1 226	3 021	640	-112	-120	-50	391	-294	185
Q4	6 661	8 306	2 792	1 057	3 706	375	-225	-137	-50	377	-348	383
1990 Q1	7 591†	8 822†	1 828†	705	3 530†	1 227	-14	-12	-38	3 342	-3 517	239
Q2	6 892	9 016	2 892	1 033	2 258	1 748†	12	-82	-38	651	-911	368
Q3	9 032	8 494	3 462	817	2 489	943	-34	-142	-37	1 362	-1 471	322
Q4	10 397	8 207	2 565	868	384	993	-179	-149	-37	290	-287	362
1991 Q1	9 044	6 362	1 854	632†	3 822	-638	107	-15	-37	1 035	-1 626	536
Q2	11 467	10 073	521	673	-1 558	2 372	222†	-91†	-37	450†	-890†	346†
Q3	11 319	9 381	1 242	566	-658	74	153	-109	-37	420	-802	375

See footnotes on previous page.

A16 Summary capital account

continued

£ million

	Expenditure										
	Gross domestic fixed capital formation						Increase in book value of stocks and work in progress				
	Personal sector[6]	Industrial and commercial companies	Financial companies and institutions	Public corporations	Central government	Local authorities	Personal sector	Industrial and commercial companies	Financial companies and institutions	Public corporations	Central government
	AAAW	AAAS	AAAO	AAAK	AAAC	AAAG	AAAX	AAAT	AAAP	AAAL	AAAD
1985	15 661	28 558	3 331	5 931	3 126	3 746	430	2 575	-	104	450
1986	18 191	29 492	3 774	5 548	3 351	4 158	521	2 573	-	-351	-237
1987	21 756	36 006	4 129	4 609	3 358	4 219	807	5 926	-	-122	-498
1988	28 249	43 075	6 509	4 619	3 709	2 797	1 351	9 725	-	258	-322
1989	27 171	51 915	7 684	5 490	4 951	4 631	1 266	9 053	-	291	-163
1990	26 411†	55 182†	6 484	4 855	6 398	6 129†	1 113†	4 976†	-	-111†	155
Unadjusted											
1988 Q1	5 492	9 485	1 274	1 641	1 421	1 595	261	1 424	-	-132	-80
Q2	7 268	10 164	1 566	909	650	478	315	1 829	-	136	-57
Q3	7 956	10 780	1 811	1 016	734	300	302	3 078	-	169	-94
Q4	7 533	12 646	1 858	1 053	904	424	473	3 394	-	85	-91
1989 Q1	6 696	12 233	1 856	1 526	1 654	1 611	222	3 269	-	49	-60
Q2	7 319	12 605	1 323	1 207	872	515	409	3 514	-	200	-48
Q3	6 729	13 068	2 019	1 377	1 139	974	241	2 599	-	73	-50
Q4	6 427	14 009	2 486	1 380	1 286	1 531	394	-329	-	-31	-5
1990 Q1	6 248†	13 851†	1 412	1 389	2 232	3 038	196†	1 922†	-	-230	2
Q2	6 947	13 984	1 670	947	1 062	798†	388	2 320	-	39	17
Q3	7 121	13 511	1 426†	1 209	1 433	1 009	334	1 264	-	134	57
Q4	6 095	13 836	1 976	1 310	1 671	1 284	195	-530	-	-54†	79
1991 Q1	5 328	12 308	1 565	1 260	2 363†	1 883	-77	-698	-	-98	68†
Q2	6 120	11 726	1 756	728†	1 258	953	160	91	-	135	57
Q3	6 451	11 706	1 561	679	1 380	1 130	124	-65	-	199	5
Seasonally adjusted											
	AAUW	AAUS	AAUO	AAUK	AAUC	AAUG	AAUX	AAUT		AAUL	
1988 Q1	6 059	9 778	1 315	1 277	1 035	909	302	1 198	-	17	-80
Q2	7 027	10 478	1 795	1 145	870	881	271	1 237	-	104	-57
Q3	7 582	10 889	1 879	1 062	850	491	297	3 123	-	41	-94
Q4	7 581	11 930	1 520	1 135	954	516	481	4 167	-	96	-91
1989 Q1	7 120	12 587	1 988	1 176	1 130	762	353	3 409	-	178	-60
Q2	7 349	12 837	1 545	1 445	1 173	975	254	2 447	-	159	-48
Q3	6 242	13 174	2 105	1 419	1 322	1 240	249	2 688	-	-43	-50
Q4	6 460	13 317	2 046	1 450	1 326	1 654	410	509	-	-3	-5
1990 Q1	6 707†	14 122†	1 582†	1 127	1 527	1 949†	268†	1 807†	-	-119	2
Q2	7 009	14 258	1 848	1 142	1 436	1 360	328	1 630	-	-3	17
Q3	6 653	13 636	1 476	1 219†	1 685	1 349	358	1 420	-	24	57
Q4	6 042	13 166	1 578	1 367	1 750	1 471	159	119	-	-13†	79
1991 Q1	6 146	12 559	1 768	1 067	1 633†	1 164	11	-744	-	1	68†
Q2	5 912	11 965	1 942	849	1 707	1 530	99	-604	-	92	57
Q3	5 817	11 945	1 619	675	1 657	1 409	80	-185	-	90	5

See footnotes on page 105.

A17 Gross domestic fixed capital formation by sector and type of asset

£ million

	Private sector[1]	General government[1]	Public corporations[1]	Total	Vehicles, ships and aircraft	Plant and machinery	Dwellings		Other new building and works[2]
							Private	Public	
At current prices									
	DFDG	AAYE	AAAK	DFDC	DFEJ	DFCX	DFDF	DFDH	DFCT
1985	47 550	6 872	5 931	60 353	6 439	23 870	9 318	2 536	18 190
1986	51 457	7 509	5 548	64 514	6 222	24 690	11 008	2 614	19 980
1987	61 891	7 577	4 609	74 077	7 805	27 073	12 358	2 916	23 925
1988	77 833	6 506	4 619	88 958	8 845	31 428	15 943	2 914	29 828
1989	86 770	9 582	5 490	101 842	10 216	36 258	16 230	3 846	35 292
1990	88 077†	12 527†	4 855	105 459†	9 901†	36 970†	14 458†	4 244	39 886†
Unadjusted									
1988 Q1	16 251	3 016	1 641	20 908	2 211	7 642	2 743	1 160	7 152
Q2	18 998	1 128	909	21 035	2 127	7 105	4 519	501	6 783
Q3	20 547	1 034	1 016	22 597	2 152	7 636	4 558	619	7 632
Q4	22 037	1 328	1 053	24 418	2 355	9 045	4 123	634	8 261
1989 Q1	20 785	3 265	1 526	25 576	2 620	9 427	3 410	1 197	8 922
Q2	21 247	1 387	1 207	23 841	2 369	8 680	4 294	649	7 849
Q3	21 816	2 113	1 377	25 306	2 611	8 580	4 420	855	8 840
Q4	22 922	2 817	1 380	27 119	2 616	9 571	4 106	1 145	9 681
1990 Q1	21 511†	5 270	1 389	28 170†	2 924	10 212†	2 666†	2 032	10 336†
Q2	22 601	1 860†	947	25 408	2 406	8 894	4 231	632	9 245
Q3	22 058	2 442	1 209	25 709	2 242†	8 769	4 101	763	9 834
Q4	21 907	2 955	1 310	26 172	2 329	9 095	3 460	817	10 471
1991 Q1	19 201	4 246	1 260	24 707	2 124	8 902	2 672	1 130	9 879
Q2	19 602	2 211	728†	22 541	2 170	7 928	3 810	526†	8 107
Q3	19 718	2 510	679	22 907	1 746	8 191	3 928	641	8 401
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter									
1991 Q3	*0.6*	*13.5*	*-6.7*	*1.6*	*-19.5*	*3.3*	*3.1*	*21.9*	*3.6*
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year									
1991 Q3	*-10.6*	*2.8*	*-43.8*	*-10.9*	*-22.1*	*-6.6*	*-4.2*	*-16.0*	*-14.6*

1 Including purchases *less* sales of land and existing buildings.
2 Including transfer costs of land and buildings.

A17 Gross domestic fixed capital formation by sector and type of asset

continued

£ million

	Private sector[1]	General government[1]	Public corporations[1]	Total	Vehicles, ships and aircraft	Plant and machinery	Dwellings: Private	Dwellings: Public	Other new building and works[2]
Revalued at 1985 prices									
	DFDQ	DFDS	DFCZ	DFDM	DFEH	DFCY	DFDP	DFDR	DFCU
1985	47 550	6 872	5 931	60 353	6 439	23 870	9 318	2 536	18 190
1986	48 937	7 460	5 416	61 813	5 769	24 250	10 365	2 536	18 893
1987	55 807	7 470	4 476	67 753	6 648	25 943	10 734	2 741	21 687
1988	65 614	6 649	4 385	76 648	7 130	29 762	12 568	2 549	24 639
1989	68 907	8 292	4 646	81 845	7 676	33 485	11 559	3 006	26 119
1990	66 407†	9 729†	3 904†	80 040†	7 001†	32 604†	9 558†	3 100	27 777†
Unadjusted									
1988 Q1	14 130	2 897	1 540	18 567	1 829	7 261	2 208	1 045	6 224
Q2	16 226	1 150	880	18 256	1 737	6 739	3 633	442	5 705
Q3	17 018	1 216	972	19 206	1 722	7 231	3 599	531	6 123
Q4	18 240	1 386	993	20 619	1 842	8 531	3 128	531	6 587
1989 Q1	16 860	2 943	1 346	21 149	2 008	8 787	2 451	975	6 928
Q2	17 078	1 282	1 022	19 382	1 794	8 094	3 119	514	5 861
Q3	17 099	1 802	1 153	20 054	1 947	7 889	3 140	658	6 420
Q4	17 870	2 265	1 125	21 260	1 927	8 715	2 849	859	6 910
1990 Q1	16 421†	4 123†	1 139†	21 683†	2 112	9 130†	1 716†	1 502	7 223†
Q2	17 082	1 439	774	19 295	1 711	7 810	2 871	460	6 443
Q3	16 472	1 903	965	19 340	1 574†	7 651	2 743	551	6 821
Q4	16 432	2 264	1 026	19 722	1 604	8 013	2 228	587	7 290
1991 Q1	14 339	3 248	1 017	18 604	1 450	7 718	1 707	813	6 916
Q2	14 609	1 688	616	16 913	1 451	6 858	2 485	381†	5 738
Q3	14 777	1 947	581	17 305	1 150	7 072	2 576	471	6 036
Seasonally adjusted									
	DFEB	DFED	DFDA	DECU	DEBP	DEBO	DFEA	DFEC	DFCV
1988 Q1	15 006	1 896	1 209	18 111	1 681	6 967	3 042	686	5 735
Q2	16 409	1 734	1 092	19 235	1 814	7 311	3 317	647	6 146
Q3	16 769	1 500	1 019	19 288	1 775	7 503	3 171	638	6 201
Q4	17 430	1 519	1 065	20 014	1 860	7 981	3 038	578	6 557
1989 Q1	17 732	1 784	1 054	20 570	1 821	8 364	3 334	611	6 440
Q2	17 362	1 928	1 217	20 507	1 913	8 722	2 762	724	6 386
Q3	16 914	2 172	1 194	20 280	2 000	8 248	2 715	766	6 551
Q4	16 899	2 408	1 181	20 488	1 942	8 151	2 748	905	6 742
1990 Q1	16 983†	2 764†	932†	20 679†	1 963†	8 625†	2 352†	1 067	6 672†
Q2	17 414	2 146	923	20 483	1 803	8 373	2 592	682	7 033
Q3	16 295	2 350	980	19 625	1 605	7 931	2 419	686	6 984
Q4	15 715	2 469	1 069	19 253	1 630	7 675	2 195	665	7 088
1991 Q1	15 298	2 159	864	18 321	1 305	7 522	2 435	562	6 497
Q2	14 781	2 449	710	17 940	1 524	7 359	2 204	546†	6 307
Q3	14 544	2 367	582	17 493	1 191	7 288	2 242	570	6 202
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter									
1991 Q3	*-1.6*	*-3.3*	*-18.0*	*-2.5*	*-21.9*	*-1.0*	*1.7*	*4.4*	*-1.7*
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year									
1991 Q3	*-10.7*	*0.7*	*-40.6*	*-10.9*	*-25.8*	*-8.1*	*-7.3*	*-16.9*	*-11.2*

See footnotes on previous page.

A18 Gross domestic fixed capital formation[1]

£ million

	Analysis by industry (including leased assets)[2,3]							By type of asset				
		Manufacturing (Divisions 2 to 4)										
	Energy and water supply (Division 1)	Mineral extraction, metal, mineral products and chemicals (Division 2)	Metal goods, engineering and vehicle industries (Division 3)	Other manufacturing industries (Division 4)	Total	Other industries (Divisions 0, 5 to 9)	Total (Divisions 0 to 9)	Vehicles, ships and aircraft	Plant and machinery	Dwellings	Other new buildings and works[4]	Total gross domestic fixed capital formation
At current prices												
	DFQG	DEHA	DEHB	DEHC	DFDD	DEHF	DFQI	DFEJ	DFCX	DFDK	DFCT	DFDC
1985	6 793	2 906	3 695	3 517	10 118	28 616	45 527	6 439	23 870	11 854	18 190	60 353
1986	6 802	2 365	3 636	3 730	9 731	30 893	47 426	6 222	24 690	13 622	19 980	64 514
1987	6 247	2 843	3 646	4 325	10 814	37 691	54 752	7 805	27 073	15 274	23 925	74 077
1988	6 704	3 156	4 017	5 108	12 281	45 660	64 645	8 845	31 428	18 857	29 828	88 958
1989	7 960	3 848	5 147	5 265	14 260	55 165	77 385	10 216	36 258	20 076	35 292	101 842
1990	9 727	3 956	5 439	5 414	14 809	57 967†	82 503†	9 901†	36 970†	18 702†	39 886†	105 459†
Unadjusted												
1988 Q1	1 790	763	907	1 155	2 825	11 297	15 912	2 211	7 642	3 903	7 152	20 908
Q2	1 447	735	909	1 289	2 933	10 360	14 740	2 127	7 105	5 020	6 783	21 035
Q3	1 644	810	1 045	1 311	3 166	10 921	15 731	2 152	7 636	5 177	7 632	22 597
Q4	1 823	848	1 156	1 353	3 357	13 082	18 262	2 355	9 045	4 757	8 261	24 418
1989 Q1	2 065	845	1 127	1 150	3 122	14 743	19 930	2 620	9 427	4 607	8 922	25 576
Q2	1 678	876	1 204	1 355	3 435	12 668	17 781	2 369	8 680	4 943	7 849	23 841
Q3	2 083	946	1 389	1 235	3 570	13 245	18 898	2 611	8 580	5 275	8 840	25 306
Q4	2 134	1 181	1 427	1 525	4 133	14 509	20 776	2 616	9 571	5 251	9 681	27 119
1990 Q1	2 554	943	1 421	1 334	3 698	16 232†	22 484†	2 924	10 212†	4 698†	10 336†	28 170†
Q2	2 197	962	1 309	1 330	3 601	13 659	19 457	2 406	8 894	4 863	9 245	25 408
Q3	2 484	961	1 325	1 372	3 658	13 612	19 754	2 242†	8 769	4 864	9 834	25 709
Q4	2 492	1 090	1 384	1 378	3 852	14 464	20 808	2 329	9 095	4 277	10 471	26 172
1991 Q1	2 834†	762	1 128	1 167†	3 057†	14 028	19 919	2 124	8 902	3 802	9 879	24 707
Q2	2 751	759†	1 196†	1 040	2 995	11 418	17 164	2 170	7 928	4 336	8 107	22 541
Q3	2 922	809	1 188	1 201	3 198	11 072	17 192	1 746	8 191	4 569	8 401	22 907
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter												
1991 Q3	*6.2*	*6.6*	*-0.7*	*15.5*	*6.8*	*-3.0*	*0.2*	*-19.5*	*3.3*	*5.4*	*3.6*	*1.6*
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year												
1991 Q3	*17.6*	*-15.8*	*-10.3*	*-12.5*	*-12.6*	*-18.7*	*-13.0*	*-22.1*	*-6.6*	*-6.1*	*-14.6*	*-10.9*

1 Estimates are given to the nearest £ million but cannot be regarded as accurate to this degree.
2 The industry analysis of Gross domestic fixed capital formation **includes** vehicles, ships and aircraft, plant and machinery as well as new buildings and works other than dwellings. It **excludes** fixed investment in dwellings and the transfer costs of land and existing buildings.
3 The numbered Divisions referred to are those of the Standard Industrial Classification, Revised 1980.
4 Including transfer costs of land and existing buildings.

A18 Gross domestic fixed capital formation[1]

continued

£ million

	Analysis by industry (including leased assets)[2,3]							By type of asset				
		Manufacturing (Divisions 2 to 4)										
	Energy and water supply (Division 1)	Mineral extraction, metal, mineral products and chemicals (Division 2)	Metal goods, engineering and vehicle industries (Division 3)	Other manufacturing industries (Division 4)	Total	Other industries (Divisions 0, 5 to 9)	Total (Divisions 0 to 9)	Vehicles, ships and aircraft	Plant and machinery	Dwellings	Other new buildings and works[4]	Total gross domestic fixed capital formation
Revalued at 1985 prices												
	DFQK	DEGU	DEGV	DEGW	DFDN	DEGZ	DFQL	DFEH	DFCY	DFDV	DFCU	DFDM
1985	6 793	2 906	3 695	3 517	10 118	28 616	45 527	6 439	23 870	11 854	18 190	60 353
1986	6 591	2 288	3 534	3 601	9 423	29 830	45 844	5 769	24 250	12 901	18 893	61 813
1987	5 903	2 645	3 423	3 980	10 048	35 040	50 991	6 648	25 943	13 475	21 687	67 753
1988	5 969	2 867	3 739	4 592	11 198	40 768	57 935	7 130	29 762	15 117	24 639	76 648
1989	6 512	3 296	4 577	4 513	12 386	45 794	64 692	7 676	33 485	14 565	26 119	81 845
1990	7 477	3 187	4 575	4 380	12 142	45 426†	65 045†	7 001†	32 604†	12 658†	27 777†	80 040†
Unadjusted												
1988 Q1	1 628	698	849	1 068	2 615	10 258	14 501	1 829	7 261	3 253	6 224	18 567
Q2	1 299	669	842	1 177	2 688	9 322	13 309	1 737	6 739	4 075	5 705	18 256
Q3	1 455	737	973	1 169	2 879	9 703	14 037	1 722	7 231	4 130	6 123	19 206
Q4	1 587	763	1 075	1 178	3 016	11 485	16 088	1 842	8 531	3 659	6 587	20 619
1989 Q1	1 758	750	1 035	1 016	2 801	12 505	17 064	2 008	8 787	3 426	6 928	21 149
Q2	1 381	757	1 079	1 169	3 005	10 697	15 083	1 794	8 094	3 633	5 861	19 382
Q3	1 687	809	1 228	1 048	3 085	10 841	15 613	1 947	7 889	3 798	6 420	20 054
Q4	1 686	980	1 235	1 280	3 495	11 751	16 932	1 927	8 715	3 708	6 910	21 260
1990 Q1	2 000	780	1 215	1 099	3 094	12 809†	17 903†	2 112	9 130†	3 218†	7 223†	21 683†
Q2	1 688	775	1 096	1 074	2 945	10 729	15 362	1 711	7 810	3 331	6 443	19 295
Q3	1 895	762	1 103	1 101	2 966	10 601	15 462	1 574†	7 651	3 294	6 821	19 340
Q4	1 894	870	1 161	1 106	3 137	11 287	16 318	1 604	8 013	2 815	7 290	19 722
1991 Q1	2 203†	604	951	953†	2 508†	10 837	15 548	1 450	7 718	2 520	6 916	18 604
Q2	2 125	600†	997†	844	2 441	8 920	13 486	1 451	6 858	2 866	5 738	16 913
Q3	2 272	634	987	967	2 588	8 785	13 645	1 150	7 072	3 047	6 036	17 305
Seasonally adjusted												
	GIYZ	GIZA	GIZB	GIZC	DECV	GIZF	DDFJ	DEBP	DEBO	DFEG	DFCV	DECU
1988 Q1	1 476	700	857	1 090	2 647	9 367	13 490	1 681	6 967	3 728	5 735	18 111
Q2	1 449	718	919	1 214	2 851	10 062	14 362	1 814	7 311	3 964	6 146	19 235
Q3	1 470	768	967	1 169	2 904	10 149	14 523	1 775	7 503	3 809	6 201	19 288
Q4	1 574	681	996	1 119	2 796	11 190	15 560	1 860	7 981	3 616	6 557	20 014
1989 Q1	1 597	746	1 053	1 065	2 864	11 447	15 908	1 821	8 364	3 945	6 440	20 570
Q2	1 521	814	1 171	1 183	3 168	11 644	16 333	1 913	8 722	3 486	6 386	20 507
Q3	1 684	847	1 207	1 119	3 173	11 352	16 209	2 000	8 248	3 481	6 551	20 280
Q4	1 710	889	1 146	1 146	3 181	11 351	16 242	1 942	8 151	3 653	6 742	20 488
1990 Q1	1 816	796	1 244	1 141	3 181	11 650†	16 647†	1 963†	8 625†	3 419†	6 672†	20 679†
Q2	1 843	828	1 164	1 077	3 069	11 675	16 587	1 803	8 373	3 274	7 033	20 483
Q3	1 894	787	1 082	1 063	2 932	11 157	15 983	1 605	7 931	3 105	6 984	19 625
Q4	1 924	776	1 085	1 099	2 960	10 944	15 828	1 630	7 675	2 860	7 088	19 253
1991 Q1	2 039†	657	985	1 024†	2 666†	10 033	14 738	1 305	7 522	2 997	6 497	18 321
Q2	2 322	625†	1 060†	836	2 521	9 766	14 609	1 524	7 359	2 750	6 307	17 940
Q3	2 236	661	968	954	2 583	9 295	14 114	1 191	7 288	2 812	6 202	17 493
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter												
1991 Q3	*-3.7*	*5.8*	*-8.7*	*14.1*	*2.5*	*-4.8*	*-3.4*	*-21.9*	*-1.0*	*2.3*	*-1.7*	*-2.5*
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year												
1991 Q3	*18.1*	*-16.0*	*-10.5*	*-10.3*	*-11.9*	*-16.7*	*-11.7*	*-25.8*	*-8.1*	*-9.4*	*-11.2*	*-10.9*

See footnotes on previous page.

A19 Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress

£ million

	At current prices						Revalued at 1985 prices[1]					
			Distributive trades						Distributive trades			
	Energy and water supply (Division 1)	Manufacturing[2]	Wholesale (Classes 61 to 63)[3]	Retail (Classes 64 to 65)[4]	Other industries[5]	All industries	Energy and water supply (Division 1)	Manufacturing[2]	Wholesale (Classes 61 to 63)[3]	Retail (Classes 64 to 65)[4]	Other industries[5]	All industries
Value of stocks held at end-December 1990[7]	5173	52965	18869	15183	32341	124531	5544	40735	15512	12433	26771	100996
	DHBU	DHBA	DHBG	DHBE	DHBW	DHBF	DHBS	DHBH	DHBL	DHBJ	DHBV	DHBK
1985	9	-443	-85	267	1 073	821	9	-443	-85	267	1 073	821
1986	-282	-419	238	723	456	716	-216	-403	265	709	382	737
1987	-185	-262	586	764	485	1 388	-210	-221	535	722	332	1 158
1988	-19	979	970	795	2 075	4 800	-108	887	844	727	1 681	4 031
1989	310	-134	738	350	1 891	3 155	252	-22	674	299	1 465	2 668
1990	-500	-2 053†	-213	210	2 308†	-248†	-509	-1 633†	-212	153	1 827†	-374†
Unadjusted												
1988 Q1	-311	334	260	46	642	161	-298	320	235	48	-163	142
Q2	64	910	63	169	521	557	1	810	41	155	-554	453
Q3	171	-710	868	122	139	1 980	175	-618	782	110	1 306	1 755
Q4	57	445	-221	458	773	2 102	14	375	-214	414	1 092	1 681
1989 Q1	115	497	349	-350	379	1 510	48	430	313	-308	738	1 221
Q2	13	640	-66	412	727	2 036	-31	540	-46	366	854	1 683
Q3	214	-329	654	138	55	1 412	282	-209	598	117	563	1 351
Q4	-32	-942	-199	150	730	-1 803	-47	-783	-191	124	-690	-1 587
1990 Q1	-295	134	365	-327	335†	172†	-373	68	290	-276	230†	-61†
Q2	-140	195	-290	39	970	1 114	-94	187	-249	35	971	850
Q3	273	-633†	280	252	722	84	367	-428†	235	204	-81	297
Q4	-338	-1 749	-568	246	281	-1 618	-409	-1 460	-488	190	707	-1 460
1991 Q1	-134†	-298	-178	-737	12	-1 705	-72†	-247	-138	-579	-207	-1 243
Q2	135	-776	-418†	-127†	403	-833	230	-512	-322†	-100†	255	-449
Q3	262	-999	42	250	-34	-269	303	-577	46	199	235	206

1 For years up to and including 1982, the totals differ from the sum of the components because of the method used to rebase on 1985 prices.
2 Further details are given in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics*.
3 Excluding wholesale distribution of motor vehicles, parts and accessories.
4 Excluding retail distribution of motor vehicles and parts, and filling stations.
5 Quarterly alignment adjustment is included in this series. For description of this adjustment, see notes.
6 Differences between totals and the sum of constituent parts of manufacturing are due to rounding.
7 Book values of stocks on left hand side, constant 1985 prices on right.
8 First and second quarter 1989 estimates include adjustments (+£300m and -£300m respectively) to offset distortion to total stocks estimates otherwise caused by Easter falling in March 1989.

A19 Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress

continued

£ million

	Revalued at 1985 prices[1]								
		Manufacturing (Divisions 2 to 4)[2,6]				Distributive trades			
	Energy and water supply (Division 1)	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods	Total	Wholesale (Classes 61 to 63)[3]	Retail (Classes 64 to 65)[4]	Other industries[5,8]	All industries
Value of stocks held at end-December 1990	5544	12775	14850	13310	40735	15512	12433	26771	100996
	DHBS	DHCU	DHCW	DHCX	DHBH	DHBL	DHBJ	DHBV	DHBK
1985	9	139	-667	86	-443	-85	267	1 073	821
1986	-216	-106	-123	-174	-403	265	709	382	737
1987	-210	103	-220	-108	-221	535	722	332	1 158
1988	-108	315	145	427	887	844	727	1 681	4 031
1989	252	-31	-439	448	-22	674	299	1 465	2 668
1990	-509	-439†	-739†	-454†	-1 633†	-212	153	1 827†	-374†
Seasonally adjusted									
	DHBQ	DGAX	DGAY	DGAW	DHBM	DHBO	DHBN	DHBR	DGBA
1988 Q1	-89	127	-143	36	20	168	270	-240	129
Q2	-44	159	57	178	394	207	103	-649	11
Q3	-55	-73	-144	-35	-251	420	42	1 286	1 442
Q4	80	102	375	248	724	49	312	1 284	2 449
1989 Q1	258	62	-163	193	93	274	-29	957	1 553
Q2	-85	-9	-60	168	99	78	291	462	845
Q3	49	93	5	125	223	244	46	544	1 106
Q4	30	-177	-221	-38	-437	78	-9	-498	-836
1990 Q1	-185	-138	80	-220	-278	267	51	152†	7†
Q2	-151	19	-207	-48	-236	-142	-71	892	292
Q3	129	-103†	-106†	311†	102†	-118	139	-89	163
Q4	-302	-217	-506	-497	-1 221	-219	34	872	-836
1991 Q1	120†	-341	-75	-175	-590	-136	-227	-276	-1 109
Q2	192	-245	-410	-271	-926	-241†	-223†	176	-1 022
Q3	68	38	-120	-43	-125	-292	140	230	21

See footnotes on previous page.

A20 REVISIONS ANALYSIS
Revisions since Economic Trends Article, October 1991

£ million

		1990
Expenditure components at current prices		
Consumers' expenditure	AIIK	-313
General government final consumption	AAXI	156
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	DFDC	264
Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress	DHBF	470
Exports	DJAD	5
less Imports	DJAG	232
less Adjustment to factor cost	CTGV	56
Total expenditure components	DJAE	294
Expenditure components at constant 1985 prices		
Consumers' expenditure	CCBH	-100
General government final consumption	DJCZ	142
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	DFDM	147
Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress	DHBK	331
Exports	DJCV	17
less Imports	DJCY	-346
less Adjustment to factor cost	DJCU	30
Total expenditure components	DJCW	853
Income components at current prices		
Income from employment	DJAO	-2 438
Gross trading profits of companies	CIAC	1 966
Gross trading surplus of public corporations	ADRD	-
Gross trading surplus of general government enterprises	DJAQ	-
Other income	DJAP	37
Total domestic income	DJAU	-435
less Stock appreciation	DJAT	-10
Total income components	DJAL	-425
Statistical discrepancy (expenditure adjustment)	GIXM	-442
Statistical discrepancy (income adjustment)	GIXQ	277
Residual error between the expenditure and income based analyses of GDP estimates	DJDS	719
Output components index at constant factor cost		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	CKAP	-
Energy and water supply	DVIN	0.1
Manufacturing	DVIS	0.1
Construction	DVJO	-
Distribution, hotels and catering	CKAQ	0.5
Transport and communication	CKAR	0.1
Other services	CKAS	-
Total output components index	DIGW	0.1
GDP at current factor cost	CAOM	-148
GDP at constant factor cost	CAOP	523

A21 Gross domestic product at factor cost: individual measures

	£ million				Index numbers (1985=100)				
		At current prices			Value indices at current prices		Volume indices at 1985 prices		
	Expenditure-based estimate at 1985 prices	Expenditure-based estimate	Income-based estimate	Residual error [1]	Expenditure-based estimate	Income-based estimate	Expenditure-based estimate	Income-based estimate [2]	Output-based estimate
	DJCW	DJAE	DJAL	DJAS	DJCN	DJCO	DJDE	DIAR	DIGW
1985	306 572	306 572	306 860	-288	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	317 906	326 375	326 865	-490	106.5	106.5	103.7	103.8	103.3
1987	331 863	357 956	359 311	-1 355	116.8	117.1	108.2	108.6	108.1
1988	345 369	396 662	398 178	-1 516	129.4	129.8	112.7	113.0	112.7
1989	352 836	435 369	436 814	-1 445	142.0	142.3	115.1	115.4	115.3
1990	356 679†	477 363†	477 162†	201†	155.7†	155.5†	116.3†	116.2†	116.5†
Seasonally adjusted									
	DJDH	DJBA	DJBE	DJDS					
1988 Q1	85 235	94 896	95 267	-371	123.8	124.2	111.2	111.5	111.2
Q2	85 919	97 203	97 580	-377	126.8	127.2	112.1	112.4	112.1
Q3	86 840	100 919	101 301	-382	131.7	132.0	113.3	113.6	113.4
Q4	87 375	103 644	104 030	-386	135.2	135.6	114.0	114.3	114.1
1989 Q1	87 831	106 295	106 700	-405	138.7	139.1	114.6	114.9	114.8
Q2	87 824	107 568	107 953	-385	140.3	140.7	114.6	114.9	114.8
Q3	88 434	109 696	110 045	-349	143.1	143.4	115.4	115.6	115.6
Q4	88 747	111 810	112 116	-306	145.9	146.1	115.8	116.0	116.1
1990 Q1	89 417†	115 423†	115 442†	-19†	150.6†	150.5	116.7†	116.6	116.9†
Q2	90 049	119 563	119 517	46	156.0	155.8†	117.5	117.3	117.7
Q3	88 992	120 916	120 829	87	157.8	157.5	116.1	115.9†	116.3
Q4	88 221	121 461	121 374	87	158.5	158.2	115.1	114.9	115.3
1991 Q1	87 398	121 925	122 015	-90	159.1	159.0	114.0	114.0	114.1
Q2	86 787	123 435	123 561	-126	161.1	161.1	113.2	113.2	113.3
Q3	86 941	124 581	124 728	-147	162.5	162.6	113.4	113.5	113.5
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter									
1991 Q3	*0.2*	*0.9*	*0.9*		*0.9*	*0.9*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year									
1991 Q3	*-2.3*	*3.0*	*3.2*		*3.0*	*3.2*	*-2.3*	*-2.1*	*-2.4*

1 The Residual error is, by convention, the amount by which the expenditure -based approach to measuring GDP exceeds the income-based estimate. It is also the sum of two components: Statistical discrepancy (expenditure) with sign reversed, and the Statistical discrepancy (income) with natural sign.

2 Income data deflated by the implied GDP deflator at factor cost, based on expenditure data.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS OF TAXES AND SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 20 OECD COUNTRIES 1979 - 1989 [1, 2]

Central Statistical Office

This article compares twenty OECD countries on three criteria: **first**, the overall percentage of gross national product, GNP, at factor cost taken by taxes and social security contributions during 1979-1989 (together with preliminary estimates for 1990 of taxes and social security contributions as a percentage of gross domestic product, GDP, at market prices); **second**, the distribution of total taxation among various categories of tax ; and **third**, the percentage of household income taken by direct taxes and social security contributions.

All calculations are based on returns made to the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development).

Articles making comparisons of this nature have appeared regularly in Economic Trends since 1969, but the earlier articles contained less country detail. The latest article preceding this one was in the November 1990 issue. Detailed figures for each country from 1979 are given in the Appendix, but summary tables are confined to those countries for which the necessary data are available for the three periods shown. Except in Table H, the percentages are derived from data compiled according to standardised international definitions: further information on sources and methods is given in the "Technical notes".

The comparisons are supplemented by "Technical notes" which discuss the limitations of such comparisions, the sources of data, as well as differences between the United Kingdom system of national accounts and international definitions.

It should be noted that all mention of Germany in the text, tables and appendix tables refer to *western* Germany (Federal Republic of Germany before the unification of Germany).

Overall comparisons

1979 to 1989: Taxes and social security contributions as a proportion of total economic activity

Countries vary greatly in the percentage of GNP taken by taxes and social security contributions (see table A). In descending order, Sweden, Denmark and Norway have occupied the first three places, in differing order, in most years since 1979 when looking at the percentage of GNP taken by taxes and social security contributions, and 1989 saw Sweden at the head of the table with taxes and social security contributions equal to 66 per cent of the GNP. The United Kingdom lies tenth with 43 per cent, and the United States and Switzerland both have the lowest figure, 32 per cent.Eleven of the sixteen countries in appendix Table 1 show a fall in the amount of taxes and social security contributions as a percentage of GNP in 1989, compared with the previous year. Comparing 1984 and 1989 there is an equal split between countries reporting increases and decreases in the percentage figures. The most notable increases were reported by Sweden and Italy while the largest decrease was reported by Belgium.

Table A : Taxes and social security contributions as a percentage of GNP at factor cost by rank

	1979		1984		1989	
	Percentage	and Rank	Percentage	and Rank	Percentage	and Rank
Including social security contributions						
Sweden	54	2	58	2	66	1
Denmark	54	3	59	1	61	2
Norway	56	1	56	3	55	3
Netherlands	50	4	50	7	51	4
France	46	8	51	5	51	5
Belgium	50	5	53	4	50	6
Austria	49	6	50	6	48	7
Germany	46	7	46	8	45	8
Finland	37	10	40	10	43	9
United Kingdom[1]	39	9	44	9	43	10
Italy	30	15	37	12	42	11
Canada	34	11	37	13	39	12
Greece[2]	32	12	38	11	36	13
Japan	26	16	30	16	33	14
USA	30	14	30	15	32	15
Switzerland[2]	31	13	32	14	32	16
Excluding social security contributions						
Denmark	53	1	56	1	60	1
Sweden	40	3	43	2	49	2
Norway	42	2	43	3	40	3
Finland	31	7	35	7	38	4
United Kingdom[3]	32	6	36	6	35	5
Canada	30	9	32	8	34	6
Austria	34	5	36	5	34	7
Belgium	35	4	36	4	33	8
Netherlands	31	8	27	11	30	9
France	26	11	29	9	28	10
Italy	18	16	24	13	28	11
Germany	29	10	28	10	28	12
Greece[2]	23	13	25	12	25	13
Japan	18	15	21	16	24	14
USA	24	12	23	14	24	15
Switzerland[2]	22	14	22	15	22	16

[1] Includes the community charge introduced in Scotland from April 1989

[2] Former SNA - for details see Technical note

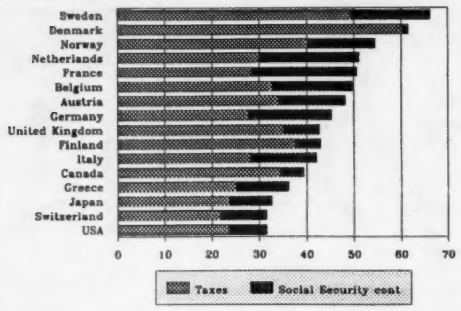
[3] Excludes the community charge

An assessment on taxes alone, that is excluding social security contributions, can yield marked differences in the rankings for some countries. This reflects the degree to which taxes are raised by such contributions. Australia has, in the past, had the most marked difference because no separate social security contributions are collected there, but no 1989 data is available for this comparison. The most marked difference in 1989, therefore, is for Canada, which was ranked twelfth when including social security contributions and sixth when excluding them. Similarly, the United Kingdom ranked tenth including and fifth excluding social security contributions. Conversely, those countries

where social security contributions are a substantial part of total tax revenues ranked lower; France, for example, moves from fifth to tenth and the Netherlands from fourth to ninth.

Appendix Table 2 shows the proportion of taxes alone as a percentage of GNP at factor cost, and figure 1, below, shows the relative positions of the sixteen available countries comparing both taxes and social security contributions together, in 1989.

Figure 1: Taxes and social security contributions as a percentage of GNP at factor cost in 1989



In making percentage of GNP at factor cost the main basis of comparison, this article follows the convention adopted for international comparisons in previous articles in this series. For studies of the United Kingdom alone, GDP at market prices is often used as a denominator. On this basis, using published OECD figures for GDP at market prices as in Table B below, the United Kingdom still ranked tenth in 1989 out of the same list of countries; 37 per cent of its market price GDP was taken in taxes and social security contributions.

Table B : Taxes and social security contributions as a percentage of GDP at market prices by rank

	1979		1984		1989	
	Percentage and Rank		Percentage and Rank		Percentage and Rank	
Including social security contributions						
Sweden	49	1	50	1	57	1
Denmark	45	5	48	4	50	2
Norway	48	2	48	3	47	3
Netherlands	46	4	46	5	46	4
Belgium	46	3	48	2	45	5
France	40	8	45	6	44	6
Austria	42	6	43	7	41	7
Germany	41	7	41	8	41	8
Italy	29	15	35	11	38	9
United Kingdom[1]	34	9	38	9	37	10
Finland	33	10	35	10	37	11
Canada	30	12	32	14	34	12
Greece[2]	29	13	33	12	32	13
Switzerland[2]	31	11	32	13	32	14
Japan	25	16	28	16	31	15
USA	29	14	28	15	30	16

[1] Includes the community charge introduced in Scotland from April 1989

[2] Former SNA - for details see Technical note

Distribution over categories of tax

Direct taxes on households as a share of total taxes and social security contributions

Over the ten year span, as shown in Table C, the Netherlands recorded the largest reduction (5 percentage points) in direct taxes on households as a proportion of total taxes and social security contributions: the United Kingdom shows a fall of 4 percentage points since 1979 to a 1989 level of 27 per cent. Reductions also occurred in Austria, USA, Switzerland and Sweden. In contrast, Denmark recorded the largest increase (6 percentage points). In the United Kingdom, the pattern since 1979 has been downwards in the main although the level has now been around 28 percent for the last six years.

Table C : Percentage of total taxes and social security contributions derived from direct taxes on households[1]

	Percentages		
	1979	1984	1989
Denmark	55	58	61
Finland	39	41	42
Sweden	43	39	40
Canada	35	36	39
Switzerland[2]	41	41	39
USA	38	36	37
Norway	28	22	29
United Kingdom	31	28	27
Austria	27	28	26
Germany	26	25	26
Japan	23	24	23
Netherlands	28	22	23
Greece[2]	13	14	15
France	14	15	14

[1] Includes payments made by unincorporated businesses (except for Germany and the Netherlands, but these exceptions do not materially affect the comparisons) and, for those countries which have adopted the SNA, motor vehicle license duties paid by households.

[2] Former SNA - for details see Technical note

Direct taxes on corporate income as a share of total taxes and social security contributions

Direct taxes on corporate income remained fairly stable over the ten year period as a proportion of total taxation for most of the countries shown, Table D and appendix Table 4 summarise this. Norway provides the main point of interest in Table 4, showing a steep rise to 19 per cent in 1985, followed by a sharp fall to 6 per cent in 1988, then a rise to nearly 8 per cent in 1989: the overall effect from 1979 to 1989 was a fall of around 2 percentage points.

The United Kingdom shows a similar but less dramatic pattern to Norway's: a fairly steady increase in the share from the mid-1970's until 1985 (due mainly to the increasing importance of taxes on North Sea oil profits) followed by a drop of 2 percentage points in 1986 (reflecting a sharp fall in receipts from petroleum revenue tax) to a level of 11 per cent where it has remained until 1989 when it increased to over 12 per cent. In most of the fifteen countries for which the comparison is possible, a slight rise is discernible over the most recent years in the share derived from taxes on corporate income. The most notable exception is Canada, which fell from 11 per cent in 1984 to 8 per cent in 1989.

Table D : Percentage of taxes and social security contributions derived from direct taxes on corporate income

	Percentages 1979	1984	1989
Japan	17	18	21
United Kingdom	8	12	12
USA	12	9	9
Canada	13	11	8
Norway	10	18	8
Netherlands	6	6	8
France	5	6	7
Sweden	2	4	5
Germany	5	5	5
Switzerland[1]	4	4	5
Austria	4	4	5
Finland	5	4	4
Greece[1]	4	3	3

[1] Former SNA - for details see Technical note

Indirect taxes as a share of total taxes and social security contributions

The share of total revenue obtained from indirect taxation fell in the majority of the countries listed in Table E. The exceptions to this were Finland, Sweden, Norway, and the Netherlands. Of the countries which have experienced a fall, the largest was in Denmark where indirect taxes as a percentage of total taxes and social security contributions has fallen by 7 percentage points since 1979, to a 1989 level of 36 per cent.

Table E : Percentage of taxes and social security contributions derived from indirect taxes

	Percentages 1979	1984	1989
Greece[1]	53	48	51
Finland	41	40	42
United Kingdom	43	42	42
Austria	40	40	39
Canada	40	39	39
Norway	36	36	37
Denmark	43	38	36
France	38	35	35
Germany	32	31	30
Sweden	27	31	30
Italy	30	29	29
Netherlands	27	26	28
Belgium	28	26	27
USA	27	30	27
Japan	30	28	27
Switzerland[1]	23	22	22

[1] Former SNA - for details see Technical note

In the United Kingdom, a rise from 43 per cent in 1979 to 44 per cent in 1981 was followed by a slight but steady fall to 41 per cent in 1985. The level then remained around 43 per cent until 1988 before falling to 42 per cent in 1989.

Social security contributions as a share of total revenue

Social security contributions increased as a percentage of total revenue in some two-thirds of the countries for which estimates are available. This is shown by Table F. Belgium showed the largest rise since 1979 (up 5 percentage points), followed by The United States (up 4 percentage points). Decreases were recorded in Italy, Finland, Japan, and Sweden, with Italy showing the largest fall (7 percentage points), followed by Finland (3 percentage points).

In the United Kingdom, the share has remained steady around 18 per cent since 1983.

Table F : Percentage of total taxes and social security contributions derived from social security contributions

	Percentages 1979	1984	1989
France	42	43	44
Netherlands	39	45	41
Germany	37	39	39
Belgium	29	32	34
Italy	40	35	33
Switzerland[1]	30	31	31
Greece[1]	29	33	30
Austria	29	28	30
Japan	29	29	27
Norway	26	23	26
USA	22	24	26
Sweden	27	26	26
United Kingdom	17	18	18
Canada	12	13	13
Finland	15	14	12
Denmark	2	4	2

[1] Former SNA - for details see Technical note

Value added tax

Value added tax varies widely in those countries which apply it. The highest level of contributions to total tax and social security contributions can be found in Austria with a figure of 21 per cent for 1989 and the lowest in Sweden with value added tax amounting to 14 per cent. The United Kingdom shows a figure of 17 per cent in 1989.

Taxes on capital

Receipts from taxes on capital have remained virtually static in the majority of the countries shown throughout the last ten years, as demonstrated in the country by country comparison available in appendix Table 4. Most countries show that less than 1 per cent of total taxes and social security contributions is taken by taxes on capital. The exceptions are Greece, Japan and Switzerland which show respective levels of 1, 2 and 3 per cent in the latest year.

The United Kingdom has consistently shown a level of around half a per cent for the last ten years.

Direct taxes on households and social security contributions as a percentage of total personal income

The proportion of household income taken by direct taxes and social security contributions ranges from 14 per cent in Greece up to 37 per cent in Sweden, as shown in Table G. These percentages are influenced by the numerous factors noted in the technical notes on the "limitations of the comparisons".

The treatment of employers' social security contributions also affects these comparisons. In the national accounts, both employers' and employees' social security contributions are considered to form part of personal income. The impact of taxes and contributions, as perceived by the taxpayer, may be better reflected by an alternative approach: that is, to include only employees' contributions to social security schemes in the calculations (excluding employers' contributions from both numerator and denominator). Table G summarises figures on both bases.

Table G : Percentage of total personal income taken by direct taxes on households and social security contributions

	Percentages 1979	1984	1989
Including employers' contributions			
Sweden	35	34	37
Norway	31	28	29
Netherlands	29	30	29
Germany	27	27	28
France	23	25	25
Austria	25	26	24
Switzerland[1]	23	24	24
Finland	21	22	23
Canada	17	19	21
USA	19	19	20
United Kingdom[2]	19	20	18
Japan	14	16	17
Greece[1]	13	16	14
Excluding employers' contributions			
Sweden	25	24	27
Austria	25	26	24
Finland	21	22	23
Norway	24	21	23
Netherlands	22	23	22
Germany	21	21	22
Switzerland[1]	21	21	21
Canada	15	16	18
USA	16	15	17
France	13	15	15
United Kingdom[2]	16	17	15
Greece[1]	13	16	14
Japan	10	12	13

[1] Former SNA - for details see Technical note

[2] Includes the community charge introduced in Scotland from April 1989

The proportion of personal income taken by direct taxes along with total employers' and employees' social security contributions, was higher in 1989 than in 1979 for two-thirds of the countries for which the data are available. The largest increases were in Canada and Japan, up by 4 and 3 percentage points respectively. For the United Kingdom, the share in 1989 was 1 percentage point lower than in 1979. Three other countries saw slight falls in their share of total personal income taken by direct taxes on households and social security contributions.

Excluding employers' social security contributions, tends to reduce the size of the percentage take. These reductions are especially large for Sweden and for France, both showing reductions of 10 percentage points when comparing the figures including and excluding employers' contributions.

Preliminary estimates for 1990

For some member countries of OECD, provisional data for 1990 are available in the latest edition of *OECD Revenue Statistics*. Table H gives a comparison between 1989 and 1990 derived from this source. These figures are not on the same basis as those in the rest of this article.

Table H : Total receipts from taxes and social security contributions as a percentage of GDP at market prices: preliminary estimates for 1990

	Percentages 1989	1990	Difference between 1989 and 1990
Sweden	56.1	57.7	1.6
Denmark	49.9	48.1	-1.8
Norway	45.5	46.2	0.7
Netherlands	46.0	45.4	-0.6
France	43.8	43.8	-
Austria	41.0	41.1	0.1
Italy	37.8	39.5	1.7
Finland	38.1	38.0	-0.1
Germany	38.1	37.7	-0.4
Canada	35.3	37.4	2.1
United Kingdom[1]	36.5	36.8	0.3
Switzerland[2]	31.8	31.2	-0.6

[1] Includes community charge introduced in Scotland in April 1989 and in England and Wales from April 1990

[2] Former SNA - for details see Technical note

Countries contrast widely in the changes shown between 1989 and 1990 in the proportion of GDP taken by taxes and social security contributions. For the United Kingdom there was a increase of 0.3 percentage points compared with an increase of 2.1 percentage points for Canada and a decrease of 1.8 percentage points for Denmark.

These changes do not greatly alter the ranking of the countries other than Italy. Although the corresponding set of estimates on a national accounts basis is not yet available, this is likely to give a similar picture.

Technical notes

1. Limitations of the comparisons

The comparisons made in this article indicate only broadly the relative importance of taxation in different countries. There are various factors which should be kept in mind :

- Total taxation, the form of taxation, and the composition of taxes reflect differences between countries in their economic and financial structures and in the degree of government involvement in providing services and financial support (for example, medical care and retirement pensions).

- Comparisons are also affected by the methods governments choose to achieve their aims, for example: government tax receipts may be reduced through a system of tax reliefs, or a gross system may be adopted under which money is collected in taxes and then handed back as cash grants.

- The extent to which governments finance their expenditure by borrowing or from taxation varies between countries, and over time, and has an effect on the ratios of taxes to the gross national product.

- Including or excluding social security contributions can have a marked effect on comparisons between countries.

The figures shown here relate to total tax yields in each country: they reveal nothing about the incidence of tax on different groups.

2. Sources

The figures in the tables for direct taxes, indirect taxes and social security contributions are based on returns supplied to the OECD by national statistical offices and summarised in *OECD National Accounts 1977 - 1989, Volume Two, Detailed Tables*. These returns are made on the accounting conventions of the international organisations, which differ from those established in the United Kingdom; consequently the estimates made are not in all cases identical to those given in the CSO's own publications. Taxes on capital - which in the OECD national accounts presentation are included indistinguishably in capital transfers - have been derived from *Revenue Statistics of OECD Member Countries 1965 - 1990*. Figures for value added tax have also been obtained from this publication.

In this article, national accounts data have been used as the prime source, because the figures will be the more consistent with other statistics which are frequently derived from the national accounts publication.

3. Differences between OECD national accounts statistics and OECD Revenue Statistics

There are a few minor differences between the definitions of taxes and social security contributions used in Revenue Statistics and those used in the national accounts returns.

The main differences are in the time of recording the transactions. In Revenue Statistics these are recorded at the time the public authority receives the money, but in the national accounts they are entered when due to be paid. The relative positions of the countries are little affected.

Table J shows, in alphabetical order of country, the percentages scored both on an OECD National Accounts basis and on a Revenue Statistics basis. There are small consistent ranking discrepancies in a number of the countries shown. Discrepancies in the higher orders for 1989 reflect the absence of National Accounts data for Australia and Spain for that year.

4. Differences between the United Kingdom system of national accounts, the Former SNA and the Present SNA

The national accounts returns to OECD are based as far as possible on the System of National Accounts introduced by the United Nations in 1968 (the "Present SNA"). However, two countries - Greece and Switzerland - still provide figures on the basis of the previous system (the "Former SNA"). The figures on one basis are not strictly comparable with those on the other but the difference in definitions has little effect on the comparisons made in this article. Belgium has now adopted the "Present SNA" and earlier data for that country has been revised onto the new basis.

The main differences between the United Kingdom system and the international systems are summarised in Table K. United Kingdom figures in this article on a "national accounts" basis have been converted to the Present SNA.

5. The Community charge

The community charge has been included as a separate category of non-discretionary transfer to general government.

Table J : Total taxes and social security contributions : percentage of GNP and ranking

	1979				1984				1989			
	National Accounts		Revenue Statistics		National Accounts		Revenue Statistics		National Accounts		Revenue Statistics	
	Per Cent	Rank	Per Cent	Rank	Per Cent	Rank	Per Cent	Rank	Per Cent	Rank	Per	Rank
Australia	31.3	13	31.7	12	35.6	14	35.6	14	..	..	36.1	15
Austria	48.6	6	47.9	6	50.2	6	49.7	6	48.2	7	47.8	7
Belgium	50.2	5	49.8	5	53.2	4	52.5	4	49.7	6	49.4	6
Canada	33.8	11	36.2	11	36.7	13	38.9	12	39.4	12	42.2	10
Denmark	54.1	3	54.0	2	58.8	1	58.7	1	61.5	2	61.5	2
Finland	36.9	10	38.0	9	40.4	10	41.1	10	42.9	9	44.7	8
France	45.8	8	46.1	7	51.4	5	51.4	5	50.5	5	50.6	5
Germany	46.0	7	42.2	8	45.8	8	41.6	9	45.3	8	42.0	11
Greece	32.0	12	30.8	14	37.8	11	39.5	11	36.2	13	37.6	14
Italy	30.1	16	28.0	16	37.0	12	37.3	13	41.9	11	41.7	12
Japan	26.2	17	26.4	17	29.6	18	29.4	18	32.6	14	33.2	16
Netherlands	50.5	4	49.8	4	50.1	7	49.4	7	51.0	4	51.1	4
Norway	56.3	1	53.2	3	56.0	3	53.6	3	54.5	3	53.4	3
Spain	25.6	18	24.5	18	31.7	16	31.4	16	..	..	38.0	13
Sweden	54.4	2	54.3	1	58.1	2	57.7	2	66.2	1	65.6	1
Switzerland	31.2	14	31.5	13	32.0	15	32.2	15	31.6	16	31.9	17
U.K.[1]	38.5	9	36.8	10	43.8	9	43.5	8	42.9	10	42.7	9
U.S.A.	30.4	15	30.1	15	30.3	17	29.7	17	31.7	15	31.8	18

.. Not available

[1] Includes the community charge introduced in Scotland from April 1989

Table K : Definitions : UK system of national account, former SNA and present SNA

	UK system	Former SNA	Present SNA
Definition of gross national product at factor cost			
i. Net property income from abroad			
a. Unremitted profits	Included	Excluded	Excluded
b. Profits remitted abroad	Measured after deduction of tax	Measured before deduction of tax	Measured before deduction of tax
ii. Rent income of public authorities (other than from dwellings)	Includes only capital consumption in place of imputed rents	Includes imputed rents before deduction interest and depreciation	Includes only capital consumption in place of imputed rents
Definition of taxes			
Direct taxes are taxes on income and indirect taxes are taxes on expenditure			
There are the following differences in treatment:-			
Motor vehicle licence duties paid by households	Indirect	Indirect	Direct
Taxes on capital gains[1]	Capital	Capital	Direct
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	Non-tax	Indirect	Non-tax[2]

[1] For the United Kingdom, the betterment levy (introduced in 1967) and the development land tax (introduced in 1977) both representing a charge on the development value of land - are classified and treatment in the same way as taxes on capital gains.

[2] Only compulsory fees paid by household are excluded; similar payments by business are treated as indirect taxes.

1 Taxes and social security contributions as a percentage of gross national product at factor cost

Percentages

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Australia[1]	31.3	32.4	33.8	34.3	33.4	35.6	35.6	36.6	36.9	36.4	..
Austria	48.6	48.8	50.0	48.7	48.5	50.2	51.0	50.6	50.1	49.4	48.2
Belgium	50.2	49.3	50.0	52.4	52.2	53.2	53.4	52.4	53.1	51.7	49.7
Canada	33.8	33.9	37.2	38.0	37.0	36.7	36.9	39.0	39.7	39.8	39.4
Denmark	54.1	55.4	55.7	54.5	56.8	58.8	61.0	64.1	64.6	63.5	61.5
Finland	36.9	36.9	38.9	38.3	38.2	40.4	41.9	43.6	41.0	43.1	42.9
France	45.8	47.5	47.6	49.0	50.0	51.4	51.3	50.3	51.1	50.8	50.5
Germany	46.0	46.3	46.3	46.3	45.8	45.8	45.9	45.1	45.2	44.7	45.3
Greece[2]	32.0	30.6	29.6	34.3	36.4	37.8	37.6	40.9	41.7	39.2	36.2
Irish Republic	37.1	41.9	44.3	48.0	50.9	52.7	51.7	52.6	52.4	..	..
Italy	30.1	32.2	33.4	35.6	37.3	37.0	37.1	38.0	39.2	40.1	41.9
Japan	26.2	27.2	28.7	28.8	29.0	29.6	30.2	30.2	32.0	32.3	32.6
Luxembourg	41.4	41.5	39.9	36.6	38.6	38.2	38.9	38.5	..	..	..
Netherlands	50.5	51.5	50.8	50.7	52.1	50.1	49.9	50.8	53.6	53.6	51.0
Norway	56.3	58.7	56.6	56.5	56.4	56.0	58.4	56.9	57.9	57.1	54.5
Spain	25.6	26.8	28.5	28.5	31.1	31.7	32.8	34.4	36.7	36.7	..
Sweden	54.4	54.8	56.6	55.6	57.8	58.1	58.1	60.4	65.8	63.7	66.2
Switzerland[2]	31.2	30.9	30.5	31.0	31.5	32.0	31.6	32.6	32.2	32.6	31.6
United Kingdom[3]	38.5	41.0	43.7	44.6	43.9	43.8	43.7	43.9	43.7	43.7	42.9
United States	30.4	30.5	31.3	30.6	30.2	30.3	30.9	31.0	31.8	31.2	31.7

1 Fiscal years beginning on 1 July of year indicated.
2 Former SNA.
3 Includes the community charge introduced in Scotland from April 1989.

Source: Central Statistical Office

2 Taxes as a percentage of gross national product at factor cost

Percentages

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Australia[1]	31.3	32.4	33.8	34.3	33.4	35.6	35.6	36.6	36.9	36.4	..
Austria	34.3	34.2	35.3	34.4	34.4	35.9	36.4	36.1	35.6	35.1	34.0
Belgium	35.4	34.4	34.7	36.8	36.1	36.2	35.9	34.8	35.2	34.1	32.8
Canada	29.8	30.0	32.8	33.3	32.0	31.9	31.8	33.7	34.3	34.3	34.3
Denmark	53.3	54.3	54.4	52.9	54.6	56.5	58.7	62.1	62.2	62.0	60.0
Finland	31.4	31.5	33.7	33.2	33.3	34.8	35.7	37.6	35.3	37.5	37.6
France	26.4	27.3	27.4	28.1	28.3	29.3	29.1	28.7	29.2	28.8	28.4
Germany	28.9	28.9	28.2	27.8	27.8	27.9	27.9	27.2	27.2	26.9	27.7
Greece[2]	22.7	20.9	19.8	23.2	24.3	25.2	24.8	28.4	29.2	27.7	25.2
Irish Republic	30.0	33.8	36.0	38.7	41.1	43.0	42.1	43.1	43.0	..	..
Italy	18.2	20.1	21.2	22.5	23.9	24.2	24.3	24.7	25.8	26.6	28.1
Japan	18.5	19.5	20.4	20.3	20.4	21.0	21.5	21.4	22.9	23.3	23.7
Luxembourg	29.4	29.3	28.1	26.2	28.8	28.3	29.2	28.7	..	..	..
Netherlands	30.8	31.4	30.0	29.1	28.1	27.4	27.4	29.0	30.7	30.8	30.0
Norway	41.7	44.8	42.9	42.5	42.6	42.9	45.0	41.3	41.1	41.1	40.2
Spain	13.0	14.3	15.6	15.6	17.7	18.8	19.9	21.4	23.7	23.9	..
Sweden	39.6	39.1	39.9	40.2	42.4	43.0	43.6	45.0	50.1	47.6	49.3
Switzerland[2]	21.7	21.6	21.3	21.7	21.9	22.1	21.8	22.7	22.3	22.6	21.7
United Kingdom[3]	31.9	34.1	36.4	37.0	36.0	35.9	35.9	35.9	35.7	35.6	35.2
United States	23.8	23.9	24.4	23.5	23.0	22.9	23.2	23.3	24.1	23.2	23.5

1 Fiscal years beginning on 1 July of year indicated.
2 Former SNA.
3 Excludes community charge.

Source: Central Statistical Office

3 Taxes and social security contributions as a percentage of gross national product at factor cost

Percentages

	Direct taxes						Indirect taxes					
	Households[1]			Corporations			Total			*of which:* VAT		
	1979	1984	1989	1979	1984	1989	1979	1984	1989	1979	1984	1989
Australia[1]	14.0	16.1	..	3.3	3.3	..	13.9	16.2	15.3	-	-	-
Austria	12.9	13.9	12.6	2.1	2.1	2.3	19.2	19.9	18.9	9.7	10.8	10.1
Belgium	17.9	18.7	..	3.1	3.3	..	13.9	13.9	13.6	8.3	8.4	8.1
Canada	11.8	13.2	15.4	4.5	4.2	3.3	13.4	14.3	15.3	-	-	-
Denmark	30.0	33.9	37.5	-	-	-	23.0	22.3	22.2	12.0	12.1	11.2
Finland	14.4	16.7	17.9	1.7	1.8	1.5	15.2	16.3	18.1	-	-	-
France	6.4	7.9	7.0	2.5	2.8	3.5	17.3	18.2	17.5	9.8	10.1	9.6
Germany[2]	11.8	11.3	11.7	2.3	2.2	2.2	14.7	14.3	13.7	6.8	7.0	6.5
Greece[3]	4.1	5.4	5.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	16.8	18.1	18.5	-	-	-
Irish Republic	12.5	18.7	..	-	-	..	17.3	24.1	24.4	5.9	10.6	10.9
Italy	7.4	11.4	..	1.5	2.1	..	9.1	10.6	12.2	4.2	5.6	5.9
Japan	6.0	7.2	7.6	4.5	5.3	6.9	7.8	8.1	8.7	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	..	17.0	14.9	..	12.2	13.2	14.7	4.4	5.0	5.6
Netherlands[2]	14.1	11.2	11.7	2.9	2.8	3.9	13.5	13.2	14.1	7.8	7.8	8.3
Norway	15.8	12.6	15.8	5.7	10.1	4.3	20.1	20.2	20.0	10.3	9.4	10.2
Spain	4.0	6.9	..	2.4	2.1	..	6.5	9.6	12.0	-	-	6.2
Sweden	23.6	22.5	26.3	1.2	2.1	3.3	14.7	18.3	19.6	7.3	7.7	8.9
Switzerland[3]	12.8	13.1	12.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	7.1	7.0	7.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
United Kingdom	12.1	12.3	11.8	3.0	5.1	5.3	16.6	18.2	18.0	5.0	6.4	7.2
United States	11.6	10.9	11.8	3.8	2.7	2.8	8.1	9.0	8.6	-	-	-

	Taxes on capital			Social security contributions						Community charge
				Total			*of which:* Paid by employers			
	1979	1984	1989	1979	1984	1989	1979	1984	1989	1989
Australia[1]	0.2	-	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Austria	0.1	0.1	0.1	14.3	14.3	14.2	-	-	-	
Belgium	0.4	0.3	0.3	14.8	17.0	16.9	9.5	9.7	10.4	
Canada	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.0	4.8	5.1	2.3	2.9	3.3	
Denmark	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	2.3	1.5	-	-	-	
Finland	0.1	0.1	0.2	5.5	5.5	5.3	-	-	-	
France	0.3	0.3	0.4	19.4	22.1	22.2	13.1	14.2	13.6	
Germany	0.1	0.1	0.1	17.1	17.9	17.6	8.1	8.4	8.3	
Greece[3]	0.5	0.4	0.4	9.3	12.6	11.0	-	-	-	
Irish Republic	0.2	0.1	0.2	7.1	9.7	..	-	-	-	
Italy	0.1	0.1	0.1	11.9	12.8	13.9	9.0	9.1	..	
Japan	0.2	0.3	0.5	7.7	8.6	8.9	3.8	4.4	4.8	
Luxembourg	0.2	0.1	0.1	12.0	9.9	..	-	-	-	
Netherlands	0.2	0.2	0.3	19.7	22.7	21.0	10.3	9.7	9.3	
Norway	0.1	-	0.1	14.6	13.1	14.3	9.2	8.1	9.1	
Spain	0.1	0.3	0.4	12.6	12.9	..	..	12.0	..	
Sweden	0.1	0.1	0.1	14.8	15.1	16.9	14.2	14.4	16.1	
Switzerland[3]	0.5	0.6	0.9	9.5	9.9	9.9	3.4	3.3	3.3	
United Kingdom[4]	0.2	0.3	0.3	6.6	7.9	7.5	3.9	4.0	4.1	0.1
United States	0.3	0.2	0.3	6.6	7.4	8.1	3.5	4.0	4.1	

1 Fiscal years beginning on 1 July of year indicated.
2 Households includes unincorporated businesses, except for Germany and the Netherlands.
3 Former SNA.
4 Includes the community charge in Scotland from April 1989.

Source: Central Statistical Office

4 Taxes and social security contributions by category as a percentage of total taxes[1] and social security contributions

Percentages

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
AUSTRALIA [2]											
Direct taxes:											
Paid by households[3]	44.6	44.1	45.9	45.4	44.6	45.2	45.5	46.9	45.4	46.1	..
Paid by corporations	10.5	12.2	11.4	10.1	8.9	9.3	9.4	9.1	10.3	10.6	..
Total	55.1	56.4	57.3	55.5	53.5	54.5	54.9	56.0	55.7	56.7	..
Indirect taxes	44.2	43.2	42.4	44.4	46.4	45.4	45.1	44.0	44.3	43.3	..
Taxes on capital	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	..
Social security contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
AUSTRIA											
Direct taxes:											
Paid by households[3]	26.6	26.6	27.5	27.5	27.4	27.7	28.5	28.8	28.0	28.2	26.2
Paid by corporations	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.8
Total	30.9	30.8	31.9	31.5	31.3	31.8	32.9	33.1	32.1	32.4	31.0
Indirect taxes	39.6	39.1	38.5	38.9	39.4	39.6	38.4	38.1	38.7	38.5	39.3
of which: VAT	20.1	19.8	20.0	19.8	20.5	21.5	20.7	20.5	20.7	20.5	21.0
Taxes on capital	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Social security contributions	29.4	29.9	29.5	29.4	29.1	28.5	28.5	28.6	29.0	29.0	29.5
BELGIUM											
Direct taxes:											
Paid by households[3]	35.7	35.6	35.6	36.4	35.2	35.1	34.7	34.1	33.1	32.4	..
Paid by corporations	6.3	5.8	5.4	6.2	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.9	..
Total	41.9	41.4	41.0	42.6	41.1	41.3	41.2	40.7	39.7	39.3	..
Indirect taxes	27.7	27.7	27.6	27.1	27.4	26.1	25.5	25.1	25.8	26.1	27.3
of which: VAT	16.5	16.7	17.4	16.4	16.4	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.5	16.0	16.3
Taxes on capital	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Social security contributions	29.5	30.2	30.6	29.6	30.9	32.0	32.7	33.6	33.8	34.0	34.0
of which: paid by employers	18.8	19.2	18.7	16.9	17.4	18.2	19.2	20.0	20.2	20.5	20.9
CANADA											
Direct taxes:											
Paid by households[3]	34.9	35.6	35.1	36.8	36.8	35.9	36.2	37.9	38.3	39.1	39.2
Paid by corporations	13.3	14.1	12.2	10.6	10.4	11.4	10.9	9.7	9.7	9.3	8.4
Total	48.2	49.7	47.3	47.4	47.1	47.3	47.2	47.5	48.0	48.3	47.7
Indirect taxes	39.6	38.4	40.4	39.7	39.0	39.0	38.6	38.4	38.0	37.4	39.0
Taxes on capital	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Social security contributions	11.8	11.5	12.0	12.3	13.3	13.2	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.8	12.9
of which: paid by employers	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.1	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.4	8.4
DENMARK											
Direct taxes:											
Paid by households[3]	55.5	56.7	56.8	57.0	57.3	57.6	58.2	57.7	57.9	60.0	61.0
Paid by corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	55.5	56.7	56.8	57.0	57.3	57.6	58.2	57.7	57.9	60.0	61.0
Indirect taxes	42.5	41.0	40.6	39.6	38.4	38.0	37.4	38.7	37.7	37.1	36.1
of which: VAT	22.1	22.2	22.8	22.3	21.1	20.6	20.0	19.4	18.9	18.3	18.2
Taxes on capital	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Social security contributions	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.1	3.8	2.3	2.4
FINLAND											
Direct taxes:											
Paid by households[3]	39.1	40.5	41.9	41.5	41.7	41.4	41.8	42.7	41.0	42.2	41.6
Paid by corporations	4.6	3.7	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.0	3.3	3.5
Total	43.7	44.3	46.5	46.2	46.6	45.7	45.7	46.8	44.0	45.5	45.1
Indirect taxes	41.1	41.1	39.9	40.3	40.2	40.3	39.2	39.0	41.6	41.1	42.1
Taxes on capital	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Social security contributions	15.0	14.4	13.4	13.3	13.0	13.7	14.8	13.9	14.0	13.0	12.4

4 Taxes and social security contributions by category as a percentage of total taxes[1] and social security contributions

continued

Percentages

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
FRANCE											
Direct taxes:											
Paid by households[3]	14.0	14.5	14.8	14.7	15.4	15.4	14.9	14.9	14.6	14.0	13.8
Paid by corporations	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.2	5.5	5.6	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.9
Total	19.4	20.2	20.6	20.6	20.6	21.0	20.5	21.1	21.0	20.5	20.7
Indirect taxes	37.7	36.6	36.2	36.0	35.5	35.4	35.5	35.3	35.2	35.3	34.6
of which: VAT	21.4	20.9	20.9	21.0	20.3	19.6	19.7	19.2	19.2	19.4	19.0
Taxes on capital	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9
Social security contributions	42.3	42.7	42.4	42.7	43.3	43.1	43.3	42.9	43.0	43.3	43.9
of which: paid by employers	28.5	28.3	28.3	28.2	28.3	27.6	27.8	27.3	26.9	26.9	26.9
GERMANY											
Direct taxes:											
Paid by households[4]	25.7	26.3	25.5	25.2	24.8	24.6	25.0	24.9	25.5	25.1	25.7
Paid by corporations	5.0	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.2	4.5	4.8	4.9
Total	30.6	30.7	29.6	29.3	29.2	29.4	30.3	30.1	30.0	29.8	30.7
Indirect taxes	32.0	31.6	31.2	30.6	31.3	31.3	30.4	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.3
of which: VAT	14.7	15.3	15.4	14.8	15.4	15.3	14.5	14.1	14.5	14.4	14.3
Taxes on capital	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Social security contributions	37.2	37.6	39.1	40.0	39.3	39.1	39.2	39.7	39.8	39.8	38.9
of which: paid by employers	17.6	17.9	18.4	18.8	18.6	18.4	18.5	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.3
GREECE[5]											
Direct taxes:											
Paid by households[3]	12.8	15.2	13.3	14.6	13.7	14.4	13.5	12.9	12.4	13.7	14.5
Paid by corporations	3.8	4.3	3.7	4.0	3.0	3.4	3.3	4.2	4.5	4.0	2.9
Total	16.6	19.6	16.9	18.6	16.7	17.8	16.8	17.1	16.9	17.6	17.4
Indirect taxes	52.6	47.3	48.7	47.4	48.7	47.8	48.3	51.1	52.0	51.7	51.1
Taxes on capital	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Social security contributions	29.2	31.8	32.9	32.3	33.2	33.3	33.9	30.7	30.0	29.5	30.3
IRISH REPUBLIC											
Direct taxes:											
Paid by households[3]	33.8	34.5	34.6	34.0	34.1	35.5	35.7	37.0	38.0	..	..
Paid by corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	..
Total	33.8	34.5	34.6	34.0	34.1	35.5	35.7	37.0	38.0	..	..
Indirect taxes	46.7	45.9	46.4	46.3	46.5	45.8	45.5	44.6	43.9	..	..
of which: VAT	16.0	13.8	14.5	18.2	19.9	20.1	19.4	19.6	19.0	..	..
Taxes on capital	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	..	..
Social security contributions	19.2	19.2	18.8	19.4	19.1	18.4	18.6	18.1	17.8	..	..
ITALY											
Direct taxes:											
Paid by households[3]	24.8	27.5	30.1	30.1	30.0	30.7	31.1	29.5	28.7	30.2	..
Paid by corporations	5.1	4.2	4.8	5.3	5.6	5.7	6.4	7.0	8.3	6.3	..
Total	29.9	31.6	34.9	35.4	35.6	36.4	37.6	36.5	36.9	36.6	..
Indirect taxes	30.4	30.4	28.4	27.5	28.2	28.7	27.6	28.1	28.6	29.7	29.2
of which: VAT	14.1	15.5	15.0	14.4	14.8	15.2	14.4	15.0	14.7	15.3	14.0
Taxes on capital	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Social security contributions	39.5	37.7	36.5	36.9	36.0	34.6	34.6	35.1	34.2	33.6	33.1
of which: paid by employers	30.0	28.3	27.4	26.6	25.8	24.6	24.7	24.9	23.9	23.7	..
JAPAN											
Direct taxes:											
Paid by households[3]	22.9	24.2	24.5	24.6	25.3	24.4	23.4	24.2	24.0	23.4	23.3
Paid by corporations	17.2	17.8	17.5	17.2	17.1	18.0	19.0	18.6	18.7	19.6	21.2
Total	40.1	42.1	42.0	41.9	42.4	42.3	42.5	42.8	42.7	43.0	44.5
Indirect taxes	29.7	28.8	28.2	27.7	26.8	27.5	27.5	26.5	27.2	27.5	26.5
Taxes on capital	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7
Social security contributions	29.4	28.5	29.0	29.5	29.8	29.1	28.9	29.2	28.4	27.9	27.3
of which: paid by employers	14.6	14.5	14.8	15.1	15.1	14.8	14.8	15.4	14.7	14.5	14.6

4 Taxes and social security contributions by category as a percentage of total taxes[1] and social security contributions

continued

Percentages

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
LUXEMBOURG											
Direct taxes:											
Paid by households[3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	..	..
Paid by corporations	41.1	39.2	39.0	38.8	39.9	39.1	40.5	39.0	..	..	..
Total	41.1	39.2	39.0	38.8	39.9	39.1	40.5	39.0	..	..	..
Indirect taxes	29.5	31.1	31.2	32.4	34.3	34.6	34.3	35.2	..	..	..
of which: VAT	10.6	10.7	11.7	12.2	12.0	13.2	12.9	13.4	..	..	..
Taxes on capital	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	..	..	..
Social security contributions	29.1	29.4	29.6	28.4	25.4	26.0	25.0	25.5	..	..	..
NETHERLANDS											
Direct taxes:											
Paid by households[4]	27.9	27.7	26.0	25.2	22.7	22.3	20.9	21.9	21.5	22.3	23.0
Paid by corporations	5.7	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.0	5.6	6.9	7.3	7.7	7.3	7.7
Total	33.7	34.2	32.9	31.9	28.7	27.9	27.8	29.2	29.2	29.6	30.7
Indirect taxes	26.8	26.3	25.8	25.1	24.9	26.3	26.6	27.3	27.5	27.3	27.6
of which: VAT	15.5	15.6	15.4	14.7	14.6	15.5	16.0	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.3
Taxes on capital	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Social security contributions	39.1	39.1	40.8	42.6	46.0	45.4	45.2	43.0	42.8	42.6	41.2
of which: paid by employers	20.3	20.0	19.9	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.1	18.9	18.2
NORWAY											
Direct taxes:											
Paid by households[3]	28.2	26.0	24.7	24.2	22.8	22.5	21.2	23.9	25.1	28.5	28.9
Paid by corporations	10.2	16.3	16.3	15.9	16.8	18.0	19.2	8.2	6.9	5.6	7.9
Total	38.3	42.4	41.0	40.1	39.6	40.5	40.4	32.1	31.9	34.0	36.8
Indirect taxes	35.6	33.9	34.8	35.1	36.0	36.1	36.5	40.5	39.0	37.7	36.7
of which: VAT	18.3	16.8	17.5	17.7	17.6	16.8	17.4	20.4	20.2	19.8	18.7
Taxes on capital	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Social security contributions	25.9	23.7	24.2	24.7	24.3	23.3	23.0	27.3	28.9	28.1	26.3
of which: paid by employers	16.3	14.7	15.1	15.4	14.9	14.4	13.7	15.8	16.2	17.2	16.7
SPAIN											
Direct taxes:											
Paid by households[3]	15.5	20.6	20.3	18.7	20.3	21.6	21.6	19.5	22.9	23.5	..
Paid by corporations	9.2	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.9	8.0	7.8	..
Total	24.7	27.2	26.8	25.3	27.0	28.1	28.2	26.4	30.9	31.3	..
Indirect taxes	25.5	25.8	27.1	28.7	29.2	30.4	31.4	34.7	32.4	32.6	..
of which: VAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	15.7	16.1	..
Taxes on capital	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	..
Social security contributions	49.3	46.6	45.4	45.3	43.1	40.6	39.3	37.8	35.5	34.9	..
of which: paid by employers	..	45.5	44.6	44.2	41.3	37.8	37.3	36.2	..	..	..
SWEDEN											
Direct taxes:											
Paid by households[3]	43.3	41.3	39.8	40.9	39.5	38.8	38.7	38.6	37.6	39.7	39.7
Paid by corporations	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.7	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.3	4.7	4.7	4.9
Total	45.5	43.7	41.9	43.6	43.0	42.3	41.9	42.0	42.4	44.4	44.6
Indirect taxes	27.1	27.4	28.4	28.5	30.1	31.5	32.9	32.4	30.7	30.1	29.7
of which: VAT	13.3	13.3	13.6	13.2	13.4	13.3	14.0	13.6	13.2	13.4	13.5
Taxes on capital	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	3.0	0.2	0.2
Social security contributions	27.3	28.6	29.5	27.7	26.6	26.0	25.0	25.4	23.9	25.3	25.5
of which: paid by employers	26.0	27.5	28.4	26.6	25.5	24.8	23.8	24.3	22.9	24.3	24.3
SWITZERLAND[5]											
Direct taxes:											
Paid by households[3]	40.9	40.9	41.2	41.4	40.9	41.0	40.5	40.4	39.4	39.3	38.6
Paid by corporations	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.9
Total	45.0	45.1	45.6	46.1	45.6	45.4	45.0	45.4	44.3	44.5	43.6
Indirect taxes	22.8	23.0	22.7	22.1	22.2	21.8	22.0	22.1	22.6	22.1	22.3
Taxes on capital	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.8	2.7
Social security contributions	30.4	30.0	29.9	30.0	30.4	30.9	31.1	30.4	30.9	30.7	31.4
of which: paid by employers	11.0	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.4

4 Taxes and social security contributions by category as a percentage of total taxes[1] and social security contributions

continued

Percentages

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
UNITED KINGDOM											
Direct taxes:											
Paid by households[3]	31.4	30.9	30.2	29.6	28.8	28.0	27.8	27.9	27.3	27.3	27.4
Paid by corporations	7.7	8.3	9.1	10.1	10.7	11.7	12.6	10.5	10.4	10.7	12.3
Total	39.1	39.2	39.3	39.6	39.5	39.7	40.4	38.4	37.7	38.1	39.7
Indirect taxes	43.2	43.3	43.6	42.8	42.0	41.6	40.9	42.7	43.3	42.8	41.9
of which: VAT	13.0	14.3	12.1	13.7	13.8	14.7	15.7	15.7	15.8	16.3	16.8
Taxes on capital	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Social security contributions	17.1	16.9	16.6	17.0	18.0	18.1	18.0	18.2	18.3	18.5	17.5
of which: paid by employers	10.2	9.9	9.2	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.5
Community charge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3
UNITED STATES											
Direct taxes:											
Paid by households[3]	38.1	38.8	39.2	39.6	37.3	36.1	36.8	36.5	37.4	36.1	37.3
Paid by corporations	12.4	11.0	9.2	7.0	8.1	8.9	8.4	8.8	9.6	9.7	8.9
Total	50.5	49.8	48.3	46.7	45.5	45.0	45.3	45.2	47.0	45.8	46.2
Indirect taxes	26.8	27.6	28.4	28.9	29.8	29.8	29.2	28.9	27.8	27.7	27.3
Taxes on capital	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Social security contributions	21.7	21.6	22.2	23.3	23.8	24.5	24.7	25.1	24.4	25.7	25.7
of which: paid by employers	11.7	11.5	11.7	12.2	12.6	13.2	12.9	13.0	12.5	13.0	12.8

1 All minor discrepancies in total direct taxes are due to rounding.
2 Fiscal years beginning on 1 July of year indicated.
3 Households include unincorporated businesses.
4 Unincorporated businesses are included with corporations not households.
5 Former SNA.

Source: Central Statistical Office

5 Direct taxes on households[1], community charge and social security contributions as a percentage of total personal income in 1979, 1984 and 1989

Percentages

	Direct taxes			Community charge	Social security contributions			Total		
	1979	1984	1989	1989	1979	1984	1989	1979	1984	1989
a. **Including employers' contributions**										
Australia[2]	14.6	16.0	..		-	-	..	14.6	16.0	..
Austria	12.0	12.7	11.4		13.3	13.1	12.9	25.3	25.8	24.3
Belgium	14.6	14.5	..		12.1	13.2	..	26.7	27.7	..
Canada	13.0	13.7	15.6		4.4	5.0	5.1	17.4	18.8	20.7
Finland	15.1	16.8	17.8		5.8	5.6	5.3	20.8	22.3	23.1
France	5.7	6.7	6.1		17.2	18.7	19.4	22.9	25.4	25.4
Germany[1]	10.9	10.3	11.0		15.8	16.4	16.7	26.6	26.7	27.7
Greece	4.0	4.9	4.5		9.0	11.4	9.3	13.0	16.3	13.8
Italy	7.4	9.7	..		11.8	10.9	..	19.2	20.6	..
Japan	6.1	7.2	7.8		7.8	8.5	9.2	13.8	15.7	17.0
Netherlands[1]	12.2	9.8	10.3		17.1	20.0	18.4	29.3	29.8	28.7
Norway	16.3	13.9	15.4		15.0	14.5	14.0	31.2	28.4	29.5
Spain	3.9	6.5	..		12.3	12.3	..	16.1	18.8	..
Sweden	21.5	20.4	22.6		13.5	13.6	14.5	35.1	34.0	37.2
Switzerland[3]	13.4	13.7	13.1		10.0	10.3	10.6	23.4	24.1	23.7
United Kingdom[4]	12.5	12.1	11.2	0.1	6.8	7.8	7.1	19.2	19.9	18.4
United States	12.2	11.2	11.8		7.0	7.6	8.1	19.2	18.7	19.9
b. **Excluding employers' contributions**										
Australia[2]	14.6	16.0	..		-	-	..	14.6	16.0	..
Belgium	15.8	15.7	..		4.7	6.2	..	20.6	21.9	..
Canada	13.4	14.2	16.1		1.9	2.0	1.9	15.3	16.2	18.0
France	6.5	7.6	6.9		6.3	7.6	8.5	12.8	15.3	15.4
Germany[1]	11.8	11.2	12.0		9.0	9.4	9.6	20.7	20.6	21.5
Italy	8.1	10.5	..		3.1	3.4	..	11.3	13.9	..
Japan	6.3	7.5	8.2		4.1	4.4	4.5	10.4	11.9	12.7
Netherlands[1]	13.4	10.7	11.2		9.0	12.5	11.2	22.4	23.2	22.4
Norway	18.0	15.3	16.9		6.1	6.1	5.6	24.1	21.4	22.5
Spain	..	7.4	..		..	0.9	..	..	8.3	..
Sweden	24.7	23.5	26.3		0.7	0.7	0.8	25.4	24.1	27.0
Switzerland[3]	13.9	14.2	13.5		6.6	7.1	7.4	20.5	21.3	20.9
United Kingdom[4]	13.0	12.6	11.6	0.1	2.8	4.0	3.4	15.8	16.6	15.1
United States	12.7	11.6	12.3		3.3	3.6	4.2	16.0	15.3	16.5

1 Households include unincorporated businesses, except for the Germany and the Netherlands.
2 Fiscal years beginning on 1 July of year indicated.
3 Former SNA.
4 Includes the community charge in Scotland from April 1989.

Source: Central Statistical Office

THE EFFECTS OF TAXES AND BENEFITS ON HOUSEHOLD INCOME, 1989

The main points are:

(1) The effect of government expenditure and taxation is to reduce the differences in income amongst households. In 1989 taxes and benefits (including NI pensions) increased the share of total income of the bottom fifth of households from 2.0 per cent of original income to 6.9 per cent of post-tax income (Table C). Cash benefits play the largest part in reducing income differences.

(2) The joint impact of taxes and benefits is greatest for retired households and for those non-retired households containing no economically active people.

Introduction

The aim of this analysis is to examine how the distribution of income amongst households in the UK is modified as a result of Government expenditure and taxation. During 1989 the Government raised and spent £196 billion; most of this revenue was raised, directly or indirectly, from UK households who also benefited, directly or indirectly, from the associated Government expenditure. In this article over half of this expenditure is allocated to households (see Table 1 in Appendix 1). Although greater equality of incomes is not necessarily a primary aim of this process, it is nevertheless one of its consequences. This article is the latest in an annual series published in *Economic Trends* since the early 1960s. Each year the article covers the same main ground but also usually has a special topic. This year, however, the special topic has been omitted, in order to speed up production of the 1990 article.

Last year (ie 1988 results) we reworked the data for previous years using the new methodology introduced with the 1987 results. The most important change was to introduce equivalisation (ie adjusting income to allow for household size and composition) into the ranking process. The trends in the income distribution over the period 1977-1988, reworked on the new basis, formed last year's special topic.

Equivalisation

Equivalisation means adjusting household income to allow for household size and composition.

For example: consider two married couples, both earning £15,000 a year, the Jones with no children and the Smiths with two children (aged 3 and 5). The Jones have an equivalence factor of 1.00 whereas the Smiths have a factor of 1.39 (where the 0.39 accounts for the children). The Smiths have a lower equivalised income at £10,791 (=£15,000/1.39) than the Jones at £15,000 (=£15,000/1.00).

The contents are as follows:

Main article	Results for 1989 for all households, and for retired and non-retired households separately.
Appendix 1	Detailed tables for 1989, with fine breakdown of income components for quintile and decile groups, and results for different types of household.
Appendix 2	Methodology and definitions.
Appendix 3	Three tables for 1989, ranked using *unadjusted* disposable income.
Appendix 4	Trends in income distribution, 1977-1989.

Background

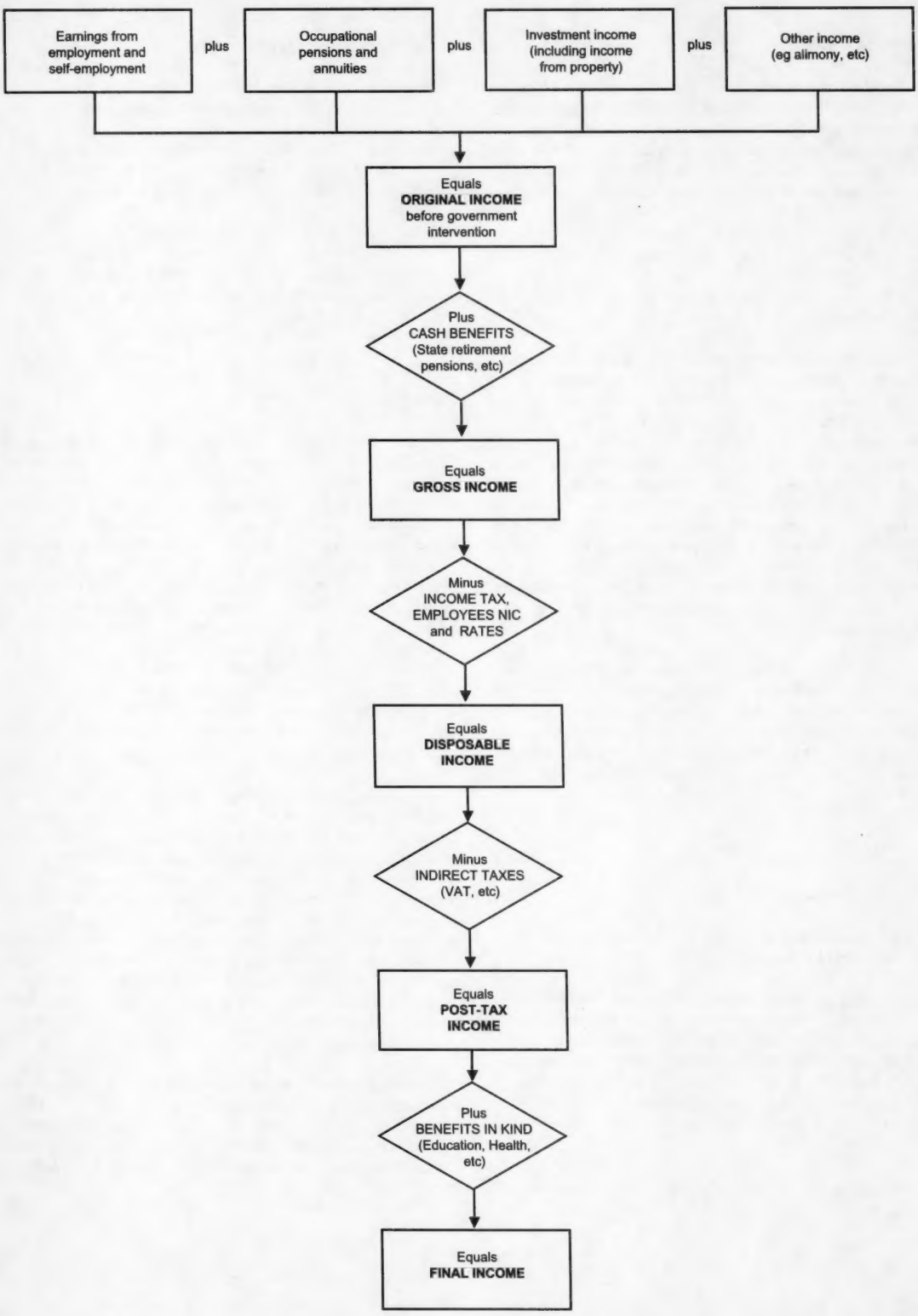
The main data source is the annual Family Expenditure Survey (FES). Since this article is based on a sample survey, its results are subject to sampling errors. These are generally larger for the smaller household groups (further details on sampling errors and reliability are given in Appendix 2). The unit of analysis is the household, rather than the person or benefit unit. This analysis gives a snapshot of different households at various stages in their lifecycles; it reflects the fact that most people have less income when elderly than at their peak earning age. The monetary values in the tables in the main body of the article are rounded to the nearest £10. The tables generally show actual annual incomes and taxes (ie unadjusted or un-equivalised), but some of the appendix tables also give equivalised disposable income values (shown in *italics*) as well. Because not everybody wants to use a distribution ranked by equivalised income, we have also shown three tables ranked by unadjusted disposable income in Appendix 3.

The figures in each year's article are free standing and are not intended to be used as part of a time series with figures from earlier articles. However, Gini coefficients and shares of income are relatively robust and can be used to gauge the trend of income distribution. The philosophy underlying these articles is to use a given year's FES to produce the most meaningful figures for that year (on the basis of the definitions current for the FES at the time), rather than aim to produce figures on exactly the same basis from one year to the next. The FES changes slightly each year, and no special effort has been made in the past to ensure a fully-consistent time series. The major changes to the methodology in the 1987 article mean that the 1987 (and later) figures are completely incompatible with those already published for earlier years.

Studies have indicated that the FES suffers from some non-response bias, for example through under-representation at the very top of the income distribution, the elderly and the self-employed. However, the data presented in this article have not been reweighted to take account of non-response bias, with the exception of some indirect taxes (see below).

CHART 1

Stages of redistribution


Earnings from employment and self-employment
plus
Occupational pensions and annuities
plus
Investment income (including income from property)
plus
Other income (eg alimony, etc)
Equals ORIGINAL INCOME before government intervention
Plus CASH BENEFITS (State retirement pensions, etc)
Equals GROSS INCOME
Minus INCOME TAX, EMPLOYEES NIC and RATES
Equals DISPOSABLE INCOME
Minus INDIRECT TAXES (VAT, etc)
Equals POST-TAX INCOME
Plus BENEFITS IN KIND (Education, Health, etc)
Equals FINAL INCOME

Summary of the effects of taxes and benefits, 1989

TABLE A

	Quintile groups of households ranked by equivalised disposable income					
	Bottom	2nd	3rd	4th	Top	All households
Average per household (£ per year)[1]						
Original income	1 280	4 760	11 580	17 880	30 050	13 110
plus cash benefits	3 340	3 010	1 770	1 110	660	1 980
Gross income	4 630	7 770	13 340	18 990	30 710	15 090
less direct taxes[2] and employees' NIC	670	1 220	2 610	4 010	6 730	3 050
Disposable income	3 960	6 550	10 730	14 980	23 970	12 040
less indirect taxes	1 120	1 570	2 460	3 050	3 890	2 420
Post-tax income	2 840	4 990	8 270	11 920	20 080	9 620
plus benefits in kind	2 370	2 220	2 070	1 820	1 320	1 960
Final income	5 200	7 210	10 340	13 740	21 400	11 580
Average per household (number)						
Children [3]	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6
Adults	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9
Persons	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.5
People in full-time education	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5
Economically active people	0.3	0.7	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.2
Retired people	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4

1 All the tables in Part 1 of this article show unequivalised income:equivalised income has only been used in the ranking process to produce the quintile groups (and to produce the percentage shares and Gini coefficients).
2 These are income tax (which is after tax relief at source on mortgage interest and life assurance premiums) and gross domestic rates/Community charge.
3 Children are defined as persons aged under 16 or aged between 16 and 18, unmarried and receiving non-advanced further education.

The data on household income, cash benefits, income tax, National Insurance contributions and domestic rates are used directly from the FES. In contrast, the figures for indirect taxes (eg VAT, duty on beer) and benefits in kind (eg from state education) are calculated using an imputation process - which uses FES data, for example on households' expenditure and characteristics. This imputation process is carried out within the framework of the National Accounts aggregates, and involves many assumptions (for example on incidence and grossing up for non-response on alcohol expenditure). Some of these assumptions are doubtful, and hence the results of this part of the analysis are subject to a wide margin of error. Tables 1 and 2 in Appendix 1 give government expenditure and its financing for 1989, derived from the National Accounts. Appendix 2 gives more detail on the methodology.

MAIN ARTICLE

Chart 1 illustrates the stages of redistribution which form the structure of this analysis. Initially, household members receive income from their employment (wages and salaries, self-employment income); from occupational pensions; from their investments and from other households (eg alimony payments). Total income from these sources constitutes original income. The flow chart shows the various ways in which Government then raises revenue from households and distributes benefits to them both in cash and in kind.

RESULTS FOR ALL HOUSEHOLDS

The level of original income varies widely between households. Table A shows this and other income measures for quintile groups ranked by equivalised disposable income (the lowest quintile group contains the 20 per cent of households with the lowest equivalised disposable incomes). In the lowest quintile group the average number of economically active people is 0.3 and hence the average original income is low (£1,280 per annum). In the highest quintile group, there are an average of 1.7 economically active people and average original income is £30,050. In the lowest quintile group, half of the households are retired (Table B) - defined as households where at least half the total gross income comes from retired people - and the majority of these have virtually no original income since the state retirement pension (including any graduated or additional pension) is a cash benefit.

Chart 2 illustrates the declining importance of cash benefits in gross income as income rises.

Chart 3 shows how the dispersion of incomes is reduced at each stage of the tax-benefit system, so that the average final income for each quintile group ranges from £5,200 to £21,400, a ratio of about 1:4 compared with the ratio for original incomes of about 1:23.

An alternative way to illustrate the extent of income redistribution is to examine how income shares are modified by the tax-benefit system (Table C). For example, households in the highest quintile group (when ranked by equivalised disposable income) receive around 50 per cent of all original income. After taking into account cash benefits, this same group's share falls to 42 per cent. At the other end of the scale, the share of the lowest quintile group rises from 2.0 per cent to 7.1 per cent. A further, but comparatively smaller, compression of the income distribution occurs at the stage of disposable income, but this is reversed after indirect taxes are taken into account. This table is calculated using equivalised

The composition of each quintile group of households, 1989

TABLE B

	Quintile groups of households ranked by equivalised disposable income					All households
	Bottom	2nd	3rd	4th	Top	
Percentages						
Household type						
Retired	52	45	17	9	7	26
Non-retired						
1 adult	10	7	10	12	17	11
2 adults	7	11	21	27	40	21
1 adult with children[1]	10	6	2	1	1	4
2 adults with children	15	20	33	29	22	24
3 or more adults[2]	5	11	17	22	13	14
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

1 This group is smaller than the category of "one parent families" because some of these families will be contained in larger household types.
2 With or without children

incomes, and hence 'final income' has not been included. The McClements equivalence scales, which were estimated using household spending patterns, are arguably inappropriate for equivalising non-spendable amounts of income eg benefits from education.

The Gini coefficient is the most widely used summary measure of the inequality of the distribution of income (see paragraph 40 of Appendix 2). It takes values between 0 and 100 per cent - the higher values indicating greater inequality. In this article, Gini coefficients are now calculated using equivalised incomes (using the same equivalence scale that is applied to equivalise disposable income). The fall from 50 per cent to 36 per cent shown in Table C shows that cash benefits contribute the most to the reduction in income inequality.

Attention has already been drawn to the preponderance of retired households in the lower ranges of the distribution of original income; nearly half of the households in the bottom two quintile groups are retired (Table B). The income pattern of the retired is very different from that of households whose head is of working age, as is their expenditure pattern (which is reflected in their indirect tax payments). For this reason in the detailed examination of each stage of the tax-benefit system which follows, retired and non-retired households are analysed separately.

RESULTS FOR NON-RETIRED HOUSEHOLDS

Original income

The distribution of original income amongst non-retired households is more equal than among all households, ranging from an average of £3,260 per annum in the lowest quintile group to £32,660 in the highest (Table D), a ratio of 1:10 compared to the ratio of 1:23 for the distribution over all households. There is a relatively strong relationship between the original income of a household and the number of economically active people it contains and Table K (at the end of this section) gives a breakdown by the number of economically active people per household.

CHART 2

Sources of gross income, by quintile groups of equivalised disposable income, 1989

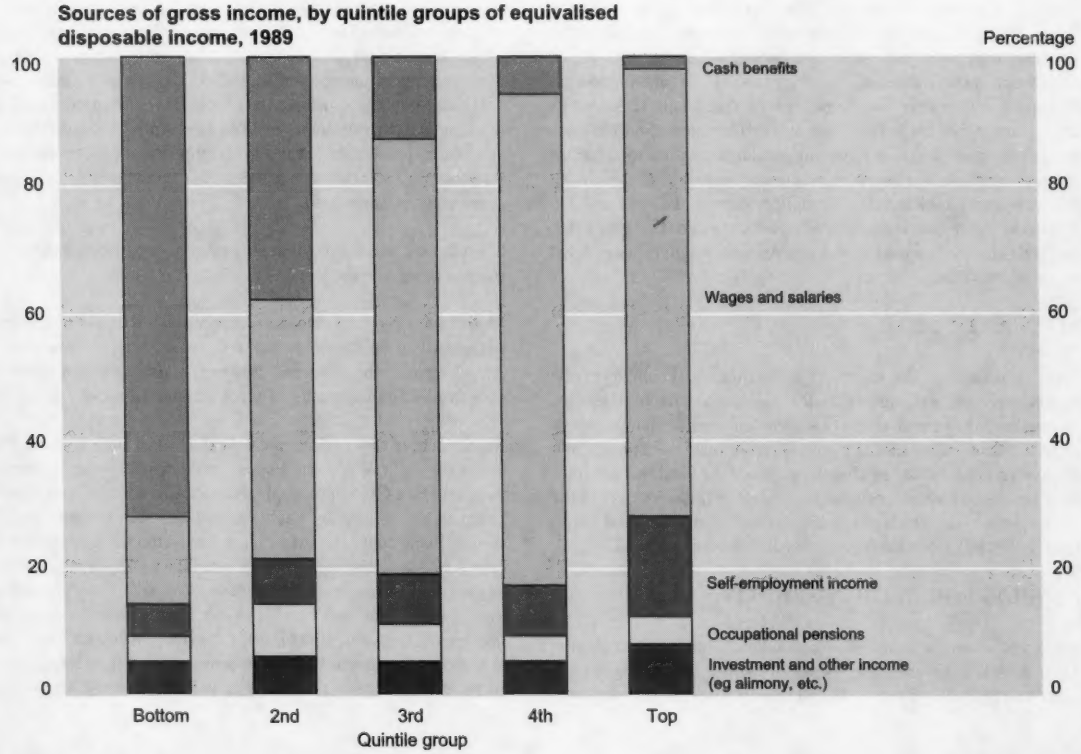
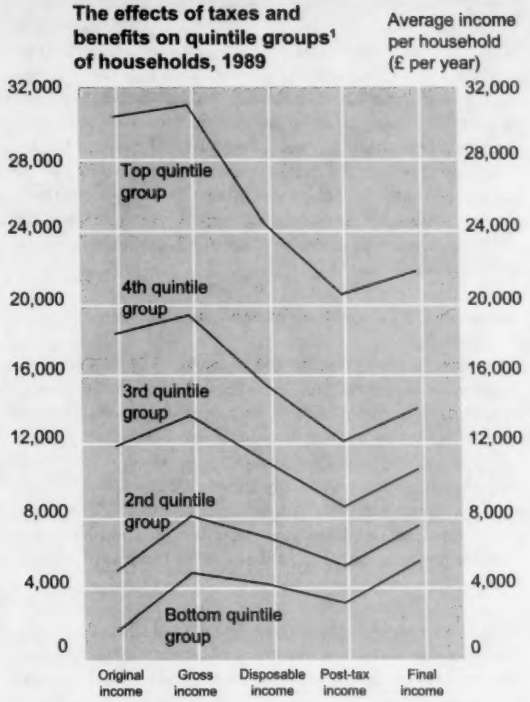


CHART 3

The effects of taxes and benefits on quintile groups[1] of households, 1989



1. Households are ranked throughout by their equivalised disposable incomes

Percentage shares of total household income and Gini coefficients[1], 1989

TABLE C

	Percentage shares of total equivalised income for households ranked by equivalised disposable income			
	Original income	Gross income	Disposable income	Post-tax income
Quintile group				
Bottom ..	2.0	7.1	7.6	6.9
2nd	7	11	12	11
3rd	16	16	17	16
4th	26	23	23	23
Top	49	42	41	43
All households	100	100	100	100
Decile group				
Bottom ..	0.8	3.1	3.2	2.6
Top	30	26	26	27
Gini coefficient (percent) ..	50	36	34	37

1 This is a measure of the dispersion of each definition of income. Unlike the percentage shares analysis where the household incomes are ranked only once, the Gini coefficient calculation needs a separate ranking for each income definition. For example, the coefficient for original income is produced by first equivalising the original income of all the households, then this distribution is ranked and this ranked distribution is used to calculate the coefficient.

Summary of the effects of taxes and benefits on NON-RETIRED households, 1989

TABLE D

	Quintile groups of NON-RETIRED households ranked by equivalised disposable income					All non-retired households
	Bottom	2nd	3rd	4th	Top	
Average per household (£ per year)						
Original income	3 260	10 570	15 430	20 790	32 660	16 540
plus cash benefits	3 130	1 750	1 210	680	420	1 440
Gross income	6 390	12 310	16 640	21 470	33 080	17 980
less direct taxes[1] & employees' NIC	960	2 370	3 380	4 650	7 230	3 720
Disposable income	5 420	9 950	13 260	16 820	25 850	14 260
less indirect taxes	1 620	2 430	2 890	3 420	4 010	2 870
Post-tax income	3 800	7 520	10 370	13 400	21 840	11 390
plus benefits in kind	3 060	2 460	2 120	1 670	1 250	2 110
Final income	6 860	9 980	12 490	15 070	23 080	13 500
Average per household (number)						
Children[2]	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.8
Adults	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0
Persons	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.9
People in full-time education	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6
Economically active people..	0.7	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.6
Retired people	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1

1 These are income tax (which is after tax relief at source on mortgage interest and life assurance premiums) and gross domestic rates.
2 Children are defined as persons aged under 16 or aged between 16 and 18,unmarried and receiving non-advanced further education.

Average value of cash benefits for each quintile group of NON-RETIRED households,1989

TABLE E

	Quintile groups of NON-RETIRED households ranked by equivalised disposable income					All non-retired households
	Bottom	2nd	3rd	4th	Top	
Average per household (£ per year)						
Contributory						
Retirement pension	140	260	260	120	90	170
Sickness/ injury related	280	240	180	100	50	170
Unemployment benefit	80	50	40	30	10	40
Other	80	70	60	40	60	60
Total contributory	580	620	550	290	210	450
Non-contributory						
Income support	1 040	270	100	40	10	290
Child benefit	490	400	310	210	160	310
Housing benefit	610	130	40	10	-	160
Sickness/ disablement related	140	180	120	70	20	110
Other	280	150	100	50	20	120
Total non-contributory	2 550	1 130	660	390	210	990
Total cash benefits	3 130	1 750	1 210	680	420	1 440
Cash benefits as a percentage of gross income	49	14	7	3	1	8

Cash benefits

Cash benefits are of two types: contributory (paid from the National Insurance Fund to which individuals and their employers make contributions while working), and non-contributory (Table E). For non-retired households, non-contributory benefits form the most important source of cash benefit income. An important item, child benefit, is concentrated towards the bottom of the income distribution, in proportion to the number of children per household (Table D). The other non-contributory benefits are mainly income-related, in particular Income Support (formerly Supplementary Benefit) and so payments are concentrated in the lowest quintile group, although the presence of some individuals with low incomes in high income households means that some payments are recorded further up the income distribution. Most contributory benefits, for which contribution records rather than income are the criteria for payment, are highest for the second quintile group. On average, cash benefits formed almost 10 per cent of the gross income of non-retired households: their payment resulted in a significant reduction in income inequality.

Income tax, employees' NIC and domestic rates/Community charge as percentages of gross income for each quintile group of NON-RETIRED households, 1989

TABLE F

	Quintile groups of NON-RETIRED households ranked by equivalised disposable income					All non-retired households
	Bottom	2nd	3rd	4th	Top	
Percentages						
Income tax [1]	4.5	9.5	11.2	13.0	15.5	12.5
Employees NIC	2.7	5.2	5.6	5.7	4.2	4.8
Gross domestic rates/ Community charge	7.9	4.5	3.5	2.9	2.1	3.3
Total	15.1	19.2	20.3	21.6	21.9	20.7

1 After tax relief at source on mortgage interest and life assurance premiums.

Income tax, NI Contributions and domestic rates

Both income tax payments and employees' National Insurance contributions are closely related to the size of original income. The payments by households of employees' National Insurance contributions in particular vary with the number of persons in employment and with their earnings. However, since National Insurance contributions are only levied on the first £325 of weekly earnings (the ceiling in operation during most of 1989), households in the top quintile group pay rather less in contributions as a percentage of gross income than the middle 60 per cent of households (Table F).

In 1989 over one-third of working age individuals had insufficient income to pay income tax, and marginal tax rates for taxpayers were 25 per cent or 40 per cent. The analysis of households when ranked by equivalised disposable income shows average rates were 4.5 per cent in the lowest quintile, rising steadily to 15.5 per cent in the top quintile. This pattern arises chiefly because the quintile groups are based on (after tax) equivalised disposable income, which means that even the lowest quintile is shown as paying some income tax. Additional reasons are the grouping together of sizeable and diverse populations of individuals into quintile groups of households, and the expression of tax as a proportion of gross (rather than taxable) income.

Domestic rates (which used to be treated in these articles as an indirect tax) are included here with income tax and NICs on the grounds that this is the appropriate treatment for the community charge which succeeded the rates. Rate rebates (treated as a cash benefit) were an integral part of the domestic rates regime, designed to attenuate the regressive impact of rates at the lower end of the income distribution. The treatment of rates in Table F is thus unusual, and overstates their regressive impact.

Indirect taxes

In total, indirect taxes expressed as a proportion of disposable income fall as disposable income rises (upper part of Table G), ranging from 29 per cent in the bottom quintile group to 16 per cent in the highest, though the highest quintile pay most in indirect taxes in absolute terms. However, individual taxes have different effects.

VAT, tobacco duty, beer duty and intermediate taxes (see box below) all fall as a percentage of disposable income as income rises. The fall in tobacco duty payments as a percentage of income is particularly marked. For expenditure items relating to motoring (ie car tax and duty on hydrocarbon oils), the tax as a proportion of income is similar for the bottom four quintile groups but much lower for the top group.

Indirect taxes as a percentage of (a) disposable income and (b) expenditure on goods and services for each quintile group of NON-RETIRED households, 1989

TABLE G

	Quintile groups of NON-RETIRED households ranked by equivalised disposable income					All non-retired households
	Bottom	2nd	3rd	4th	Top	
(a) Percentages of disposable income						
VAT	10.4	9.1	8.6	8.4	6.8	8.1
Duty on beer and cider	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.8
Duty on wines and spirits	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
Duty on tobacco	4.9	2.9	2.0	1.5	0.7	1.8
Duty on hydrocarbon oils	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.5
Car tax and vehicle excise duty	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.0
Other taxes on final goods and services	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.4
Intermediate taxes	7.2	5.6	5.1	4.7	3.8	4.8
Total indirect taxes	29.9	24.4	21.8	20.3	15.5	20.2
(b) Percentages of expenditure on goods and services[1]						
VAT	7.3	7.8	8.0	8.4	8.3	8.1
Duty on beer and cider	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.8
Duty on wines and spirits	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8
Duty on tobacco	3.5	2.5	1.8	1.5	0.9	1.8
Duty on hydrocarbon oils	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.5
Car tax and vehicle excise duty	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Other taxes on final goods and services	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4
Intermediate taxes	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.8
Total indirect taxes	21.2	20.8	20.4	20.3	19.0	20.1

1 Excludes savings, investments, superannuation contributions, and mortgage payments but includes imputed rent of owner occupiers (see paragraph 28 of Appendix 2 for the full definition of expenditure).

INTERMEDIATE TAXES

Some indirect taxes, such as VAT and excise duties on petrol, alcohol, tobacco, etc have a direct effect on the final price of goods and services. However, the producers of these goods and services also incur costs such as employers' National Insurance contributions, non-domestic rates, and duty on hydrocarbon oils, part of which they may pass on to households in the price of their products. These are called intermediate taxes.

The incidence assumptions used for these taxes are more difficult and contentious than those used for other taxes, so the figures must be regarded as very rough estimates.

Although some indirect taxes are less regressive than others, Table G (upper part) shows that the impact of virtually all the indirect taxes declines for the top quintile group compared with the fourth quintile group. This is so partly because higher income households tend to save a larger proportion of their income than households with smaller incomes.

The estimates of households' payments of indirect taxes are derived from figures for their expenditure recorded in the FES. Because the data on expenditure and incomes in the FES are compiled in different ways, they may not be fully compatible (see Appendix 2, paragraph 5).

Thus, Table G also shows estimates of indirect tax payments expressed as a percentage of expenditure (in the lower part of the table), as these figures are fully consistent. Indirect taxes in total form a virtually constant proportion of expenditure on goods and services over all income groups. However, VAT payments actually rise as a proportion of expenditure as income goes up. This is largely due to the effects of zero-rating some items such as food and domestic fuel and power, which make up a higher proportion of the spending of the lower income groups. The apparent paradox of indirect taxes being regressive against disposable income but neutral against expenditure can be explained, at least in part, as follows: as income rises, there is a tendency for an increasing proportion of disposable income not to be spent on goods and services but to be channelled into savings, investments and mortgage payments.

Benefits in kind

Government current expenditure in providing certain goods and services to households either free at the time of use or at subsidised prices is converted by imputation into the equivalent of an income flow to individual households in order to arrive at final income. The largest two items for which such imputations are made are the health and education services, which together accounted for 23.3 per cent of total general government expenditure in 1989. Other items for

which imputations are made are school meals and welfare milk, the housing subsidy and travel subsidies, together accounting for a further 1.6 per cent of general government expenditure.

Education benefit to individual households is imputed by reference to the number of pupils and students in the state sector in the households (students living away from home are not included as part of their parents' household), and to the type of education they are receiving, though no allowance is made for differing costs between local authorities. No benefit is allocated for pupils at private schools. The bottom quintile group contains the highest number of children and consequently the highest number of those in full-time education (Table D). This is the main reason for this quintile group being allocated the highest average imputed benefit (Table H). Another important factor is the presence of the majority of student-only households, for whom the costs of education are greatest. Similarly the impact of expenditure on school meals and welfare milk is greatest in the lower income groups where children are more likely to take school meals and have them provided free of charge.

Data are available on the average cost to the Exchequer of providing the various types of health care - hospital inpatient/outpatient care, GP consultations, dental services etc - and it is possible to estimate the use made of each service on average by individuals of different ages and sex. Using this information, an imputed benefit from the state health service can be allocated to each individual in the FES sample; no allowance is made for the use of private health care services. These benefits are then aggregated for members of the household to yield figures on a household basis, so that not only the sex and age composition but also the size of the household determines the attribution of health service benefits.

Age and sex are by no means the only possible determinants on which to base the allocation, but age is certainly a very important factor. Data availability also limits the choice of determinants - the FES collects little information on health or use of health services. Table H indicates that these benefits decline steadily as income goes up.

Average value of benefits in kind for each quintile group of NON-RETIRED households, 1989

TABLE H

	Quintile groups of NON-RETIRED households ranked by equivalised disposable income					All non-retired households
	Bottom	2nd	3rd	4th	Top	
Average per household (£ per year)						
Education	1 760	1 300	1 040	760	450	1 060
National health service ..	1 020	1 010	980	820	730	910
Housing subsidy[1] ..	140	90	40	30	10	60
Travel subsidies ..	30	30	40	50	50	40
School meals and welfare milk	110	30	20	10	10	30
Total	3 060	2 460	2 120	1 670	1 250	2 110
Benefits in kind as a percentage of post-tax income	80	33	20	12	6	19

1 Does not include tax relief at source on mortgage payments. These are taken into account in the income tax payments shown in Table F.

Housing subsidy is the sum of Exchequer subsidy and local authority determined rate fund contributions to the housing revenue account. Thus housing subsidy as defined here has been spread between public sector tenants, and since such households tend to be concentrated in the lower half of the income distribution this is where the subsidy is highest. In these articles, tax relief on mortgage interest is treated as an adjustment to income tax, not as part of the housing subsidy analysed in Table H.

Percentage shares of total household income and Gini coefficients[1] for NON-RETIRED households, 1989

TABLE J

	Percentage shares of total equivalised income for NON-RETIRED households ranked by equivalised disposable income			
	Original income	Gross income	Disposable income	Post-tax income
Quintile group				
Bottom ..	3.6	7.0	7.5	6.5
2nd	12	13	13	12
3rd	17	17	17	17
4th	24	23	23	23
Top	43	40	39	42
All non-retired households	100	100	100	100
Decile group				
Bottom ..	1.0	2.8	3.0	2.4
Top	27	25	24	26
Gini coefficient (percent) ..	40	33	32	36

1 This is a measure of the dispersion of each definition of income. Unlike the percentage shares analysis where the household incomes are ranked only once, the Gini coefficient calculation needs a separate ranking for each income definition. For example, the coefficient for original income is produced by first equivalising the original income of all the households, then this distribution is ranked and this ranked distribution is used to calculate the coefficient.

Travel subsidies cover the passenger element of the grants made to various public operations covering both buses and railways. The use of public transport by non-retired households is partly related to the need to travel to work and thus to the number of economically active people in a household and so the combined effect of these travel subsidies increases over the income distribution.

Table H shows that taken together the absolute values of these benefits in kind clearly decline as household income increases. As a proportion of post-tax income, benefits decrease from 80 per cent in the lowest quintile group to 6 per cent in the highest quintile group, indicating that this expenditure contributes to the reduction in income inequality.

Summary

The overall effect of the various stages of the tax-benefits system on non-retired households is summarised in Table J. Households in the highest quintile group receive 43 per cent of all (equivalised) original income, compared with 3.6 per cent received by the lowest quintile group. However, after direct taxes and benefits are taken into account, the share of the lowest quintile group rises to 7.5 per

Average incomes, taxes and benefits by the number of economically active people per NON-RETIRED household, 1989

TABLE K

	Number of economically active people[1] per household				All non-retired households
	None	One	Two	Three or more	
Number of households in the sample	*605*	*2017*	*2222*	*640*	*5484*
Average per household (£ per year)					
Original income	1 410	12 650	21 150	27 100	16 540
plus cash benefits	4 240	1 520	780	830	1 440
Gross income	5 650	14 170	21 920	27 940	17 980
less direct taxes[2] & employees' NIC	570	3 000	4 600	5 920	3 720
Disposable income	5 080	11 170	17 330	22 020	14 260
less indirect taxes	1 260	2 290	3 310	4 710	2 870
Post-tax income	3 820	8 880	14 020	17 310	11 390
plus benefits in kind	2 840	1 830	2 050	2 530	2 110
Final income	6 660	10 700	16 060	19 840	13 500
Gini coefficients (percent)					
Equivalised original income	88	40	31	24	40
Equivalised gross income	27	34	29	22	33
Equivalised disposable income	28	32	28	21	32
Equivalised post-tax income	36	37	32	25	36

1 Economically active people comprise employees, the self employed and others not in employment but who are seeking or intending, when able, to seek work.
2 These are income tax (which is after tax relief at source on mortgage interest and life assurance premiums) and gross domestic rates/Community charge.

cent and that of the highest falls to 39 per cent. Cash benefits are the major factor underlying these changes, causing the Gini coefficient to fall from 40 per cent based on original income to 33 per cent based on gross income. Income tax, employees' National Insurance contributions and rates produced a further reduction in inequality, but payment of indirect taxes increases inequality.

Economic activity

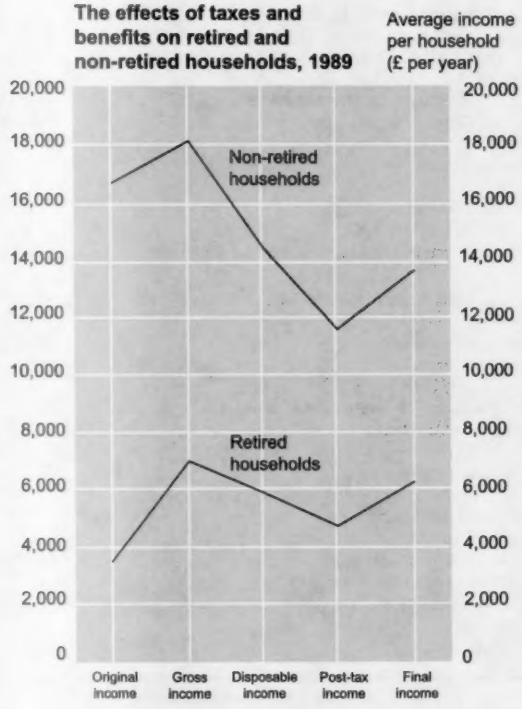
As already mentioned, the size of original income is largely determined by the number of economically active people in the household - even though someone may be defined as economically active if they have been out of work for up to a year as long as they are seeking work. This relationship between income and economic activity amongst non-retired households is explored further in Table K, in which households are classified according to the number of economically active people they contain.

Original income ranges from an average of £1,410 per annum in households where there are no economically active people to an average of £27,100 for households where there are three or more. Cash benefits are concentrated in households where no-one is economically active and here they form 75 per cent of gross income; but they remain important, at 11 per cent of gross income, for those where one household member is economically active. This latter group will contain a number of households where no-one is currently in work.

Not only does average original income differ widely between the four households groups in Table K, but there is also a considerable difference in the degree of variation of income within the groups. As measured by the Gini coefficient, variability in original income is

CHART 4

The effects of taxes and benefits on retired and non-retired households, 1989



very high amongst households where no-one is economically active but where two or more persons are economically active the variability is considerably less. Equally, the tax-benefit system has the effect of substantially reducing inequality between the different types of households within the economically inactive group. This results largely from the diverse nature of the economically inactive group, which ranges from single parents with young children, single full-time students, the disabled, and households where no member has been able to find work during the 12 months prior to interview, to a small number of households where income from other sources such as investments means that they have no need to work.

RESULTS FOR RETIRED HOUSEHOLDS

Retired households have quite distinct income and expenditure patterns and so the tax-benefit system affects them in a different way from non-retired households (Table L). Few retired households have substantial original income; those who do are concentrated in the top two quintile groups and are receiving occupational pensions. The majority of retired households are dependent on cash benefits, in the form of state retirement pensions and income-related benefits such as Housing Benefits and Income Support to pensioners.

Cash benefits form a very high proportion of gross income for all but the better-off retired households. However, unlike non-retired households, the bulk of these cash benefits are paid from the National Insurance Fund into which the recipients will have made contributions throughout their working lives.

People over pensionable age do not pay National Insurance contributions so the small payments recorded are made by non-retired people living in households defined as retired (see Appendix 2 paragraph 7 for details of definition). All households except those in the highest quintile group of retired households pay very little

Effects of taxes and benefits on RETIRED households, 1989

TABLE L

	Quintile groups of RETIRED households ranked by equivalised disposable income					All retired house-holds
	Bottom	2nd	3rd	4th	Top	
Average per household (£ per year)						
Original income	430	700	1 080	3 190	11 330	3 340
plus cash benefits						
Contributory						
Retirement pension	2 570	2 880	2 700	2 740	2 800	2 740
Sickness/ injury related	30	60	80	210	220	120
Unemployment benefit	20	10	-	10	-	10
Other	30	40	30	40	30	40
Non-contributory						
Income support	100	120	90	100	30	90
Child benefit	10	-	-	-	-	-
Housing benefit	180	520	640	300	40	340
Sickness/ disablement related	10	70	160	280	220	150
Other	40	40	20	40	40	40
Gross income	3 420	4 440	4 800	6 910	14 710	6 860
less income tax[1]	50	60	90	430	2 280	580
less employees' NIC	-	-	-	10	30	10
less domestic rates/Community charge (gross)	520	490	480	550	710	550
Disposable income	2 850	3 890	4 220	5 930	11 700	5 720
less indirect taxes						
VAT	260	240	280	450	840	410
Tobacco duty	60	110	90	110	100	90
Other taxes on final goods & services	220	210	200	340	560	310
Intermediate taxes	240	220	230	330	540	310
Post-tax income	2 080	3 110	3 420	4 690	9 660	4 590
plus benefits in kind						
Education	50	20	40	-	10	20
National health service	1 490	1 390	1 290	1 360	1 340	1 370
Housing subsidy[2]	40	120	150	90	20	80
Travel subsidies	50	60	50	60	50	60
Final income	3 710	4 710	4 950	6 200	11 080	6 130

1 After tax relief at source on mortgage interest and life assurance premiums.
2 Does not include tax relief at source on mortgage payments, which is included in the income tax payments shown above.

income tax, because their income is unlikely to exceed their tax allowances unless they have significant income from investments or occupational pensions in addition to their state retirement pension. The largest indirect tax payment made by retired households is VAT, and the top quintile group pays more than twice as much as the average for all retired households.

Retired households derive significant benefits from health services and, to a lesser extent, the housing subsidy and travel subsidies, though of course virtually none from the education service. Health benefit is spread fairly evenly within the group of retired households, as a result primarily of the attribution method used, but housing subsidy is substantially higher for the middle three quintile groups since they have the highest concentration of public sector tenants. The benefits received by retired households from travel subsidies are mainly for bus travel, particularly in the form of concessionary fares, passes, etc, for senior citizens, and since these are not usually means-tested but depend instead on what sort of scheme is being operated by their local authority, there is no particular relationship with income.

Table M shows the extent to which income inequality amongst retired households is reduced by the tax-benefit system. Cash benefits play by far the largest part in bringing about this reduction and income tax payments make a further, though much smaller, contribution. Payments of indirect taxes result in an increase in inequality.

A comparison of Table M with Table J shows that although the distribution of original income amongst retired households is much more unequal than that within the non-retired household group, the distribution of post-tax income is more equal amongst the retired than amongst the non-retired. Chart 4 illustrates the different impact which the tax-benefits system has on retired and non-retired households.

Percentage shares of total household income and Gini coefficients[1] for RETIRED households, 1989

TABLE M

	Percentage shares of total equivalised income for RETIRED households ranked by equivalised disposable income			
	Original income	Gross income	Disposable income	Post-tax income
Quintile group				
Bottom	2.7	10.7	10.7	9.7
2nd	4	13	14	14
3rd	7	15	16	16
4th	19	20	20	20
Top	67	41	39	40
All households	100	100	100	100
Decile group				
Bottom	1.0	4.9	4.7	4.1
Top	47	27	25	26
Gini coefficient (percent)	68	30	28	31

1 This is a measure of the dispersion of each definition of income. Unlike the percentage shares analysis where the household incomes are ranked only once, the Gini coefficient calculation needs a separate ranking for each income definition. For example, the coefficient for original income is produced by first equivalising the original income of all the households, then this distribution is ranked and this ranked distribution is used to calculate the coefficient.

APPENDIX 1

Detailed tables for 1989, with fine breakdown of income components for quintile and decile groups, and results for different types of household

CONTENTS

	Table
General government expenditure in 1989	1
Financing of general government expenditure in 1989	2
Average incomes, taxes and benefits, 1989	
By quintile groups of households	3
By decile groups of households	4
Average incomes, taxes and benefits, 1989	
By quintile groups within household type	5
Distribution of households co-operating in the Family Expenditure Survey, 1989	6

General government expenditure in 1989

TABLE 1 (Appendix 1)

	£ million	*Percentage of total expenditure*
Allocated expenditure[1]		
Allocated cash benefits		
Contributory (National Insurance, etc)		
Retirement	20 550	10.5
Widows and guardians	870	0.4
Unemployment	810	0.4
Sickness/ Statutory sick pay	1 160	0.6
Invalidity	3 840	2.0
Maternity/ Statutory maternity pay	310	0.2
Disablement	470	0.2
Other	220	0.1
Non-contributory		
Family benefits	5 430	2.8
Supplementary benefits	7 740	3.9
War pensions	620	0.3
Other	2 960	1.5
Student maintenance grants [2]	900	0.5
Rent rebates and allowances	3 980	2.0
Allocated benefits in kind		
Health services	23 890	12.2
Education	21 760	11.1
School meals and welfare milk	570	0.3
Housing subsidy	1 530	0.8
Travel subsidies [3]	1 070	0.5
	98 670	50.3
Unallocated expenditure		
Other current expenditure	63 990	32.6
Capital expenditure	11 740	6.0
Debt interest	18 560	9.5
Non-trading capital consumption	3 290	1.7
Total expenditure	196 260	100.0

1 Including benefits to people not living in private households. It is not possible (for the reasons given in Appendix 2, paragraph 1) to allocate all of Government expenditure to households.
2 Estimated.
3 Including concessionary fares expenditure.

Source: United Kingdom National Accounts,1990 edition,Table 9.4

Financing of general government expenditure in 1989

TABLE 2 (Appendix 1)

	£ million	*Percentage of total financing*
Allocated financing [1]		
Income tax [2]	47 230	24.1
Employees' and self-employed NI contributions	15 050	7.7
Community charge	620	0.3
Domestic rates (net of rebates)	9 640	4.9
Taxes on final goods and services		
VAT	22 690	11.6
Duty on beer and cider	2 020	1.0
Duty on wines and spirits	2 100	1.1
Duty on tobacco	4 800	2.4
Duty on hydrocarbon oils	4 020	2.0
Car tax and vehicle excise duty	2 660	1.4
Other	2 900	1.5
Taxes and NI contributions on intermediate goods and services		
Employers' NI contributions	5 850	3.0
Commercial and industrial rates	4 790	2.4
Duty on hydrocarbon oils	2 330	1.2
VAT	1 610	0.8
Vehicle excise duty	620	0.3
Other	660	0.3
	129 590	66.0
Unallocated financing		
Employers' NI contributions not allocated	11 980	6.1
Indirect taxes		
Commercial and industrial rates not allocated	5 570	2.8
Other taxes on expenditure not allocated		
VAT	7 650	3.9
Duty on hydrocarbon oils	2 220	1.1
Other	3 850	2.0
Other taxes		
Corporation tax	21 450	10.9
Petroleum revenue tax	1 000	0.5
Taxes on capital	4 170	2.1
Other receipts [3]	12 470	6.4
Non-trading capital consumption	3 290	1.7
Government borrowing requirement	–6 990	–3.6
Total financing	196 260	100.0

1 Including taxes paid by people not living in private households.
2 Net of tax relief at source on mortgage interest and life assurance premiums.
3 Receipts of rent, royalties and licence fees on oil and gas production, interest, dividends, trading income and miscellaneous transactions (net).

Source: United Kingdom National Accounts, 1990 edition, Table 9.1

Average incomes, taxes and benefits, 1989

By quintile groups of households

TABLE 3 (Appendix 1)

	Quintile groups of households ranked by equivalised disposable income					All households
	Bottom	2nd	3rd	4th	Top	
Average per household (£ per year)						
Quintile points *(equivalised £)*	*5 158*	*7 513*	*10 498*	*14 981*		
Number of households in the sample	1 482	1 482	1 482	1 482	1 482	7 410
Original income						
Earnings of main earner	771	3 159	8 046	11 726	19 779	8 696
Other earnings	78	523	2 056	4 333	6 639	2 726
Occupational pensions, annuities	201	607	811	844	1 289	750
Investment income	160	317	477	766	1 916	727
Other income	75	156	185	208	424	210
Total	1 284	4 762	11 575	17 876	30 048	13 109
Direct benefits in cash						
Contributory						
Retirement pension	1 448	1 381	693	417	266	841
Unemployment benefit	55	36	35	33	12	34
Invalidity pension and allowance	127	169	141	68	40	109
Statutory sick pay	8	15	34	45	29	26
Industrial injury disablement benefit	4	15	15	16	6	11
Sickness, industrial injury benefit	15	12	11	12	3	11
Widows' benefits	38	44	46	30	33	38
Maternity/ Statutory maternity pay	2	7	14	16	15	11
Miscellaneous contributory benefits	9	9	4	3	2	5
Non-contributory						
Income support/ Supplementary benefit	657	318	144	63	11	239
Child benefit	253	236	293	227	158	233
Housing benefit	511	412	74	24	7	206
Invalid care allowance	2	9	10	6	2	6
Attendance allowance	6	67	37	19	7	27
Mobility allowance	7	38	54	24	18	28
War pensions	4	10	19	14	14	12
Severe disablement allowance	36	91	48	29	12	43
Student maintenance awards	65	45	21	25	14	34
Government training schemes	41	36	50	30	5	32
Family credit/ income supplement	33	36	9	4	-	16
Other non-contributory benefits	21	20	15	8	5	14
Total cash benefits	3 343	3 007	1 765	1 113	659	1 978
Gross income	4 628	7 769	13 341	18 989	30 707	15 087
Direct taxes and Employees' NIC						
Income tax	151	540	1 607	2 754	5 353	2 081
less: Tax relief at source [1]	36	74	227	367	606	262
Employees' NI contributions	51	232	651	1 004	1 280	644
Domestic rates/Community charge (gross)	503	519	577	623	707	586
Total	670	1 216	2 607	4 013	6 735	3 048
Disposable income	3 958	6 553	10 733	14 976	23 972	12 039
Equivalised disposable income	*4 081*	*6 213*	*8 963*	*12 517*	*22 213*	*10 797*
(Standard error	*42*	*71*	*98*	*132*	*401*	*114)*
Indirect taxes						
Taxes on final goods and services						
VAT	374	565	947	1 229	1 701	963
Duty on tobacco	170	206	247	236	195	211
Duty on beer and cider	35	55	99	129	128	89
Duty on wines	7	12	22	36	73	30
Duty on spirits	28	39	58	81	106	62
Duty on hydrocarbon oils	68	101	185	240	270	173
Car tax	7	20	46	49	82	41
Vehicle excise duty	36	50	94	116	128	85
Television licences	47	51	58	60	60	55
Stamp duty on house purchase	7	10	25	36	63	28
Customs' duties	20	28	42	53	65	42
Betting taxes	25	30	46	54	54	42
Other	9	11	17	18	20	15
Intermediate taxes						
Commercial and industrial rates	89	119	177	223	295	181
Employers' NI contributions	103	140	207	263	351	213
Duty on hydrocarbon oils	44	58	81	101	131	83
Vehicle excise duty	11	14	20	26	34	21
Other	43	57	85	105	136	85
Total indirect taxes	1 122	1 567	2 460	3 054	3 893	2 419
Post-tax income	2 836	4 986	8 274	11 921	20 079	9 619
Benefits in kind						
Education	915	854	911	808	464	790
National health service	1 228	1 183	1 040	930	785	1 033
Housing subsidy	113	120	61	31	14	68
Rail travel subsidy	9	10	12	23	38	18
Bus travel subsidy	35	34	24	19	14	25
School meals and welfare milk	68	23	21	10	8	26
Total	2 368	2 225	2 069	1 820	1 322	1 961
Final income	5 204	7 211	10 343	13 742	21 401	11 580

1 On mortgage interest and life assurance premiums.

Average incomes, taxes and benefits, 1989

By decile groups of households

TABLE 4 (Appendix 1)

	Decile groups of households ranked by equivalised disposable income										All households
	Bottom	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	Top	
Average per household (£ per year)											
Decile points *(equivalised £)*	*4 267*	*5 158*	*6 137*	*7 513*	*8 899*	*10 498*	*12 370*	*14 981*	*19 206*		
Number of households in the sample	741	741	741	741	741	741	741	741	741	741	7410
Original income											
Earnings of main earner	559	982	1 693	4 626	7 086	9 006	10 845	12 607	15 096	24 463	8 696
Other earnings	56	99	224	822	1 585	2 527	3 599	5 068	5 960	7 318	2 726
Occupational pensions, annuities	132	270	486	728	873	749	824	863	1 167	1 411	750
Investment income	138	182	268	367	462	491	719	813	1 115	2 717	727
Other income	95	55	126	186	118	253	202	213	350	497	210
Total	981	1 588	2 797	6 728	10 124	13 026	16 188	19 564	23 688	36 407	13 109
Direct benefits in cash											
Contributory											
Retirement pension	1 218	1 677	1 692	1 069	777	609	493	341	295	237	841
Unemployment benefit	72	39	22	50	37	33	34	33	21	4	34
Invalidity pension and allowance	85	170	141	196	173	110	105	31	59	22	109
Statutory sick pay	3	14	7	24	33	35	43	46	30	28	26
Industrial injury disablement benefit	1	7	13	18	16	14	18	14	5	7	11
Sickness, industrial injury benefit	11	19	17	7	7	15	16	8	5	2	11
Widows' benefits	38	38	38	50	44	47	27	33	11	54	38
Maternity/ Statutory maternity pay	3	1	5	9	12	16	11	21	10	21	11
Miscellaneous contributory benefits	7	11	10	8	6	3	4	2	2	3	5
Non-contributory											
Income support/Supplementary benefit	740	575	323	314	176	112	80	46	18	4	239
Child benefit	295	210	182	290	305	281	254	200	176	140	233
Housing benefit	427	595	586	239	98	50	35	13	10	4	206
Invalid care allowance	2	2	7	11	16	3	9	4	2	2	6
Attendance allowance	5	7	63	71	36	39	24	14	9	6	27
Mobility allowance	3	11	22	54	61	47	24	24	32	3	28
War pensions	1	8	9	11	14	24	15	13	18	9	12
Severe disablement allowance	20	52	100	83	59	36	37	22	18	5	43
Student maintenance awards	67	63	31	59	18	25	27	23	22	6	34
Government training schemes	46	37	39	34	51	49	39	21	3	6	32
Family credit/ income supplement	39	27	38	35	10	7	6	2	-	-	16
Other non-contributory benefits	17	25	10	30	23	6	9	6	7	4	14
Total cash benefits	3 100	3 586	3 353	2 661	1 971	1 559	1 311	915	751	568	1 978
Gross income	4 081	5 175	6 150	9 389	12 096	14 585	17 499	20 479	24 439	36 975	15 087
Direct taxes and Employees' NIC											
Income tax	153	149	272	808	1 402	1 811	2 444	3 064	3 984	6 723	2 081
less: Tax relief at source (1)	40	32	38	110	190	265	311	424	528	683	262
Employees' N I contributions	41	62	117	346	555	747	902	1 106	1 239	1 321	644
Domestic rates/Community charge (gross)	509	497	493	544	573	582	619	627	678	736	586
Total	663	676	844	1 588	2 340	2874	3 653	4 373	5 372	8 097	3 048
Disposable income	3 417	4 498	5 305	7 802	9 756	11 711	13 846	16 106	19 067	28 877	12 039
Equivalised disposable income	*3 434*	*4 727*	*5 597*	*6 828*	*8 232*	*9 693*	*11 419*	*13 615*	*16 818*	*27 608*	*10 797*
(Standard error	*52*	*42*	*58*	*89*	*94*	*109*	*122*	*152*	*195*	*694*	*114)*
Indirect taxes											
Taxes on final goods and services											
VAT	394	355	439	691	856	1 039	1 127	1 330	1 587	1 815	963
Duty on tobacco	168	172	175	237	256	238	242	231	230	160	211
Duty on beer and cider	34	36	39	71	89	110	127	130	132	124	89
Duty on wines	7	6	9	15	21	24	32	41	58	89	30
Duty on spirits	32	24	29	49	57	59	78	83	104	107	62
Duty on hydrocarbon oils	73	62	72	131	170	201	230	249	271	270	173
Car tax	7	6	14	26	37	55	38	60	82	83	41
Vehicle excise duty	38	33	35	65	86	102	110	123	127	128	85
Television licences	47	47	48	55	57	59	59	61	60	59	55
Stamp duty on house purchase	9	5	6	14	21	28	31	41	53	73	28
Customs' duties	21	20	23	33	39	45	49	58	64	65	42
Betting taxes	27	22	24	36	46	46	54	54	52	56	42
Other	9	8	10	13	18	16	19	16	19	20	15
Intermediate taxes											
Commercial and industrial rates	93	85	97	141	164	190	213	234	272	319	181
Employers' NI contributions	108	99	115	166	192	223	250	276	322	380	213
Duty on hydrocarbon oils	46	42	48	67	76	87	98	105	123	139	83
Vehicle excise duty	11	10	12	17	19	22	25	27	32	36	21
Other	45	41	47	68	79	91	99	110	127	146	85
Total indirect taxes	1 171	1 073	1 242	1 892	2 283	2 636	2 880	3 229	3 716	4 070	2 419
Post-tax income	2 246	3 425	4 063	5 910	7 473	9 075	10 965	12 877	15 351	24 807	9 619
Benefits in kind											
Education	1 141	690	616	1 092	935	887	904	711	556	371	790
National health service	1 238	1 219	1 203	1 164	1 032	1 048	985	875	817	753	1 033
Housing subsidy	96	130	140	100	69	53	37	26	21	6	68
Rail travel subsidy	12	6	9	10	10	14	21	25	33	43	18
Bus travel subsidy	28	41	39	30	25	23	20	17	15	13	25
School meals and welfare milk	88	47	23	22	20	23	12	7	10	6	26
Total	2 603	2 132	2 031	2 419	2 091	2 048	1 980	1 661	1 452	1 191	1 961
Final income	4 850	5 558	6 093	8 329	9 563	11 123	12 945	14 538	16 803	25 999	11 580

1 On mortgage interest and life assurance premiums.

Average incomes, taxes and benefits, 1989

By quintile groups within household type

TABLE 5 (Appendix 1)

	Quintile groups of households ranked by equivalised disposable income					All groups
	Bottom	2nd	3rd	4th	Top	
Average per household (£ per year)						
(i) 1 adult retired						
Quintile points *(equivalised £)*		*4 198*	*5 086*	*5 652*	*7 396*	
Number of households in the sample	202	201	202	201	202	1008
Original income	263	457	461	1 253	6 896	1 868
Direct benefits in cash						
Contributory						
Retirement pension	2 129	2 202	2 223	2 215	2 264	2 207
Sickness/ injury related	6	24	19	26	117	38
Unemployment benefit	6	-	-	-	-	1
Other	45	48	36	46	51	45
Total contributory	2 185	2 274	2 278	2 286	2 432	2 291
Non-contributory						
Income support/ Supplementary benefit	84	85	116	83	42	82
Child benefit	-	2	-	-	-	-
Housing benefit	132	510	875	711	87	463
Sickness/ disablement related	-	12	41	75	150	56
Other	11	4	-	31	26	14
Total non-contributory	227	613	1 032	900	305	615
Gross income	2 675	3 344	3 771	4 440	9 632	4 774
Income tax[1] and Employees' NIC	38	47	45	143	1 509	357
Domestic rates/Community charge (gross)	506	450	457	479	597	498
Disposable income	2 131	2 846	3 269	3 818	7 526	3 919
Equivalised disposable income	*3 487*	*4 657*	*5 359*	*6 258*	*12 338*	*6 422*
Taxes on final goods and services	390	303	362	426	925	481
Intermediate taxes	197	156	163	195	368	216
Post-tax income	1 545	2 387	2 744	3 196	6 234	3 222
Benefits in kind						
Education	6	6	-	-	-	2
National health service	1 229	1 152	1 085	1 043	917	1 085
Housing subsidy	30	108	177	159	40	103
Travel subsidies	36	44	46	52	39	43
School meals and welfare milk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final income	2 846	3 697	4 053	4 451	7 230	4 456
(ii) 2 or more adults retired						
Quintile points *(equivalised £)*		*4 518*	*5 297*	*6 655*	*9 068*	
Number of households in the sample	184	183	184	183	184	918
Original income	649	1 134	2 494	5 242	15 264	4 960
Direct benefits in cash						
Contributory						
Retirement pension	3 317	3 560	3 362	3 201	3 180	3 324
Sickness/ injury related	68	123	264	300	299	211
Unemployment benefit	35	10	15	13	1	15
Other	17	29	29	32	16	25
Total contributory	3 438	3 722	3 670	3 545	3 497	3 574
Non-contributory						
Income support/ Supplementary benefit	148	138	78	81	34	96
Child benefit	22	6	2	-	2	6
Housing benefit	286	407	187	81	24	197
Sickness/ disablement related	64	139	415	283	352	251
Other	73	78	25	81	37	59
Total non-contributory	593	768	707	525	449	608
Gross income	4 680	5 624	6 871	9 313	19 209	9 143
Income tax[1] and Employees' NIC	71	81	263	743	3 076	848
Domestic rates/Community charge (gross)	550	530	538	618	800	607
Disposable income	4 058	5 013	6 070	7 953	15 334	7 688
Equivalised disposable income	*3 909*	*4 886*	*5 885*	*7 747*	*14 499*	*7 388*
Taxes on final goods and services	788	827	1 048	1 319	1 902	1 177
Intermediate taxes	299	291	379	439	678	417
Post-tax income	2 971	3 895	4 643	6 194	12 753	6 094
Benefits in kind						
Education	91	66	48	-	16	44
National health service	1 874	1 666	1 666	1 582	1 671	1 692
Housing subsidy	49	122	81	45	12	62
Travel subsidies	78	79	65	58	72	70
School meals and welfare milk	9	-	-	-	-	2
Final income	5 071	5 828	6 503	7 878	14 525	7 963

1 After tax relief at source on mortgage interest and life assurance premiums.

Average incomes, taxes and benefits, 1989

By quintile groups within household type

TABLE 5 (Appendix 1) *(continued)*

	Quintile groups of households ranked by equivalised disposable income					All groups
	Bottom	2nd	3rd	4th	Top	
Average per household (£ per year)						
(iii) 1 adult non-retired						
Quintile points *(equivalised £)*	*5 348*	*8 886*	*12 617*	*18 539*		
Number of households in the sample	166	165	166	165	166	828
Original income	727	3 861	7 917	12 057	20 840	9 083
Direct benefits in cash						
Contributory						
Retirement pension	54	202	172	50	39	104
Sickness/ injury related	194	269	51	50	12	115
Unemployment benefit	67	52	28	6	3	31
Other	126	160	140	90	86	120
Total contributory	441	684	392	196	140	370
Non-contributory						
Income support/ Supplementary benefit	795	266	79	18	-	232
Child benefit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing benefit	666	389	64	17	-	227
Sickness/ disablement related	77	159	42	78	-	71
Other	233	31	11	5	13	59
Total non-contributory	1 772	844	196	118	13	589
Gross income	2 940	5 388	8 505	12 371	20 993	10 042
Income tax[1] and Employees' NIC	121	593	1 540	2 570	4 399	1 845
Domestic rates/Community charge (gross)	412	420	470	475	519	459
Disposable income	2 407	4 375	6 495	9 326	16 075	7 738
Equivalised disposable income	*3 947*	*7 172*	*10 647*	*15 288*	*26 353*	*12 685*
Taxes on final goods and services	700	797	1 085	1 491	1 889	1 192
Intermediate taxes	200	255	354	445	588	369
Post-tax income	1 507	3 324	5 055	7 390	13 598	6 177
Benefits in kind						
Education	614	327	170	43	-	231
National health service	292	327	317	274	266	295
Housing subsidy	129	124	76	44	22	79
Travel subsidies	29	23	17	28	34	26
School meals and welfare milk	-	-	-	-	2	-
Final income	2 571	4 124	5 636	7 778	13 921	6 808
(iv) 2 adults non-retired						
Quintile points *(equivalised £)*	*8 092*	*11 137*	*14 595*	*19 440*		
Number of households in the sample	316	315	316	315	316	1 578
Original income	4 669	10 803	15 929	21 523	36 943	17 976
Direct benefits in cash						
Contributory						
Retirement pension	561	561	252	144	174	338
Sickness/ injury related	545	299	173	64	63	229
Unemployment benefit	95	35	34	11	2	35
Other	50	80	42	2	58	46
Total contributory	1 251	975	500	221	297	649
Non-contributory						
Income support/ Supplementary benefit	435	123	39	10	-	122
Child benefit	-	-	-	1	4	1
Housing benefit	315	96	27	5	3	89
Sickness/ disablement related	337	246	68	48	29	146
Other	146	55	38	12	4	51
Total non-contributory	1 233	520	172	77	41	409
Gross income	7 152	12 298	16 602	21 821	37 281	19 033
Income tax[1] and Employees' NIC	754	1 960	3 040	4 281	8 061	3 620
Domestic rates/Community charge (gross)	510	549	593	628	725	601
Disposable income	5 888	9 789	12 969	16 911	28 494	14 812
Equivalised disposable income	*5 758*	*9 571*	*12 767*	*16 700*	*28 223*	*14 606*
Taxes on final goods and services	1 326	1 736	2 169	2 747	3 132	2 222
Intermediate taxes	389	503	637	801	1 029	672
Post-tax income	4 174	7 551	10 162	13 362	24 334	11 919
Benefits in kind						
Education	295	49	59	47	67	103
National health service	772	789	651	583	607	680
Housing subsidy	92	68	37	12	1	42
Travel subsidies	29	36	40	44	62	42
School meals and welfare milk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final income	5 362	8 493	10 949	14 049	25 072	12 787

1 After tax relief at source on mortgage interest and life assurance premiums.

Average incomes, taxes and benefits, 1989

By quintile groups within household type

TABLE 5 (Appendix 1) *(continued)*

	Quintile groups of households ranked by equivalised disposable income					All groups
	Bottom	2nd	3rd	4th	Top	
Average per household (£ per year)						
(v) 3 or more adults non-retired						
Quintile points *(equivalised £)*	*8 244*	*10 730*	*12 780*	*15 767*		
Number of households in the sample	127	126	127	126	127	633
Original income	8 860	16 541	21 946	27 228	41 072	23 133
Direct benefits in cash						
Contributory						
Retirement pension	637	608	388	175	80	378
Sickness/ injury related	511	460	364	127	142	321
Unemployment benefit	123	52	56	48	26	61
Other	71	5	60	11	27	35
Total contributory	1 343	1 125	868	361	276	795
Non-contributory						
Income support/ Supplementary benefit	613	156	110	66	49	199
Child benefit	20	12	9	3	9	11
Housing benefit	302	42	10	7	5	73
Sickness/ disablement related	313	400	263	87	51	223
Other	575	280	177	165	45	248
Total non-contributory	1 823	889	569	328	158	754
Gross income	12 026	18 556	23 384	27 917	41 507	24 682
Income tax[2] and Employees' NIC	1 428	3 016	4 260	5 223	8 389	4 464
Domestic rates/Community charge (gross)	567	576	631	708	770	651
Disposable income	10 030	14 964	18 492	21 986	32 348	19 567
Equivalised disposable income	*6 425*	*9 489*	*11 690*	*14 090*	*21 013*	*12 544*
Taxes on final goods and services	2 096	2 843	3 453	3 917	4 403	3 342
Intermediate taxes	633	778	949	1 079	1 309	950
Post-tax income	7 300	11 342	14 090	16 990	26 635	15 275
Benefits in kind						
Education	2 683	377	485	458	437	889
National health service	1 145	1 153	1 039	967	949	1 051
Housing subsidy	94	76	47	45	32	59
Travel subsidies	80	77	80	77	82	79
School meals and welfare milk	1	-	-	-	-	-
Final income	11 303	13 025	15 741	18 538	28 136	17 353
(vi) 1 adult with children[1]						
Quintile points *(equivalised £)*	*4 090*	*4 781*	*5 685*	*8 005*		
Number of households in the sample	63	62	63	62	63	313
Original income	611	460	1 134	3 751	13 108	3 824
Direct benefits in cash						
Contributory						
Retirement pension	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sickness/ injury related	79	58	64	59	32	58
Unemployment benefit	-	40	19	-	-	12
Other	25	35	210	292	239	160
Total contributory	103	133	292	351	271	230
Non-contributory						
Income support/ Supplementary benefit	1 447	2 216	1 784	964	470	1 375
Child benefit	863	810	706	791	696	773
Housing benefit	779	1 178	1 132	642	256	797
Sickness/ disablement related	-	-	-	114	-	23
Other	125	97	124	519	77	188
Total non-contributory	3 215	4 301	3 746	3 030	1 499	3 155
Gross income	3 929	4 893	5 172	7 132	14 878	7 209
Income tax[2] and Employees' NIC	58	-1	21	301	1 716	421
Domestic rates/Community charge (gross)	511	490	456	535	599	518
Disposable income	3 360	4 404	4 695	6 297	12 563	6 270
Equivalised disposable income	*3 187*	*4 443*	*5 194*	*6 621*	*12 979*	*6 491*
Taxes on final goods and services	677	713	840	924	1 922	1 017
Intermediate taxes	279	244	305	375	650	371
Post-tax income	2 403	3 447	3 550	4 997	9 991	4 882
Benefits in kind						
Education	2 016	1 641	1 510	1 945	1 801	1 782
National health service	996	1 015	856	978	718	912
Housing subsidy	192	240	250	162	58	180
Travel subsidies	13	16	19	18	25	18
School meals and welfare milk	320	251	172	85	42	174
Final income	5 940	6 609	6 358	8 184	12 635	7 948

1 This group is smaller than the category of "one parent families" because some of these families will be contained in larger household types.
2 After tax relief at source on mortgage interest and life assurance premiums.

Average incomes, taxes and benefits, 1989

By quintile groups within household type

TABLE 5 (Appendix 1) *(continued)*

	Quintile groups of households ranked by equivalised disposable income					All groups
	Bottom	2nd	3rd	4th	Top	
Average per household (£ per year)						
(vii) 2 adults with 1 child						
Quintile points *(equivalised £)*		*7 016*	*9 417*	*11 893*	*15 506*	
Number of households in the sample	124	124	124	124	124	620
Original income	4 306	11 512	14 870	20 093	32 032	16 563
Direct benefits in cash						
Contributory						
Retirement pension	93	-	37	-	-	26
Sickness/ injury related	205	118	142	19	31	103
Unemployment benefit	89	112	78	72	51	80
Othe	35	78	67	117	117	83
Total contributory	422	309	323	208	199	292
Non-contributory						
Income support/ Supplementary benefit	975	202	142	18	12	270
Child benefit	405	391	382	369	346	379
Housing benefit	516	63	15	11	1	121
Sickness/ disablement related	192	58	25	10	28	63
Other	300	110	72	28	51	112
Total non-contributory	2 389	823	636	437	437	944
Gross income	7 117	12 644	15 829	20 738	32 668	17 799
Income tax[1] and Employees' NIC	566	2 108	2 597	3 708	5 730	2 942
Domestic rates/Community charge (gross)	507	541	543	640	752	596
Disposable income	6 044	9 995	12 689	16 390	26 187	14 261
Equivalised disposable income	*5 042*	*8 306*	*10 658*	*13 639*	*22 159*	*11 961*
Taxes on final goods and services	1 437	1 808	2 032	2 527	2 852	2 131
Intermediate taxes	438	554	629	790	1 008	684
Post-tax income	4 169	7 633	10 028	13 073	22 327	11 446
Benefits in kind						
Education	833	831	847	946	657	823
National health service	1 133	1 111	1 214	1 124	1 145	1 145
Housing subsidy	133	89	28	39	6	59
Travel subsidies	27	25	28	30	41	30
School meals and welfare milk	49	13	14	10	12	20
Final income	6 346	9 702	12 159	15 221	24 188	13 523
(viii) 2 adults 2 children						
Quintile points *(equivalised £)*		*6 910*	*8 742*	*11 054*	*14 465*	
Number of households in the sample	159	158	159	158	159	793
Original income	6 767	12 975	16 487	22 164	37 641	19 211
Direct benefits in cash						
Contributory						
Retirement pension	15	-	-	-	-	3
Sickness/ injury related	149	101	56	60	62	85
Unemployment benefit	64	-	24	5	13	21
Other	18	3	24	12	39	19
Total contributory	246	104	105	77	114	129
Non-contributory						
Income support/ Supplementary benefit	692	89	19	-	-	160
Child benefit	747	736	747	733	750	743
Housing benefit	325	33	3	6	-	74
Sickness/ disablement related	49	47	33	19	-	29
Other	182	51	30	42	7	63
Total non-contributory	1 994	957	833	800	758	1 069
Gross income	9 007	14 036	17 425	23 041	38 512	20 409
Income tax[1] and Employees' NIC	1 073	2 233	2 904	4 255	6 198	3 333
Domestic rates/Community charge (gross)	565	584	639	683	861	666
Disposable income	7 369	11 219	13 882	18 103	31 453	16 410
Equivalised disposable income	*5 165*	*7 870*	*9 778*	*12 555*	*21 760*	*11 429*
Taxes on final goods and services	1 648	1 968	2 113	2 563	3 179	2 294
Intermediate taxes	511	604	684	846	1 143	758
Post-tax income	5 210	8 647	11 084	14 694	27 132	13 358
Benefits in kind						
Education	1 966	2 180	2 053	2 143	1 691	2 006
National health service	1 276	1 169	1 152	1 140	1 193	1 186
Housing subsidy	106	65	23	5	14	42
Travel subsidies	21	16	18	20	37	22
School meals and welfare milk	86	60	68	27	37	56
Final income	8 665	12 138	14 398	18 029	30 104	16 671

1 After tax relief at source on mortgage interest and life assurance premiums.

Average incomes, taxes and benefits, 1989

By quintile groups within household type

TABLE 5 (Appendix 1) *(continued)*

	Quintile groups of households ranked by equivalised disposable income					All groups
	Bottom	2nd	3rd	4th	Top	
Average per household (£ per year)						
(ix) 2 adults with 3 or more children						
Quintile points *(equivalised £)*	*4 541*	*6 714*	*8 690*	*11 218*		
Number of households in the sample	69	70	69	70	69	347
Original income	2 941	9 072	14 380	19 209	38 177	16 741
Direct benefits in cash						
Contributory						
Retirement pension	-	35	-	-	-	7
Sickness/ injury related	357	40	118	50	23	117
Unemployment benefit..	275	100	18	19	22	87
Other	5	17	16	3	25	13
Total contributory	638	192	152	72	71	224
Non-contributory						
Income support/ Supplementary benefit	1 183	575	278	104	-	427
Child benefit	1 294	1 267	1 179	1 204	1 162	1 221
Housing benefit	687	288	50	51	-	215
Sickness/ disablement related	74	139	51	-	53	64
Other	242	248	61	37	9	119
Total non-contributory	3 481	2 516	1 619	1 396	1 223	2 047
Gross income	7 059	11 780	16 151	20 677	39 471	19 012
Income tax[1] and Employees' NIC	313	1 545	2 546	3 030	7 020	2 887
Domestic rates/Community charge (gross)	474	610	658	744	847	667
Disposable income	6 273	9 625	12 946	16 903	31 604	15 458
Equivalised disposable income	*3 601*	*5 605*	*7 642*	*9 981*	*18 451*	*9 049*
Taxes on final goods and services	1 556	1 857	1 978	3 129	3 172	2 339
Intermediate taxes	461	600	684	993	1 175	783
Post-tax income	4 256	7 168	10 284	12 780	27 257	12 335
Benefits in kind						
Education	3 540	3 447	3 479	3 187	3 364	3 403
National health service	1 903	1 843	1 618	1 481	1 351	1 639
Housing subsidy	156	105	57	7	-	65
Travel subsidies	25	14	47	26	34	29
School meals and welfare milk	358	193	56	89	72	153
Final income	10 237	12 769	15 540	17 571	32 077	17 624
(x) 3 or more adults with children						
Quintile points *(equivalised £)*	*5 926*	*8 139*	*10 136*	*12 878*		
Number of households in the sample	74	75	74	75	74	372
Original income	6 503	13 601	19 807	24 834	38 294	20 600
Direct benefits in cash						
Contributory						
Retirement pension	170	299	178	261	100	202
Sickness/ injury related	346	340	175	103	136	220
Unemployment benefit..	53	111	46	24	16	50
Other	119	7	48	42	30	49
Total contributory	688	758	447	430	282	522
Non-contributory						
Income support/ Supplementary benefit	1 632	571	386	212	115	582
Child benefit	828	658	532	519	491	605
Housing benefit	493	60	24	22	2	120
Sickness/ disablement related	96	357	126	76	87	149
Other	637	512	313	299	149	382
Total non-contributory	3 686	2 157	1 381	1 127	843	1 838
Gross income	10 878	16 516	21 635	26 392	39 419	22 960
Income tax[1] and Employees' NIC	1 086	2 208	3 589	4 648	7 858	3 875
Domestic rates/community charge (gross)	590	637	628	723	781	672
Disposable income	9 202	13 671	17 418	21 021	30 780	18 413
Equivalised disposable income	*4 545*	*6 973*	*9 121*	*11 310*	*16 613*	*9 709*
Taxes on final goods and services	2 234	2 635	3 477	3 216	3 995	3 110
Intermediate taxes	667	753	950	960	1 286	923
Post-tax income	6 300	10 283	12 991	16 845	25 498	14 379
Benefits in kind						
Education	3 900	2 884	2 389	2 375	2 654	2 839
National health service	1 605	1 509	1 291	1 290	1 309	1 401
Housing subsidy	155	70	64	29	13	66
Travel subsidies	78	66	41	50	74	62
School meals and welfare milk	194	61	42	27	24	69
Final income	12 232	14 873	16 817	20 616	29 572	18 816

1 After tax relief at source on mortgage interest and life assurance premiums.

Distribution of households[1] co-operating in the Family Expenditure Survey, 1989

By decile groups of households ranked by equivalised disposable income

TABLE 6 (Appendix 1)

	Retired households		Non-Retired households								
	1 adult	2 or more adults	1 adult	2 adults	3 or more adults	1 adult with children	2 adults with 1 child	2 adults with 2 children	2 adults with 3 or more children	3 or more adults with children	All house-holds
Decile groups of households ranked by equivalised disposable income											
Bottom	222	127	84	56	13	82	34	44	54	25	741
2nd	212	209	68	52	7	72	31	29	35	26	741
3rd	273	163	51	57	23	53	27	32	32	30	741
4th	106	129	56	108	54	38	52	99	47	52	741
5th	56	96	74	133	64	23	74	128	51	42	741
6th	44	53	73	172	81	14	88	114	38	64	741
7th	32	42	88	173	117	9	89	104	38	49	741
8th	26	33	87	227	121	5	84	102	14	42	741
9th	20	44	98	270	98	11	74	80	19	27	741
Top	17	22	149	330	55	6	67	61	19	15	741
All households	1 008	918	828	1 578	633	313	620	793	347	372	7 410

1 See Appendix 2 for definitions of retired households, adults and children.

APPENDIX 2

METHODOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS

The allocation of government expenditure and its financing

1. There are considerable difficulties in moving from the aggregates of government expenditure and financing published in the United Kingdom National Accounts - the CSO Blue Book - to apportioning taxes and benefits to individual households. We can obtain information about the types of household that receive cash benefits and pay direct taxes through surveys such as the Family Expenditure Survey (FES). From the replies respondents give to questions on their expenditure we can impute their payments of indirect taxes, and from information they supply about such factors as their ages and number of children in the household we can estimate the average costs of providing them with social services, such as health and education. But there are other kinds of financing, such as corporation tax and government receipts from public corporations: no attempt is made in this analysis to apportion them to households because it would be too difficult. Similarly, there are other items of government expenditure, such as capital expenditure and expenditure on defence and on the maintenance of law and order, for which there is no clear conceptual basis for allocation, or for which we do not in any event have sufficient information to make an allocation. In all, 66 per cent of government financing (including the Borrowing Requirement) and 50 per cent of expenditure are allocated to households in this analysis.

Family Expenditure Survey (FES)

2. The estimates in this article are based mainly on data derived from the FES. The FES is an annual survey of the expenditure and income of private households. People living in hotels, lodging houses, and in institutions such as old peoples' homes are excluded. Each person aged 16 and over keeps a full record of payments made during 14 consecutive days and answers questions about hire purchase and other payments. The respondents also give detailed information, where appropriate, about income (including cash benefits received from the state) and payments of income tax. Information on age, occupation, education received, family composition and housing tenure is also obtained. The survey covers the whole 12 month period.

3. One of the main purposes of the FES is to produce information on household expenditure patterns which is used to derive the weights for the index of retail prices. The survey is conducted by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys on behalf of the Central Statistical Office who analyse and report on it (prior to July 1989, the FES was the responsibility of the Department of Employment). The Family Expenditure Survey Report for 1989, containing detailed data on household characteristics, income, and expenditure, was published in November 1990. Details of the survey method are set out in 'The Family Expenditure Survey Handbook' by W F F Kemsley, R U Redpath and M Holmes. Both are published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

4. The number of households in the United Kingdom responding to the FES in 1989 was 7,410 (about 1 in every 3,000 households). The response rate in Great Britain was 73 per cent: the FES in Northern Ireland is done as a separate exercise to the rest of UK, with a larger sampling fraction, and only a proportion of these cases go into the UK analysis. To count as a co-operating household, all members aged 16 and over must fill in the diaries for both weeks and give full details of income etc. The available evidence suggest that older households, households where the head is self-employed, those without children and higher income households, are less likely to co-operate than others (see 'Family Expenditure Survey: a second study of differential response, comparing Census characteristics of FES respondents and non-respondents' by Bob Redpath, *Statistical News* No 72 February 1986 HMSO). In addition response in Greater London is noticeably lower than in other areas. However, at present, the results in this article are based on the responses of those households which actually co-operated in the survey and they are not reweighted. This means that some of the figures differ from those produced by other surveys such as the Survey of Personal Incomes from the Inland Revenue.

5. The FES is designed primarily as a survey of expenditure on goods and services by households. It has been developed to gather information about the income of household members, and is an important and detailed source of income data. However, no information is collected that would enable a balance sheet of income and expenditure to be drawn up for a household over any particular period. Much expenditure relates to the two-week period after the interview, whereas many income components refer to a much longer period (eg investment income over the previous 12 months). FES income does not include proceeds from the sale of assets (eg a car) or windfalls such as legacies. But recorded expenditure might reflect these items, as well as the effects of living off savings, using capital or borrowing money. Hence, there is no reason why income and expenditure should balance either for an individual household or even averaged over a group of households. Indeed, measured expenditure substantially exceeds measured income for the bottom decile groups of households. Moreover, the difference between income and expenditure is not necessarily a measure of savings or dis-savings.

Unit of analysis

6. The basic unit of analysis in the article is the household, and not the family, individual or benefit unit. A household is defined in the FES as comprising people who live at the same address and who share common catering for at least one meal a day. Spending on many items, particularly on food, housing, fuel and light, is largely joint spending by the members of the household. Without further information or assumptions it is difficult to apportion indirect taxes between individuals or other sub-divisions of households.

7. In classifying the households into various types, a **child** (ie a dependant) is defined as:

> either aged under 16
>
> or aged 16, 17 or 18 not married, and receiving full-time non-advanced further education.

[The definition used in the pre-1987 articles was a person aged under 16].
Most of the 'extra' adults in households with at least three adults are sons or daughters of the head of household rather than retired people.

8. A **retired household** is defined as one where the combined income of retired members amounts to at least half the total gross income of the household, where a retired person is defined as anyone

who describes themselves as 'retired' or anyone over minimum NI pension age describing themselves as 'unoccupied' or 'sick or injured but not intending to seek work'.

9. By no means all retired people are in retired households: about one in five households comprising three or more adults contain retired people, for example, and households comprising one retired and one non-retired adult are often classified as non-retired.

10. The sample households have been classified according to their compositions at the time of the interview. This classification is sensible for the vast majority of households, but it can be misleading for the very small number of cases (32 in 1989) where a spouse is absent from the household at the time of interview. The absent spouse may well be working away from home (eg on an oil rig), or living separately - but contributing financially to the household's upkeep. These contributions would be picked up as part of the household's original income. Also, it is likely that some households will have changed their composition during the year.

11. Economically active people comprise employees, the self-employed and others not in employment but who are seeking or intending, when able, to seek work. In 1982 there were changes in the FES in the definition relating to economic activity. The effect of these changes is to exclude all those out of employment for more than a year rather than five years. This exclusion applies regardless of the fact that they may still describe themselves as seeking work. Also excluded are those who have not been in paid employment since leaving full-time education unless they have worked within the previous year; certain of the part-time self-employed with very small incomes: and those whose only economic activity is working as mail-order agents or baby-sitters.

Income: redistributive stages

12. Stage one:
Original income plus cash benefits = Gross income.

Stage two:
Gross income minus income tax, employees' National Insurance contributions and domestic rates = Disposable income.

Stage three:
Disposable income minus indirect taxes = Post-tax income.

Stage four:
Post-tax income plus 'benefits in kind' = Final income.

13. The starting point of the analysis is original **income**. This is the annual income in cash of all members of the household before the deduction of taxes or the addition of any state benefits. It includes income from employment, self-employment, investment income, occupational pensions and annuities. Employment income is based on the last payment received before the interview or, where different, the amount usually received. Allowance is made for any periods of absence from work through sickness and unemployment in the preceding 12 months, and for bonuses. Income from self-employment is recorded in the FES for a past period. This is brought up to current levels using the average earnings index. Income from interest, dividends and rent is taken as the amount received in the 12 months before the interview. Income from occupational pensions is based on the last payment received.

14. About 99 per cent of original income comes from earnings, occupational pensions (including annuities) and investment income. The tiny bit remaining comes from a variety of sources: trade union benefits, income of children under 16, private scholarships, earnings as a mail order agent or babysitter, regular allowance from a non-spouse, allowance from an absent spouse and the imputed value of rent-free accommodation. Households living in rent-free dwellings are each assigned an imputed income based on the rateable value of the dwelling. This is counted as employment income if the tenancy depends on the job.

15. The next stage of the analysis is to add cash benefits to original income to obtain **gross income**. This is slightly different to the 'gross normal weekly income' used in the FES Report, mainly because it excludes the imputed rent of owner-occupiers. Cash benefits are:

Contributory:

Retirement pension and Christmas bonus, unemployment benefits, sickness and industrial injury benefit, statutory sick pay, invalidity pension and allowance, industrial injury disablement benefits, widows' benefits, and statutory maternity pay.

Non-contributory:

Supplementary benefit, child benefit, housing benefit, attendance allowance, mobility allowance, war pensions, severe disablement allowance, family income supplement, old persons pension, government training scheme allowances (YTS etc), student maintenance awards, maternity grant.

16. Statutory Sick Pay and Statutory Maternity Pay are classified as cash benefits even though they are paid through the employer.

17. Income from short-term benefits is taken as the product of the last weekly payment and the number of weeks the benefit was received in the 12 months prior to interview. Income from long-term benefits, and from housing benefit, is based on current rates.

18. Income tax, domestic rates and employees' and self-employed contributions to National Insurance and National Health services are then deducted to give **disposable income**. Taxes on capital, such as capital gains tax and inheritance tax, are not included in these deductions because there is no clear conceptual basis for doing so, and the relevant data is not available from the FES.

19. The figures for domestic rates include, as well as local authority rates, charges made by water authorities for water, environmental and sewerage services. Rates are shown in full with any rebates given in housing benefit.
[In pre-1987 articles, domestic rates were included in the 'indirect' tax category. They are now deducted in the derivation of disposable income in anticipation of their replacement by the community charge from 1989. The National Accounts system, which strongly influences this article, will show the community charge as a deduction before disposable income is produced].

20. The tax estimates are based on the amount deducted from the last payments of employment income and pensions, and on the amount paid in the last 12 months in respect of income from self-employment, interest, dividends and rent. The income tax payments recorded will therefore take account of a household's tax allowances, with the exception of tax relief obtained in this way 'at source'. In 1989 there were two types of tax relief obtained in this way: mortgage interest relief and life assurance premium relief. Where households are eligible for these reliefs imputations are made and deducted from recorded income tax payments. In the case of mortgage interest relief obtained through the MIRAS scheme, which was introduced

in April 1983, these imputations are based on the interest component of the latest mortgage repayment.

21. The next step is to deduct indirect taxes to give **post-tax income.** Indirect tax on final consumer goods and services include:

Duties on beer, wines, spirits, tobacco, oil, betting, etc
Value Added Tax (VAT)
Customs (import) duties
Car tax
Motor vehicle duties
Driving licenses
Stamp duties
Gas levy

22. Taxes levied on final goods and services are assumed to be fully incident on the consumer, and can be imputed from a household's FES expenditure record. For example, the amount of VAT which is paid by the household is calculated from the household's total expenditure on goods and services subject to VAT.

23. VAT and car tax affect the prices of secondhand cars and are therefore assumed to be incident on the purchasers of such cars as well as on the purchasers of new cars. In allocating taxes, expenditures recorded in the FES on alcoholic drink, tobacco, ice cream, soft drinks and confectionery are grossed up to allow for the known under-recording of these items in the sample. The true expenditure in each case is assumed to be proportional to the recorded expenditure. This approach has its drawbacks because there is some evidence to suggest that heavy drinkers, for example, are not picked up by the FES.

24. The incidence of stamp duty on house purchase on an owner-occupying household has been taken as the product of the hypothetical duty payable on buying their current dwelling (estimated from rateable values) and the probability of a household of that type moving in a given year (estimated from the General Household Survey).

25. Indirect taxes on intermediate goods and services are:

Local authority rates on commercial and industrial property
Motor vehicle duties
Duties on hydrocarbon oils
Employers' contributions to National Insurance, the National Health Service, the industrial injuries fund and the redundancy payments scheme
Customs (import) duties
Stamp duties
VAT

26. These are taxes that fall on goods and services purchased by industry. Only the elements attributable to the production of subsequent goods and services for final consumption by the UK personal sector are allocated in the article, being assumed to be fully shifted to the consumer. Their allocations between different categories of consumers' expenditure are based on the relation between intermediate production and final consumption using estimated input-output techniques. This process is not an exact science, and many assumptions have to be made. Some analyses, eg that by Dilnot, Kay and Keen 'Allocating Taxes to Households: A Methodology', suggest that the taxes could be progressive rather than regressive if one were to use different incidence assumptions.

27. In discussing the incidence of indirect taxes, we have used the terms **'progressive'** and **'regressive'** to mean taking an increasing or decreasing proportion of income as income rises. The degree to which a tax is progressive or regressive is strongly affected by the definition of income which the tax is compared with. For example, if indirect taxes were to be compared with gross income (rather than disposable income as in this article), they would appear much more regressive than shown in Table G of this article.

28. For Table G of the main article, we have constructed a measure of expenditure on goods and services which is similar to that used in the Consumers' Expenditure part of the National Accounts. Savings, investments, superannuation contributions and mortgage payments are excluded as well as rates/community charge payments. Imputed rent 'payments' for owner occupiers are included because rent payments are included for households renting their accommodation. We have included payments for house repairs and improvements because VAT is charged on these items. The expenditures on alcohol, tobacco and confectionery have been grossed up to correspond to the grossed-up indirect tax amounts described in paragraph 23 above.

29. Finally, we add those notional benefits in kind provided to households by government for which there is a reasonable basis for allocation to households, to obtain **final income.** Benefits in kind are:

State education
School meals and welfare milk
National Health service
Housing subsidy
Railway travel subsidy
Bus travel subsidy (including concessionary fares schemes)

30. Education benefit is estimated by the Department of Education and Science as the cost per pupil or student in special schools, primary and secondary schools, universities, and other further education establishments. The value of the benefits attributed to a household depends on the number of people in the household recorded in the FES as receiving each kind of state education (students away from the household are excluded). No benefit is allocated for pupils attending private schools.

31. The value of school meals and other welfare foods is based on their costs to the public authorities. Any payment by the individual household is subtracted to arrive at a net contribution.

32. Each individual in the FES is allocated a benefit from the National Health Service according to the estimated average use made of the various types of health service by people of the same age and sex, and according to the total cost of providing those services. The benefit from maternity services is assigned separately to those households containing children under the age of 12 months. No allowance is made for the use of private health care services.

33. In this article public sector tenants are defined to include the tenants of local authorities, New Town Corporations, the Scottish Special Housing Association (SSHA), Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE) and housing associations. The total housing subsidy includes the contribution from rate funds and from central government to the housing revenue accounts of local authorities: and grants paid to the New Town Corporations, the SSHA, the NIHE and housing associations. Within Greater London, the rest of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland each public sector tenant has been allocated a share of the region's total relevant subsidy based on the gross rateable value of this dwelling. Housing subsidy does not include mortgage interest tax relief, rent rebates and allowances or rate rebates included in housing benefit (see paragraphs 15 and 19 respectively).

34. The rail travel subsidies allocated are those to British Rail passenger operations and the London Underground. The subsidy to London and South East services is allocated to households living in the area and subsidies to provincial services to households living outside the South East, in proportion to households' expenditure on rail fares as recorded in the FES. A single allocation of the subsidy to inter-city services was made by dividing that subsidy between all households in proportion to their recorded expenditure on rail fares. In making both these allocations allowances are made for the use of rail travel by the business sector, tourists and the institutional part of the personal sector.

35. In this article, bus travel subsidy covers both the cost of concessionary travel schemes for senior citizens and others, and subsidies to operators. Separate allocations are made for Greater London, the other metropolitan areas and the rest of the United Kingdom. The subsidy is divided between households according to recorded expenditure on bus travel and the types of concessionary passes held.

36. We must emphasise that the analysis in this article provides only a very rough guide to the kinds of household which benefit from government expenditure, and by how much, and to those which finance it. Apart from the fact that large parts of expenditure and receipts are not allocated, the criteria used both to allocate taxes and to value and apportion benefits to individual households could be regarded as too simplistic. For example, the lack of data forces us to assume that the incidence of direct taxes falls on the individual from whose income the tax is deducted. This implies that the benefit of tax relief for mortgage interest, for example, accrues directly to the taxpayer rather than to some other party, for instance, the vendor of the land. It also implies that the working population is not able to pass the cost of the direct tax back to employers through lower profits, or to consumers through higher prices. And, in allocating indirect taxes we assume that the part of the tax falling on consumers' expenditure is borne by the households which buy the item or the service taxed, whereas in reality the incidence of the tax is spread by pricing policies and probably falls in varying proportions on the producers of a good or service, on their employees, on the buyer, and on the producers and consumers of other goods and services. Another example is that we know only an estimate of the total financial cost of providing benefits such as education, and so we have to treat that cost as if it measured the benefit which accrues to recipients of the service. In fact, the value the recipients themselves place on the service may be very different to the cost of providing it: moreover, there may be households in the community, other than the immediate beneficiaries, who receive a benefit indirectly from the general provision of the service.

Equivalence scale

37. The equivalence scale used in this analysis is the *McClements scale* (**before** housing costs are deducted). The scales (separate ones for before and after housing costs) were developed by Dr L D McClements at the Department of Health and Social Security (DHSS) in the mid-seventies, based on expenditure data from the 1971 and 1972 FES. They are based on the assumption that it is possible to estimate equivalence scales from people's spending behaviour as recorded in the FES without making any specific assumption about the criteria for equivalence. These scales are in regular use, though it is recognised that they are based on what is now rather old expenditure data and that it might be desirable to update them. The scales are regarded as plausible and they are well within the range of equivalence scales developed at different times in a number of countries. Hence their use is fully justified for broad statistical standardisation pending any re-calculation.

38. The equivalence values are given below:

Type of household member	Equivalence value
a. married head of household	
(ie a married couple of 2 adults)	1.00
1st additional adult	0.42
2nd (or more) additional adult	0.36 (per adult)
b. single head of household	
(ie 1 adult)	0.61
1st additional adult	0.46
2nd additional adult	0.42
3rd (or more) additional adult	0.36 (per adult)
c. Child aged:	
16-18	0.36
13-15	0.27
11-12	0.25
8-10	0.23
5-7	0.21
2-4	0.18
Under 2	0.09

The values for each household member are added together to give the total equivalence number for that household. This number is then divided into the disposable income for that household to give **equivalised disposable income**. For example, a household has a married couple with 2 children (aged 6 and 9) plus one adult lodger. The household's equivalence number is 1.0 + 0.21 + 0.23 + 0.42 = 1.86. The household's disposable income is £20,000, and so its equivalised disposable income is £10,753 (=£20,000/1.86).

39. This quantity is used to produce the single ranking used in all the tables in this article (apart from the Gini coefficients which have to be ranked afresh for each different definition of income).
[In pre-1987 articles, three types of ranking were used: the main one was using original income but gross income and disposable income were also used. In addition, the tables showing income shares were re-ranked for each separate income measure].
It is important to note that most monetary values shown in the article are ordinary (ie un-equivalised) £ a year, not equivalised £ a year. Where equivalised £ a year do appear (eg the quintile points in Table 3 of Appendix 1), they are shown in *italics*.

Gini coefficient

40. The Gini coefficient is the most widely used summary measure of the degree of inequality in an income distribution. It can more easily be understood by considering a Lorenz curve of the income distribution, (see Diagram B) ie a graph of the cumulative income share against the cumulative share of households. The curve representing complete equality of income is thus a diagonal line while complete inequality (with only one recipient of income) is represented by a curve comprising the horizontal axis and the right-hand vertical axis (see Diagram A). The area between the Lorenz curve and the diagonal line of complete equality, as a proportion of the triangular area between the curves of complete equality and inequality, gives the value of the Gini coefficient. Thus a distribution of perfectly equal incomes has a Gini coefficient of zero; as inequality

Diagram A

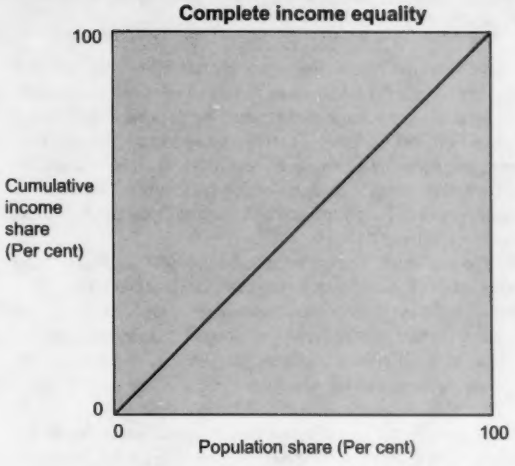
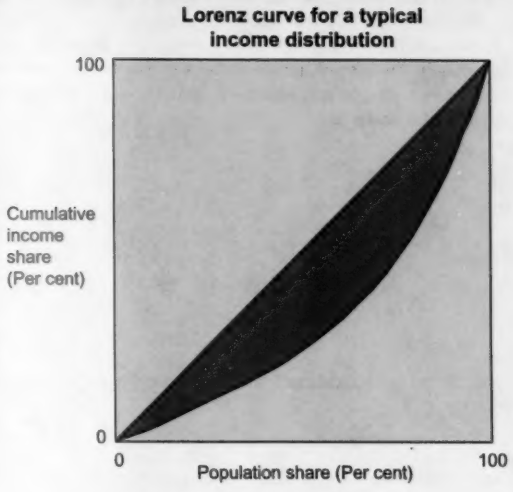


Diagram B



increases (and the Lorenz curve bellies out), so does the Gini coefficient until, with complete inequality, it reaches its maximum value of 1 (or 100 per cent).

41. To calculate the Gini coefficient for an income distribution, the first step is to rank that distribution in ascending order. All the Gini coefficients shown in this article are based on distributions of equivalised income eg the coefficient for original income is calculated after dividing the original income for all the households by their appropriate equivalence values.
[In pre-1987 articles, no such equivalisation was used].

42. Strictly speaking, one could argue that the equivalence scales used here are only applicable to disposable income because this is the only income measure relating directly to spending power. Since the scales are often applied, in practice, to other income measures, we are content to use them to equivalise original, gross and post-tax income for the purpose of producing Gini coefficients (and in the tables giving percentage shares of total income). However, we do not think it is appropriate to equivalise the final income measure because this contains notional income from benefits in kind (eg state education): the equivalence scales used in this article are based on actual household spending and do not, therefore, apply to such items as notional income.

Sampling errors and reliability

43. As the FES is a sample survey, data from it will differ in varying degrees from those of all households in the UK. The degree of difference will depend on how widely particular categories of income and expenditure vary between households. This 'sampling error' is smallest in relation to, say, the average expenditure of large groups of households on items purchased frequently (when spending does not vary greatly between households). Conversely, it is largest for small groups of households, and for items or services purchased infrequently (for which expenditure varies considerably between households). A broad numerical measure of the amount of variability is provided by the quantity known as the standard error.

44. It is difficult to calculate these standard errors exactly because of the multi-stage design of the FES, but we have made a good approximation by combining the simple random formula with the appropriate design factor from the FES analysis. [The design factor is the ratio of the standard error using the detailed formula that takes account of the full complexity of the sample design to the standard error using the simple random sample formula]. The most appropriate design factor from the FES work is for 'gross normal weekly household income'. The standard error of the mean for N households in Table 1 is given by:

$$(\text{design factor}) * S/\sqrt{N}$$

where the design factor is 1.22 for 1989, and S^2 is the estimate of the population variance.
This simple formula is applicable to a complete group of households, but for quintile or decile groups a more complex formula is required (see paragraph 46).

45. The standard errors can be used to give an idea of the reliability of a mean by quoting a confidence interval of the form:

$$\text{estimate of mean} \pm (1.96 * \text{standard error})$$

where the factor 1.96 corresponds to the 95% confidence interval.

For example: the mean disposable income for all households is £12,039 (see Table 3 in Appendix 1), and its standard error is £140 (from Table 1 below). So the confidence interval for the population value is £12,039 ± £274 ie about (£11,750 to £12,300). It is very likely that the mean disposable income for the whole population (ie all UK private households) will lie in this range.

46. The standard errors for the household types are larger than for the whole sample, mainly because the sample sizes concerned are smaller. For quintile groups of given household types, the sample sizes are of course smaller still, which would tend to increase sampling variability. On the other hand, the income values are by definition in a narrower range which would tend to reduce the sampling error. Precise estimates of standard errors for averages for quintile groups are complicated to produce. As well as the variability of the observations between the quintile points, we should also take account of the randomness which exists because the sample quintile points are themselves subject to random variation. We have used a formula for the asymptotic variance of a 'randomly trimmed' mean.

This formula gives a good approximation where the total sample size is around 1,000 (when the variance is under-estimated by about 2 per cent on average), and a reasonable approximation for samples of 100-500 (when the variance is under-estimated by about 5 per cent on average). The formula for the variance of a mean (x) calculated between two sample percentiles, Q_1 and Q_2, corresponding to proportions p_1 and p_2 is:

$$[n(p_2-p_1)]^{-1} *$$
$$\{S^2$$
$$+ p_1(x-Q_1)^2$$
$$+ (1-p_2)(Q_2-x)^2$$
$$+[p_1(1-p_2)/(p_2-p_1)](Q_2-Q_1)^2 \}$$

where S^2= variance calculated from observations between Q_1 and Q_2, and

n = total sample size.

The square root of this quantity is then multiplied by the design factor (as described in paragraph 44) to give the standard errors shown in the tables for quintile and decile groups.

47. The 'complex' standard errors for quintile and decile groups are quite a bit larger than the simple random sample estimates, as shown below:

Ratio of 'complex' standard error to simple random sample estimate for equivalised disposable income, 1989

Decile group		Quintile group	
Bottom	1.65	Bottom	1.78
2nd	4.45	2nd	3.91
3rd	5.75	3rd	4.46
4th	6.21	4th	3.97
5th	6.32	Top	1.42
6th	6.49	All	1.22
7th	6.16		
8th	5.49		
9th	4.43		
Top	1.42		
All	1.22		

For the 'all households' group the ratio merely reflects the fact that the simple random sample figure is multiplied by the design factor (1.22 in 1989) to produce the 'complex' standard error. For the middle quintile group, the quoted standard error is about four times larger than it would have been if we had merely used the simple random sample estimate. The quoted standard errors for the middle decile groups are about six times higher than the simple random sample estimates.

48. Table 2 gives standard errors for quintile groups of households within household type. The standard errors of the top quintile group are often much larger than for the other quintile groups. This is not surprising as, in general, any distribution of incomes has a long positive tail. The standard errors for the top quintile groups of some household types are so large that it is doubtful whether the averages for these groups are reliable enough to be worth quoting in the tables in Appendix 1.

49. Another aspect of sampling errors and reliability is the variation from year to year. Table 3 gives the standard error of the mean (expressed as a percentage of the mean) for disposable income for the years from 1977 to 1989. The two groups with consistently high proportionate standard errors are one adult with children, and two adults with 3 or more children. Relatively small groups like these are more likely to be strongly influenced by unusually large income and expenditure values.
If the change between years were to be considered, then it is the standard error of the *difference* between years that is relevant. This is about 1.4 times the size of the standard error for a particular year (assuming the two standard errors are about the same) - because the variance of a difference between years equals the sum of the variances for those individual years.

50. This year, for the first time, we have produced estimates for the standard errors of **shares of total income** (shown in Table 1, Appendix 4). These standard errors have been calculated using the formula for the variance of a ratio, and the results are given in Table 4 below. For example, the top quintile group accounted for 41 per cent of total equivalised disposable income; the standard error of this estimate is 0.17 per cent, and the 95% confidence interval for the true value is (40.8, 41.4) per cent.
As the formula involves an approximation, the figures shown in Table 4 are likely to be under-estimates of the true position.

Previous articles

51. This article is the latest in an annual series. Earlier articles covering the years 1957 to 1986 (using the old methodology) were published in the following issues of Economic Trends:
November 1962, February 1964, August 1966, February 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, November 1972 and 1973, December 1974, February 1976, December 1976, February 1978, January 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982, December 1982, November 1983, December 1984, December 1985, July 1986, November 1986, July 1987 and December 1988.

52. The results for 1987 (the first year of using the new methodology) were published in the May 1990 edition of Economic Trends, and the 1988 results appeared in the March 1991 edition. The latest three articles use a very different methodology to the earlier years, and hence are completely incompatible.

53. The results in all articles are intended to be free standing: they were not designed for direct comparison with other years except where some limited comparisons were made in the articles. Such comparisons are fraught with difficulty because of changes in definitions eg housing benefit in 1983. However, some broader measures like the Gini coefficients are relatively robust and will stand comparison with other years: this year's article gives such a comparison for the years 1977-1989. Enquiries should be addressed to Dave Westcott, Branch 3E, Central Statistical Office, Room 1936, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QQ.

Corrigendum

54. The final column of Table G in last year's article (ie 1988 data on page 113 of March 1991 Economic Trends) contains some errors. The correct figures are given below:

TABLE G
Indirect taxes as a percentage of disposable income for non-retired households, 1988

Final column (All non-retired households)

Percentages	Correct figure	As published
VAT	8.0	8.6
Duty on beer	0.8	1.0
Duty on wines	0.8	0.8
Duty on tobacco	1.9	2.6
Duty on hydrocarbon oils	1.6	1.7
Car tax	1.1	1.1
Other taxes	1.4	1.4
Intermediate taxes	4.9	5.5
Total indirect taxes	20.5	22.8

Standard errors of the mean, 1989

TABLE 1 (Appendix 2)

	Number in sample	Standard error of the mean of the five income measures (£ per year)					
		Original income	Gross income	Disposable income		Post-tax income	Final income
				Unadjusted	Equivalised		
Household type/ Quantile group							
All households	7 410	190	178	140	114	125	131
Non-retired	5 484	225	213	169	140	155	160
Retired	1 926	166	165	126	131	111	117
Quintile group [1]							
Bottom	1 482	103	99	85	42	76	168
2nd	1 482	458	374	294	71	235	425
3rd	1 482	638	561	433	98	370	512
4th	1 482	691	661	512	132	449	570
Top	1 482	617	615	507	401	482	498
Decile group [1]							
Bottom	741	114	122	108	52	105	251
2nd	741	409	351	285	42	215	496
3rd	741	725	598	492	58	388	736
4th	741	1 053	850	656	89	544	1 033
5th	741	1 194	1 009	773	94	678	966
6th	741	1 307	1 188	922	109	776	1 082
7th	741	1 414	1 346	1 028	122	864	1 172
8th	741	1 353	1 312	1 030	152	934	1 159
9th	741	1 311	1 295	985	195	869	1 024
Top	741	1 063	1 064	896	694	856	879
Household type							
1 adult retired	1 008	155	148	110	181	101	102
2 or more adults retired	918	290	278	209	188	188	193
1 adult non-retired	828	344	312	236	387	214	210
2 adults non-retired	1 578	429	409	307	305	285	285
3 or more adults non-retired	633	639	593	459	298	418	444
1 adult with children	313	487	431	363	321	347	373
2 adults and 1 child	620	579	547	456	393	422	421
2 adults and 2 children	793	621	605	528	359	506	504
2 adults with 3 or more children	347	1 003	953	754	431	723	721
3 or more adults with children	372	813	741	555	289	503	520

(1) Households ranked by equivalised disposable income.

Standard errors for disposable income for quintile groups[1] within household type, 1989

TABLE 2 (Appendix 2)

	Numbers in sample	Standard error for mean unadjusted disposable income for quintile groups of households ranked by equivalised disposable income (£ per year)					All groups
		Bottom	2nd	3rd	4th	Top	
Household type							
All households	7 410	85	294	433	512	507	140
Non-retired	5 484	165	387	566	615	645	169
Retired	1 926	88	205	275	351	508	126
1 adult retired	1 008	49	49	31	84	474	110
2 or more adults retired	918	99	149	282	300	819	209
1 adult non-retired	828	96	194	224	320	716	236
2 adults non-retired	1 578	187	208	262	328	1 101	307
3 or more adults non-retired	633	426	868	1 062	1 170	1 449	459
1 adult with children	313	262	408	489	671	1 632	363
2 adults with 1 child	620	310	384	484	589	1 678	456
2 adults 2 children	793	309	348	450	622	2 123	528
2 adults with 3 or more children	347	355	709	802	987	2 945	754
3 or more adults with children	372	566	1 252	1 324	1 304	1 738	555

1. Ranked by equivalised disposable income

Standard errors for unadjusted disposable income expressed as a percentage of the mean, 1977 to 1989

TABLE 3 (Appendix 2)

	Number in sample (1989)	Standard error for mean unadjusted disposable income expressed as a percentage of the mean (%)						
		1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989
Household type								
All households	7 410	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Non-retired	5 484	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Retired	1 926	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.7	2.2
1 adult retired	1 008	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	4.0	2.8
2 or more adults retired	918	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.3	2.7
1 adult non-retired	828	3.1	3.2	3.9	3.4	3.3	4.0	3.0
2 adults non-retired	1 578	2.0	1.6	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.1
3 or more adults non-retired	633	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.5	3.1	2.3
1 adult with children	313	5.3	5.9	13.0	4.9	4.6	4.4	5.8
2 adults with 1 child	620	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.2
2 adults 2 children	793	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.2
2 adults with 3 or more children	347	3.2	3.1	3.9	3.7	5.7	5.0	4.9
3 or more adults with children	372	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.0

Standard errors for shares of total income, 1989

TABLE 4 (Appendix 2)

	Share of total income, r (as %)	Standard error of r (as %)	95 % confidence interval for r (as %)
Equivalised original income			
Quintile group [1]			
Bottom	2.0	0.04	(1.90 , 2.04)
2nd	7	0.14	(6.6 , 7.2)
3rd	16	0.27	(16.0 , 17.0)
4th	26	0.37	(25.2 , 26.7)
Top	49	0.76	(47.2 , 50.2)
All households	100		
Equivalised gross income			
Quintile group [1]			
Bottom	7.1	0.05	(6.98 , 7.19)
2nd	11	0.07	(10.7 , 10.9)
3rd	16	0.18	(16.1 , 16.8)
4th	23	0.26	(23.0 , 29.0)
Top	42	0.12	(41.9 , 42.4)
All households	100		
Equivalised disposable income			
Quintile group [1]			
Bottom	7.6	0.05	(7.45 , 7.66)
2nd	12	0.08	(11.4 , 11.7)
3rd	17	0.17	(16.3 , 16.9)
4th	23	0.24	(22.7 , 23.7)
Top	41	0.17	(40.8 , 41.4)
All households	100		
Equivalised post - tax income			
Quintile group [1]			
Bottom	6.9	0.01	(6.84 , 6.87)
2nd	11	0.11	(10.9 , 11.3)
3rd	16	0.20	(15.6 , 16.4)
4th	23	0.29	(22.5 , 23.6)
Top	43	0.26	(42.5 , 43.5)
All households	100		

1 Ranked by equivalised disposable income.

APPENDIX 3

Three tables for 1989, ranked using *unadjusted* disposable income

CONTENTS

	Table
Average income, taxes and benefits, ranked by *unadjusted* disposable income, 1989	
By quintile groups of households	1
By decile groups of households	2
Cross tabulation of households ranked by disposable income, unadjusted and equivalised, 1989	3

Average incomes, taxes and benefits, 1989
By quintile groups of households (ranked by UNADJUSTED disposable income)

TABLE 1 (Appendix 3)

	Quintile groups of households ranked by UNADJUSTED disposable income					All households
	Bottom	2nd	3rd	4th	Top	
Average per household (£ per year)						
Quintile points	*4 540*		*7 933*	*12 176*	*17 805*	
Number of households in the sample	1 482	1 482	1 482	1 482	1 482	7 410
Original income						
Earnings of main earner	315	2 536	7 861	12 073	20 696	8 696
Other earnings	14	128	1 200	3 639	8 648	2 726
Occupational pensions, annuities	283	870	854	823	922	750
Investment income	186	456	650	704	1 640	727
Other income	73	118	148	192	517	210
Total	870	4 108	10 713	17 431	32 424	13 109
Direct benefits in cash						
Contributory						
Retirement pension	1 613	1 418	645	338	189	841
Unemployment benefit	28	49	41	31	22	34
Invalidity pension and allowance	79	189	141	84	52	109
Statutory sick pay	2	16	35	44	35	26
Industrial injury disablement benefit	1	18	17	7	12	11
Sickness, industrial injury benefit	8	13	12	7	14	11
Widows' benefits	46	58	44	20	22	38
Maternity/Statutory Maternity pay	1	6	15	18	15	11
Miscellaneous contributory benefits	9	9	6	2	1	5
Non-contributory						
Income support/Supplementary benefit	371	468	203	113	39	239
Child benefit	76	200	280	306	306	233
Housing benefit	555	343	96	31	4	206
Invalid care allowance	1	5	9	7	7	6
Attendance allowance	8	54	38	22	15	27
Mobility allowance	6	45	44	30	16	28
War pensions	8	13	15	11	14	12
Severe disablement allowance	26	84	57	35	15	43
Student maintenance awards	27	50	36	28	29	34
Government training schemes	10	29	40	42	41	32
Family credit/ income supplement	8	34	30	6	5	16
Other non-contributory benefits	16	21	17	11	3	14
Total cash benefits	2 901	3 120	1 819	1 193	855	1 978
Gross income	3 771	7 228	12 532	18 624	33 279	15 087
Direct taxes and Employees' NIC						
Income tax	117	520	1 550	2 696	5 522	2 081
less; Tax relief at source [1]	20	65	206	434	587	262
Employees' NI contributions	20	169	591	993	1 444	644
Domestic rates\Community charge (gross)	474	525	566	621	744	586
Total	592	1 149	2 500	3 876	7 124	3 048
Disposable income	3 179	6 079	10 032	14 748	26 155	12 039
Indirect taxes						
Taxes on final goods and services						
VAT	272	515	856	1 275	1 899	963
Duty on tobacco	108	193	248	253	252	211
Duty on beer and cider	22	47	89	121	166	89
Duty on wines	5	12	25	36	73	30
Duty on spirits	20	38	61	75	118	62
Duty on hydrocarbon oils	36	101	174	238	315	173
Car tax	6	13	36	59	92	41
Vehicle excise duty	22	53	89	113	147	85
Television licences	44	52	58	60	62	55
Stamp duty on house purchase	6	10	23	44	57	28
Customs' duties	14	26	39	54	76	42
Betting taxes	19	32	42	50	66	42
Other	6	12	17	15	24	15
Intermediate taxes						
Commercial and industrial rates	69	113	165	226	331	181
Employers' NI contributions	80	133	193	266	394	213
Duty on hydrocarbon oils	33	55	76	102	149	83
Vehicle excise duty	8	14	19	26	39	21
Other	33	54	79	107	154	85
Total indirect taxes	804	1 472	2 287	3 119	4 414	2 419
Post-tax income	2 375	4 607	7 745	11 628	21 741	9 619
Benefits in kind						
Education	253	635	916	999	1 148	790
National health service	1 052	1 118	1 043	965	987	1 033
Housing subsidy	121	106	65	30	18	68
Rail travel subsidy	7	8	11	25	41	18
Bus travel subsidy	34	35	21	18	17	25
School meals and welfare milk	19	47	26	23	15	26
Total	1 487	1 948	2 082	2 061	2 226	1 961
Final income	3 862	6 556	9 827	13 689	23 967	11 580

1 On mortgage interest and life assurance premiums.

Average incomes, taxes and benefits, 1989
By decile groups of households (ranked by UNADJUSTED disposable income)

TABLE 2 (Appendix 3)

	Decile groups of households ranked by UNADJUSTED disposable income										All households
	Bottom	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	Top	
Average per household (£ per year)											
Decile points	*3 246*	*4 540*	*5 967*	*7 933*	*10 050*	*12 176*	*14 615*	*17 805*	*22 689*		
Number of households in the sample	741	741	741	741	741	741	741	741	741	741	7 410
Original income											
Earnings of main earner	206	424	1 459	3 613	6 410	9 311	11 019	13 127	15 757	25 636	8 696
Other earnings	7	20	45	210	734	1 667	2 971	4 308	6 547	10 749	2 726
Occupational pensions, annuities	163	402	697	1 043	971	737	697	949	749	1 095	750
Investment income	159	213	374	538	653	647	640	767	1 026	2 254	727
Other income	48	98	112	123	194	103	213	171	334	700	210
Total	583	1 157	2 688	5 527	8 962	12 465	15 540	19 322	24 413	40 434	13 109
Direct benefits in cash											
Contributory											
Retirement pension	1 480	1 747	1 719	1 117	810	480	358	318	201	178	841
Unemployment benefit	25	31	35	63	44	39	30	33	33	11	34
Invalidity pension and allowance	53	106	139	238	174	108	101	67	75	29	109
Statutory sick pay	3	2	14	17	32	37	44	44	36	34	26
Industrial injury disablement benefit	-	2	16	21	14	21	14	1	13	11	11
Sickness, industrial injury benefit	8	7	19	7	9	14	10	3	24	4	11
Widows' benefits	53	39	60	57	62	26	15	26	14	29	38
Maternity/ Statutory Maternity pay	2	1	4	7	12	18	16	19	12	18	11
Miscellaneous contributory benefits	9	9	10	9	7	4	3	2	1	1	5
Non-contributory											
Income support/ Supplementary benefit	284	458	500	436	243	163	138	88	31	48	239
Child benefit	44	108	170	229	270	290	327	284	303	309	233
Housing benefit	459	652	426	260	128	63	42	20	4	4	206
Invalid care allowance	-	2	4	6	6	11	7	7	11	4	6
Attendance allowance	3	12	37	72	38	38	21	23	18	11	27
Mobility allowance	5	8	43	48	58	30	27	32	20	12	28
War pensions	1	14	9	17	12	18	8	13	26	3	12
Severe disablement allowance	17	34	83	85	79	35	33	36	20	10	43
Student maintenance awards	40	14	58	41	21	51	32	24	34	24	34
Government training schemes	12	9	28	29	42	38	38	47	55	26	32
Family credit/ income supplement	1	15	27	41	41	18	10	3	5	4	16
Other non-contributory benefits	7	26	20	22	19	15	17	6	1	5	14
Total cash benefits	2 506	3 296	3 422	2 819	2 121	1 517	1 290	1 095	935	775	1 978
Gross income	3 089	4 453	6 110	8 346	11 083	13 982	16 830	20 417	25 348	41 209	15 087
Direct taxes and Employees' NIC											
Income tax	114	119	316	724	1 256	1 845	2 336	3 056	3 958	7 087	2 081
less: Tax relief at source [1]	18	21	46	84	157	256	381	487	507	666	262
Employees' N I contributions	16	25	93	246	460	721	912	1 074	1 310	1 579	644
Domestic rates/Community charge (gross)	467	481	520	529	555	577	599	642	700	788	586
Total	579	605	883	1 415	2 114	2 886	3 467	4 285	5 460	8 788	3 048
Disposable income	2 511	3 848	5 227	6 931	8 968	11 096	13 363	16 132	19 888	32 421	12 039
Indirect taxes											
Taxes on final goods and services											
VAT	236	307	443	586	800	912	1 139	1 411	1 608	2 190	963
Duty on tobacco	87	129	173	214	255	240	253	253	252	252	211
Duty on beer and cider	23	22	40	54	84	94	111	131	158	175	89
Duty on wines	4	6	9	14	24	25	30	42	56	90	30
Duty on spirits	18	23	34	41	52	69	66	83	114	121	62
Duty on hydrocarbon oils	34	37	85	117	158	189	220	256	304	326	173
Car tax	7	4	7	18	38	33	49	68	78	105	41
Vehicle excise duty	19	25	45	61	82	95	108	117	135	159	85
Television licences	43	46	49	54	57	58	60	61	62	61	55
Stamp duty on house purchase	6	5	8	13	19	28	39	48	51	64	28
Customs' duties	12	17	22	29	36	41	51	58	66	85	42
Betting taxes	22	15	27	36	34	50	46	55	64	69	42
Other	6	7	10	13	13	22	16	14	22	26	15
Intermediate taxes											
Commercial and industrial rates	63	75	100	126	154	175	208	245	284	379	181
Employers' NI contributions	72	87	117	148	180	206	245	288	335	453	213
Duty on hydrocarbon oils	30	36	49	61	73	80	95	109	128	170	83
Vehicle excise duty	7	9	12	16	18	20	24	28	33	45	21
Other	30	36	48	60	74	83	99	115	133	175	85
Total indirect taxes	723	886	1 282	1 661	2 151	2 422	2 857	3 382	3 883	4 945	2 419
Post-tax income	1 788	2 963	3 945	5 269	6 817	8 674	10 506	12 751	16 005	27 476	9 619
Benefits in kind											
Education	246	261	574	697	834	998	1 026	973	1 206	1 091	790
National health service	975	1 129	1 147	1 089	1 049	1 038	977	954	951	1 024	1 033
Housing subsidy	94	147	117	95	69	61	38	22	22	13	68
Rail travel subsidy	7	8	5	10	10	13	24	26	32	50	18
Bus travel subsidy	30	38	38	31	23	20	18	17	18	17	25
School meals and welfare milk	13	26	46	47	28	23	28	19	14	16	26
Total	1 364	1 609	1 927	1 970	2 011	2 153	2 111	2 010	2 242	2 210	1 961
Final income	3 152	4 572	5 872	7 239	8 828	10 827	12 617	14 761	18 248	29 686	11 580

1 On mortgage interest and life assurance premiums.

Cross-tabulation of households ranked by disposable income, unadjusted and equivalised, 1989

TABLE 3 (Appendix 3)

(i) Quintile groups

	Quintile groups of **equivalised** disposable income					All households
	Bottom	2nd	3rd	4th	Top	
Number of households						
Quintile groups of **unadjusted** disposable income						
Bottom	985	497	-	-	-	1 482
2nd	439	586	312	145	-	1 482
3rd	57	327	688	277	133	1 482
4th	1	69	415	637	360	1 482
Top	-	3	67	423	989	1 482
All households	1 482	1 482	1 482	1 482	1 482	7 410

(ii) Decile groups

	Decile groups of **equivalised** disposable income										All households
	Bottom	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	Top	
Number of households											
Decile groups of **unadjusted** disposable income											
Bottom	390	281	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	741
2nd	202	112	272	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	741
3rd	82	234	194	25	132	74	-	-	-	-	741
4th	47	76	107	260	59	47	121	24	-	-	741
5th	18	29	65	129	229	140	2	89	40	-	741
6th	2	8	23	110	160	159	185	1	78	15	741
7th	-	1	8	52	106	165	115	221	5	68	741
8th	-	-	-	9	40	104	174	127	238	49	741
9th	-	-	2	1	14	49	123	203	188	161	741
Top	-	-	-	-	1	3	21	76	192	448	741
All households	741	741	741	741	741	741	741	741	741	741	7 410

APPENDIX 4

Trends in income distribution, 1977-1989

CONTENTS

	Table
Percentage shares of original, gross, disposable and post-tax income by quintile group of households, 1977-1989	1
Gini coefficients for the distribution of income at each stage of the tax-benefit system, 1977-1989 ..	2

Percentage shares of total original, gross, disposable and post-tax incomes by quintile groups of households[1], 1977-1989

TABLE 1 (Appendix 4)

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989
Equivalised original income							
Quintile group							
Bottom	3.6	2.4	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.1	2.0
2nd	10	10	9	8	7	7	7
3rd	18	18	17	17	17	16	16
4th	26	27	26	26	27	25	26
Top	43	43	46	47	47	50	49
All households..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Equivalised gross income							
Quintile group							
Bottom	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.3	7.5	7.1
2nd	13	13	12	12	12	11	11
3rd	18	18	17	17	17	16	16
4th	24	24	23	23	24	23	23
Top	37	37	39	39	40	43	42
All households..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Equivalised disposable income							
Quintile group							
Bottom	9.7	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.2	8.2	7.6
2nd	14	13	13	13	13	12	12
3rd	18	18	17	17	17	16	17
4th	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Top	36	36	38	38	38	41	41
All households..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Equivalised post-tax income							
Quintile group							
Bottom	9.4	9.5	9.0	8.9	8.6	7.6	6.9
2nd	14	13	13	13	13	12	11
3rd	17	18	17	17	17	16	16
4th	23	23	22	22	23	22	23
Top	37	37	39	39	39	43	43
All households..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1 Ranked by equivalised disposable income.

Gini coefficients for the distribution of income at each stage of the tax-benefit system, 1977-1989

TABLE 2 (Appendix 4)

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989
Gini coefficients (per cent)							
Equivalised original income	43	44	46	48	49	51	50
Equivalised gross income	29	30	31	32	32	36	36
Equivalised disposable income	27	27	28	28	29	33	34
Equivalised post-tax income	29	29	31	31	32	36	37

Index of sources

United Kingdom balance of payments: United Kingdom national accounts. In addition to the series indexed below, further detailed statistics are included in the regular quarterly articles (see inside front cover of book).

	Table	*Source*	*Further statistics (Where available)*
Asset prices	40	Central Statistical Office Department of the Environment MAFF	
Average earnings	1.23	Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics Employment Gazette
Balance of payments (current balance)	1.27	Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics Quarterly articles in Economic Trends
Banking		Bank of England	Financial Statistics
Banking loans, advances and acceptances	36, 37, 38		
British government securities (long dated)			
20 years yield	39	Bank of England	
Building societies			Financial Statistics
Advances on new dwellings	12	Building Societies Association	
Average prices of new dwellings on mortgage (see also Housing)	12	Department of the Environment	
Commitments on new dwellings	12	Building Societies Association	
Recommended share rate (see also Interest rates)	39	Bank of England	
Capital account summary, analysis by sector	33	Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics
Car registrations and production (see also Motor vehicles)	6, 19	Central Statistical Office Department of Transport	
CBI Intentions Inquiry (see also Fixed investment)	10	Confederation of British Industry	
Coal (see also Energy)	15	Department of Energy	
Commercial vehicles, production (see also Motor vehicles)	19	Central Statistical Office	
Companies		Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics
Financial companies and institutions			
Capital account, financial surplus/deficit	33		
Saving	33		
Gross trading profits	34		
In relation to total domestic income	7		Monthly Digest of Statistics
Industrial and commercial companies	33, 34, 35, 36		Financial Statistics
Appropriation account	34		
Capital account, financial surplus/deficit	33		
Dividends, interest and current transfer payments	34		
Fixed investment	36		
Income	34		
Net borrowing requirement	36		
Saving	33		
Security prices and yields (see also Interest rates)	39		
Stock appreciation	34		
Taxes	34		
Construction industry			Housing and Construction Statistics
Index of output (see also)			
Industrial production)	17	Central Statistical Office	
Orders received	10, 12, 18	Department of the Environment	
Output	18	Department of the Environment	
Consumer credit	6	Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics

Consumers' expenditure		Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Component categories	5		
In relation to personal income	4		
In relation to total final expenditure	7		
Per head	8		
Counterparts to changes in M4	30	Bank of England	Financial Statistics
Credit business (see also Hire purchase)	6	Central Statistical Office	
Current balance (see also Balance of payments)	1, 27	Central Statistical Office	
Cyclical indicators (see article on page 72)			
Distributive trades		Central Statistical Office	Monthy Digest of Statistics
Output (see also Retail sales; Stocks)	17		
Dividends, interest and current transfer payments	34	Central Statistical Office	
Domestic income (see also Incomes)	7	Central Statistical Office	
Dwellings (see also Housing)	12	Central Statistical Office Department of the Environment	
Earnings (average)	1, 23	Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics Employment Gazette
Electricity (see also Energy)	15	Department of Energy	
Employed labour force	20, 21	Central Statistical Office Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Employees in employment		Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics
All industries and services and manufacturing	21		Employment Gazette
Energy	15	Department of Energy	
Consumers' expenditure on energy products	5	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Output index for energy and water supply	16		Monthly Digest of Statistics
Primary fuel input: total, coal, petroleum, natural gas and primary electricity	15	Department of Energy	United Kingdom Energy Statistics Energy Trends
Engineering industries		Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Sales and orders: total, home market and export	18		Business Bulletin
Eurodollar-3-month rate (see also Interest rates)	39	Bank of England	
Exchange rates	1, 28	Bank of England	Financial Statistics
Expenditure (see also Total final expenditure)	3, 7	Central Statistical Office	
Exports		Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Of goods			Business Bulletin
Unit value index	25	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Review of External Trade Statistics
Unit value index for manufactures (international comparisons)	26	Department of Trade and Industry	
Value	27	Central Statistical Office	
Volume index	25		
Of goods and services	3, 7		
Of passenger cars, commercial vehicles	19		
Orders; engineering industries	18		
Relative prices (as measure of trade competitiveness)	26	Department of Trade and Industry	Monthly Review of External Trade Statistics
Relative profitability (as measure of trade competitiveness	26		
Final expenditure (see also Total final expenditure)	3, 7	Central Statistical Office	
Financial companies (see also Companies)	33	Central Statistical Office	
Fixed investment			
By industrial and commercial companies (see also Companies)	36	Central Statistical Office	

By sector and by type of asset	9		Monthly Digest of Statistics
Dwellings (see also Housing)	9, 12	Central Statistical Office Department of the Environment	Business Bulletin
In relation to total final expenditure	3, 7	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Manufacturing industry			
CBI Intentions Inquiry	10	Confederation of British Industry	Industrial Trends Survey
CSO inquiry into investment intentions	11	Central Statistical Office	
Contractors' orders for private industrial work	10	Department of the Environment	Housing and Construction Statistics
In plant and machinery, new buildings and work	10	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Gas (see also Energy)	15	Department of Energy	
General government consumption of goods and services	3, 7	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Receipts and expenditure	31		Financial Statistics
Gross domestic fixed capital formation (see also Fixed investment)	7, 9, 34	Central Statistical Office	
Gross domestic product	2	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
And components of final expenditure	3		
At factor cost	8		
In relation to output	17		
In relation to stocks	14		
Per head	8		
Gross national product per head		Central Statistical Office	
At factor cost	8		
Per head	8		
Gross trading profits of companies (see also Companies)	34		
Hire purchase debt	6	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics Business Bulletin Financial Statistics
Housing			
Average price of new dwellings mortgages approved	12	Department of the Environment	Housing and Construction Statistics
Commitments and advances on new dwellings	12		Financial Statistics
Consumers' expenditure on housing	5	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Fixed investment in dwellings	9, 12		
Orders received by contractors for new houses	12	Department of the Environment	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Starts and completions	12		Housing and Construction Statistics
Imports			
Of goods		Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Unit value index	25		Business Bulletin
Value	27		
Volume index	25		
Of goods and services in relation to total final expenditure	3		Monthly Digest of Statistics
Price competitiveness	26	Department of Trade and Industry	
Incomes		Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Company income (see also Companies)	34		
Income from employment as a percentage of total domestic income (see also Wages: Earnings)	7		
Personal disposable income	4		
Per head	8		
Personal income before tax	4		
Total domestic income	7		
Industrial and commercial companies (see also Companies)	33, 34, 35, 36		

Industrial production: index of output	1, 16	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
By market sector	16		
By selected industries	16		
In relation to output	17		
In relation to stocks (manufacturing industries)	14		
Inter-bank 3-month rate (see also Interest rates)	39	Bank of England	
Interest rates	39	Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics
British government securities long-dated (20 years) yield		Bank of England HM Treasury	
Building Societies Association recommended share rate		Building Societies Association *Financial Times*	
Eurodollar 3-month rate		Institute of Actuaries	
Financial Times index of industrial ordinary shares		Faculty of Actuaries	
Inter-bank 3-month rate			
Local authorities 3-month deposit rate			
Selected retail banks base rate and 7-day deposits			
Sterling certificates of deposit 3-month rate			
Treasury bill yield			
Invisibles (see also Balance of payments)	27	Central Statistical Office	
Local authorities 3-month deposit rate (see also Interest rates)	39	Bank of England	
Manufacturing industry (see Banking; Employees in employment; Fixed investment; Industrial production; Output per person employed; Output per person hour; Stocks; Wages and salaries)			
Money stock	1, 29, 30	Bank of England	Financial Statistics
Motor vehicles			
New car registrations	6	Department of Transport	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Production of passenger cars and commercial vehicles: total and for export	19	Central Statistical Office	Business Bulletin
National disposable income	2	Central Statistical Office	
Official reserves	1, 28	HM Treasury	Financial Statistics Monthly Digest of Statistics
Orders received			
By construction industry (see also Construction)	1, 18	Central Statistical Office	
By contractors for private industrial work	10	Department of the Environment	Housing and Construction Statistics
By engineering industries (see also Engineering)	18		
Output			
By construction industry (see also Construction)	17, 18	Central Statistical Office Department of the Environment	
By engineering industries (see also Engineering)	18	Central Statistical office	
Index numbers by industry groups	17		Monthly Digest of Statistics
Manufacturing industries	16		
Per person employed	20		
Per person hour: manufacturing industry	20		
Production industries	16		
Overseas trade (see Exports; Imports; Visible trade)			
Personal disposable income	4, 8	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Personal income before tax	4	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Petroleum (see also Energy)	15	Department of Energy	

Population			
Estimates *per capita*, income, product and spending	8	Central Statistical Office	Not published elsewhere
Prices			
Asset prices	40	Central Statistical Office Department of the Environment MAFF	
Average price of new dwellings on mortgage (see also Housing)	12	Department of the Environment	
Pensioner price indices	24	Central Statistical Office	Employment Gazette
Producer price index: input and output	1, 24	Department of Trade and Industry	Monthly Digest of Statistics Business Bulletin
Producer price index (international comparisons)	26	Department of Trade and Industry	
Relative wholesale prices (as measure of trade competitiveness)	26	Department of Trade and Industry	
Retail price index	1, 24	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics Employment Gazette
Tax and price index	1	Central Statistical Office	
Private sector			
Capital account, financial surplus/deficit	33	Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics
Gross fixed investment	7, 9		Monthly Digest of Statistics
Housing starts and completions (see also Housing)	12		Housing and Construction
Statistics			
Producer price index (see also Prices)	1,24	Central Statistical Office	
Production (see Industrial production; Motor vehicles; Output; Steel)		Central Statistical Office	
Productivity: output per person employed, output per hour in manufacturing industries	20	Central Statistical Office Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Profits (see also Companies)	34	Central Statistical Office	
Property Transactions	41	Board of Inland Revenue	
Public sector			Financial Statistics
Borrowing requirement	30, 32	Bank of England Central Statistical Office	
Expenditure	31		
Capital account, financial surplus/deficit	33		
Fixed investment	7, 9		
Housing starts and completions (see also Housing)	12	Department of the Environment	Housing and Construction
Statistics			
Receipts	31	Central Statistical Office	
Purchasing power of the pound	24	Central Statistical Office	
Regional unemployment rates (see also Unemployment)	22	Department of Employment	
Rent and non-trading income; industrial and commercial companies	34	Central Statistical Office	
Retail price index (see also Prices)	1, 24	Central Statistical Office	
Retail sales			
Value index numbers	6	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Volume index numbers	1, 6		Business Bulletin
Ratio of distributors' stocks to retail sales	14		
Salaries (see also Wages and salaries)	23	Central Statistical Office	
Saving, company (see also Companies)	33	Central Statistical Office	
Savings ratio, personal	4	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics

Selected retail banks rates (see also Interest rates)	39	Bank of England	
Services (see also Balance of payments)	27	Central Statistical Office	
Steel, production and consumption	19	Central Statistical Office Department of Trade and Industry	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Sterling certificates of deposit (see also Interest rates)	39	Bank of England	
Sterling			
Exchange rate index	1, 28	HM Treasury	Financial Statistics
Exchange rates against major currencies	28	Bank of England	
Stock appreciation, company sector (see also Companies)	34	Central Statistical Office	
Stocks			
Changes by industry groups	13	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics Business Bulletin
Ratios: total stocks to GDP(E), manufactured stocks to manufacturing production, distributors' stocks to retail sales	14		
Total changes in relation to GDP(E)	3		Monthly Digest of Statistics
Tax and price index	1	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Taxes		Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics
On capital	31		
On income	31		
On expenditure	31		
Payment of taxes by companies	34, 35		
Terms of trade	25	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics Business Bulletin
Total domestic income (see also Incomes)	7	Central Statistical Office	
Total final expenditure on goods and services	3, 7	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Trade competitiveness measures	26	Department of Trade and Industry Central Statistical Office International Monetary Fund	Monthly Review of External Trade Statistics International Financial Statistics
Transfers (see also Balance of payments)	27	Central Statistical Office	
Treasury bill yield (see also Interest rates)	39	Bank of England	
Undistributed income: industrial and commercial companies	34, 35	Central Statistical Office	
Unemployment		Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics Employment Gazette
Regional unemployment rates	22		
Total unemployed	1, 21		
Unfilled vacancies	1, 21	Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics Employment Gazette
Unit labour costs (international comparisons)	26	International Monetary Fund	International Financial Statistics
Unit values of exports and imports (see also Exports; Imports)	25	Central Statistical Office	
Vacancies notified and remaining unfilled	1, 21	Department of Employment	
Visible trade (see also Exports; Imports)	25, 27	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics Business Bulletin
Wages and salaries			
In relation to personal income before tax	4	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Per unit of output	23		Monthly Digest of Statistics Employment Gazette
Workforce	21	Department of Employment	Employment Gazette Monthly Digest of Statistics

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Latest developments in the economy

Data available at 13 February 1992

DATA PUBLISHED BY CSO

Output
In the three months to November, the output of the production industries is provisionally estimated to have fallen by 0.6 per cent compared with the previous quarter, and by 1.4 per cent compared with the same period a year earlier. The provisional index of production figure for November is 105.9 (1985=100). The index covers the manufacturing and energy industries, and all figures are seasonally adjusted.

Manufacturing output in the three months to November was 1.2 per cent lower than in the previous three months, and 4.0 per cent down on the same period a year earlier. Within manufacturing, between the latest three month periods, the output of the metals industry fell by 1.6 per cent, chemicals rose by 2.3 per cent, engineering and allied industries fell by 2.6 per cent, "other manufacturing" fell by 0.8 per cent, "other minerals" fell by 1.0 per cent, textiles and clothing fell by 1.0 per cent, and food, drink and tobacco fell by 0.5 per cent.

The output of the energy sector was 0.9 per cent higher than in the preceding three months, and 6.4 per cent up on the same period a year earlier.

By market sector, between the latest three month periods, the output of the investment goods industries fell by 2.9 per cent, the output of the consumer goods industries fell by 0.2 per cent, and the output of the intermediate goods industries was unchanged.

Producer prices
The input price index for materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry fell by 1.1 per cent in the twelve months to January, following a fall of 1.2 per cent in the twelve months to December. Between December and January, the unadjusted index fell by 0.1 per cent, whereas the seasonally adjusted index rose by 0.7 per cent.

The increase over twelve months in the output price index for home sales of manufactured products was 4.5 per cent in January, compared with an increase of 4.9 per cent in December. The index rose by 0.7 per cent between December and January.

Retail prices
The general index of retail prices for 10 December was 135.7 (January 1987=100), an increase of 0.1 per cent on November and of 4.5 per cent since December 1990.

Between November and December there were increases in the prices of food, tobacco and household goods as well as a rise in housing costs. There were, however, a number of reductions, including a fall in petrol prices.

The tax and price index for December was 128.2 (January 1987=100), representing an increase of 4.0 per cent over the previous twelve months.

Retail sales
The final, seasonally adjusted estimate of retail sales volume in December was 119.3 (1985=100). In the three months to December sales were 0.1 per cent down on the previous quarter, but 0.3 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier. Sales by food retailers fell by 0.6 per cent compared with the previous three months, whereas those of specialist non-food retailers rose by 0.2 per cent, and those of mixed retail businesses rose by 0.5 per cent.

Based on non-seasonally adjusted data, retail sales value in current prices in December was 1 per cent higher than in December 1990.

Balance of payments
Information on visible trade in December and recent trends in invisibles imply a current account deficit of £0.4 billion, £0.2 billion less than that for November. In the latest three months the implied deficit was £1.6 billion, compared with £1.3 billion in the previous quarter.

The visible deficit in December was £0.7 billion, compared to £0.9 billion in November. In the three months to December the visible deficit was £2.5 billion, compared with £2.4 billion in the previous quarter.

In December the value of exports was £9.0 billion, 2.5 per cent higher than in November. In the three months to December, the value of exports was 0.5 per cent lower than in the previous three months, but 2.5 per cent higher than a year earlier. On a volume basis, excluding oil and the erratic items, exports in the three months to December were 2.5 per cent higher than in the previous three months, and 4 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Imports in December were valued at £9.6 billion, virtually unchanged from November. In the three months to December, the value of imports was unchanged from the previous quarter, and 0.5 per cent lower than a year earlier. Excluding oil and erratics, import volume in the three months to December was 1 per cent up on both the previous three months and the corresponding period a year earlier.

Estimates of invisibles are not available monthly. Based on recent trends and limited information on EC transfers, invisibles in December are projected to be in surplus by £0.3 billion, with a surplus on transactions by the private sector partly offset by a deficit on government transactions. Revisions to these projections can be substantial.

Public sector borrowing requirement
Provisional estimates put the public sector borrowing requirement at £1.2 billion in December. Privatisation proceeds in December amounted to £1.8 billion, from the first instalment of the November sale of BT holdings. The PSBR for the first nine months of 1991-92 was £10.5 billion compared with £2.1 billion in the same period last year. The PSBR excluding privatisation proceeds was £17.5 billion in the first nine months of 1991-92 compared with £5.8 billion in the same period last year.

DATA PUBLISHED BY OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Official reserves
The overall level of the UK's official reserves rose by $460 million in January, bringing the end of January reserves to $44,586 million (£24,874 million), compared with $44,126 million (£23,625 million) at the end of December.

The underlying change in the reserves during January was a fall of $336 million.

The underlying change excludes a number of factors which are included in the total change. Proceeds from the month's tender of UK ECU Treasury Bills amounted to $1,166 million and maturing UK ECU Treasury Bills of $1,165 million. The underlying change also excludes repayments of borrowing under the exchange cover scheme of $12 million. There was no new borrowing under the exchange cover scheme.

Exchange rate
The sterling exchange rate index (1985=100) was 90.8 in January, compared with 91.2 in December.

Unemployment and vacancies
In January, the seasonally adjusted level of unemployment in the UK increased by 53,000 to 2.604 million, 9.2 per cent of the workforce. Over the past six months, unemployment has risen by 39,200 per month on average.

The stock of unfilled vacancies at jobcentres decreased by 1,900 to a seasonally adjusted 122,000 in the month to January. Over the three months to January, vacancies have increased on average by 6,200 a month.

Employment
The number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain stood at 4,635,000 in December, a fall of 18,000 since November. Employment has fallen by 334,000 in the year to December, compared with a fall of 129,000 in the previous year.

The UK workforce in employment (employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work related government training programmes) stood at 25,938,000 in September, representing a fall of 234,000 in the quarter. Employment over the year to September 1991 fell by 875,000.

Earnings
The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to November was about 7.5 per cent, the same as the increase in the year to October. The actual increase in the year to November, at 7.7 per cent, was above the underlying increase because of negative timing adjustments for bonuses.

In the production industries, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to December was about 8 per cent, a fall of 0.25 per cent on the increase in the year to November. Within this sector, the underlying increase in manufacturing industries in the year to December was about 7.75 per cent, 0.25 per cent below the increase in the year to November. The actual increases for production and manufacturing in the year to December were 7.8 per cent and 7.4 per cent respectively.

In the service industries, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to November was about 7.25 per cent, the same as the increase in the year to October. The actual increase in the service industries was 7.8 per cent.

Productivity
Manufacturing output per head in the three months to November was about 0.2 per cent higher than in the three months ending August, and 2.7 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. Output per head in the whole economy in the third quarter of 1991 was about 0.9 per cent higher than in the previous quarter, and about 0.6 per cent higher than in the corresponding quarter a year earlier.

Unit wage and salary costs
In the three months to November, wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing were 5.0 per cent above the corresponding period a year earlier. This increase was less than the rise in average earnings in manufacturing because of the increase in productivity of 2.7 per cent over this period. In the third quarter of 1991, wages and salaries per unit of output in the whole economy were 7.0 per cent above the corresponding period a year earlier. This increase was below the rise in average earnings because of the rise of about 0.6 per cent in productivity over this period.

Monetary aggregates
Provisional information suggests that in the 12 months to December, and before seasonal adjustment, M0 increased by 3.0 per cent, and M4 by 6.1 per cent. In December, again before seasonal adjustment, M0 increased by 7.1 per cent, and M4 increased by 0.9 per cent. After seasonal adjustment, M0 rose by 0.3 per cent, and M4 rose by 0.8 per cent.

Release dates of economic statistics as at 24 February

Issued by the Central Statistical Office on behalf of the Government Statistical Service and other organisations as a guide to publication dates of major economic series. The final column lists the next announced release dates after 24 February. Exceptionally, there may be some delays due to unavoidable statistical problems. Enquiries about release of individual series should be made at source.

Series	Release method	Source	Release dates Last	Next
Advance energy statistics (M)	PN	Dept of Energy	*4 Feb*	
Acquisitions & mergers (Q)	CSOB	CSO	*18 Feb*	
Balance of payments (Q)	PN	CSO	*11 Dec*	*6 Mar*
Balance of payments (CSO Pink Book)	AV	CSO	*11 Sept*	
Bill turnover statistics (M)	PN	Bank of England	*30 Jan*	*2 Mar*
Bricks and cement production and deliveries (Q)	PN	DOE	*29 Jan*	
Building societies monthly figures	PN	BSA	*29 Jan*	*26 Feb*
Capital expenditure & stockbuilding (revised)(Q)	CSOB	CSO	*24 Dec*	*24 Mar*
Capital expenditure by the manufacturing industries (provisonal)(Q)	PN	CSO	*13 Feb*	
Capital issues and redemptions (M)	PN	Bank of England	*13 Feb*	*12 Mar*
CBI Industrial trends survey (M)	PN	CBI	*28 Jan*	
CBI Monthly Trends Enquiry	PN	CBI	*24 Feb*	*30 Mar*
CBI survey of distributive trades (M)	PN	CBI	*17 Feb*	*12 Mar*
Company liquidity (Q)	CSOB	CSO	*17 Dec*	*24 Mar*
Construction - new orders (provisional)(M)	PN	DOE	*29 Jan*	*26 Feb*
Construction output (provisonal)(Q)	PN	DOE	*13 Dec*	*13 Mar*
Credit business (M)	PN	CSO	*10 Feb*	*9 Mar*
Cross border acquisitions & mergers (Q)	CSOB	CSO	*19 Dec*	*19 Mar*
Cyclical indicators for the UK economy	PN	CSO	*6 Feb*	*5 Mar*
Details of employment, unemployment, earnings, prices and other indicators	EG §	ED	*5 Feb*	*4 Mar*
Energy trends (M)	PN	Dept of Energy	*30 Jan*	*27 Feb*
Engineering sales and orders at current and constant prices (M)	CSOB	CSO	*24 Feb*	*30 Mar*
Family Expenditure Survey	AV	CSO	*6 Dec*	
Financing of the central government borrowing requirement (Q)	B	Bank of England	*11 Feb*	
Finished steel consumption and stock changes (Q)	CSOB	CSO	*28 Jan*	*31 Mar#*
Food Facts (Q)	PN	MAFF	*23 Dec*	*23 Mar#*
Gross Domestic Product (preliminary estimate)(Q)[1]	PN	CSO	*20 Feb*	
Gross Domestic Product (provisional) (Q)	PN	CSO	*20 Dec*	*19 Mar*
House renovations (Q)	PN	DOE	*9 Jan*	
Housing starts and completions (M)	PN	DOE	*5 Feb*	*6 Mar*
Index of output of the production industries (M)	PN	CSO	*14 Feb*	*17 Mar*
Index of production and construction for Wales (Q)	PN	Welsh Office	*22 Jan*	
Industrial and Commercial Companies (Q)	PN	CSO	*7 Jan*	*19 Mar*
Insolvency statistics (Q)	PN	ABCC ◊	*7 Feb*	
Institutional investment (Q)	PN	Bank of England	*16 Jan*	
Insurance and pensions (Q)	CSOB	CSO	*3 Jan*	
International banking statistics (Q)	PN	Bank of England	*10 Dec*	*10 Mar*
Investment intentions of the manufacturing & services industries (Q)	PN	CSO	*18 Dec*	
Labour market statistics: unemployment and unfilled vacancies (provisional); average earnings indices (provisional); employment, hours, productivity and unit wage costs; industrial disputes (M)	PN	ED	*13 Feb*	*19 Mar*
London sterling certificates of deposit (M)	PN	Bank of England	*30 Jan*	*2 Mar*
Long-term unemployment (Q)	PN	ED	*14 Nov*	

[1] As announced on 20 December, reference to the different measures of GDP is being phased out in future CSO press notices. The detail in this press notice however continues to give a breakdown of GDP by SIC industry division.

Series	Release method	Source	Release dates Last	Next
Major British banking groups' monthly statement	PN	BBA	*20 Feb*	*19 Mar*
Major British banking groups' quarterly analysis of lending	PN	BBA	*6 Jan*	*30 Mar*
Manufacturers and distributors stocks (provisonal)(Q)	PN	CSO	*19 Feb*	
Monetary statistics (including bank and building society balance sheets)(M)	PN	Bank of England	*30 Jan*	*2 Mar*
Monetary statistics including: M4 sectoral analysis: bank and building society sterling lending (Q)	B	Bank of England	*11 Feb*	
National Accounts (CSO Blue Book)	AV	CSO	*12 Sept*	
National Savings results (M)	PN	Dpt for National Savings	*16 Feb*	*15 Mar*
New vehicle registrations (M)	PN	DTp	*30 Jan*	*27 Feb*
New Earnings Survey 1991				
Part A: Streamlined and summary analyses; description of the survey	PN+AV	ED	*26 Sept*	
Part B: Analyses by agreement	AV	ED	*10 Oct*	
Part C: Analyses by industry	AV	ED	*24 Oct*	
Part D: Results for particular occupations	AV	ED	*7 Nov*	
Part E: Results for regions, counties, and age groups	AV	ED	*21 Nov*	
Part F: Results for distribution of hours and part time women employees	AV	ED	*5 Dec*	
Official reserves (M)	PN	HMT	*4 Feb*	*3 Mar*
Overseas earnings of the City (1990)	PN	British Invisibles	*11 Sept*	
Overseas trade figures (Balance of payments current account)(M)	PN	CSO	*27 Jan*	*27 Feb*
Overseas travel and tourism (M)	CSOB	CSO	*5 Feb*	*4 Mar*
Personal income, expenditure & saving (Q)	PN	CSO	*7 Jan*	*19 Mar*
Producer price index numbers (provisional) (M)	PN	CSO	*11 Feb*	*10 Mar*
Profitability of UK companies (1990)	CSOB	CSO	*18 Oct*	
Provisional analysis of banking lending for house purchase (Q)	PN	Bank of England	*30 Jan*	
Provisional estimates of monetary aggregates (M)	PN	Bank of England	*20 Feb*	*19 Mar*
Provisional figures of vehicle production (M)	PN	SMMT	*13 Feb*	*12 Mar*
Public sector borrowing requirement (M)	PN	HMT/CSO	*18 Feb*	*17 Mar*
Quarterly analysis of bank advances	PN	Bank of England	*15 Jan*	
Quarterly house purchase finance statistics	PN	BBA	*28 Jan*	
Regional Trends	AV	CSO	*4 July*	
Retail prices index and tax and price index (M)	PN	CSO	*14 Feb*	*20 Mar*
Retail sales (final) (discontinued)	PN	CSO	*10 Feb*	
Retail sales (provisonal)	PN	CSO	*19 Feb*[2]	*18 Mar*
Social Trends	AV	CSO	*23 Jan*	
Sterling commercial paper (M)	PN	Bank of England	*30 Jan*	*2 Mar*
Usable steel production (M)	PN	British Steel plc/BISPA	*14 Feb*	*13 Mar*

[2] This press notice, published two days later than in earlier months, will contain the breakdown previously in the retail sales (final) press notice. In future there will be only one monthly press notice, and final figures will appear as revisions the following month.

PN = Press Notice
EG = Employment Gazette
CSOB = CSO Bulletin
B = Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin
AV = Annual Volume
ABBC = Association of British Chambers of Commerce
BBA = British Bankers Association
BISPA = British Independent Steel Producers Association
BSA = Building Societies Association
ED = Employment Department
DOE = Department of Environment
HMT = HM Treasury
MAFF = Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
SMMT = Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders

Provisional
◊ Figures compiled by the Department of Trade and Industry to whom inquiries about the data should be addressed
§ Available from HMSO bookshops the following day
(M) = Monthly
(Q) = Quarterly

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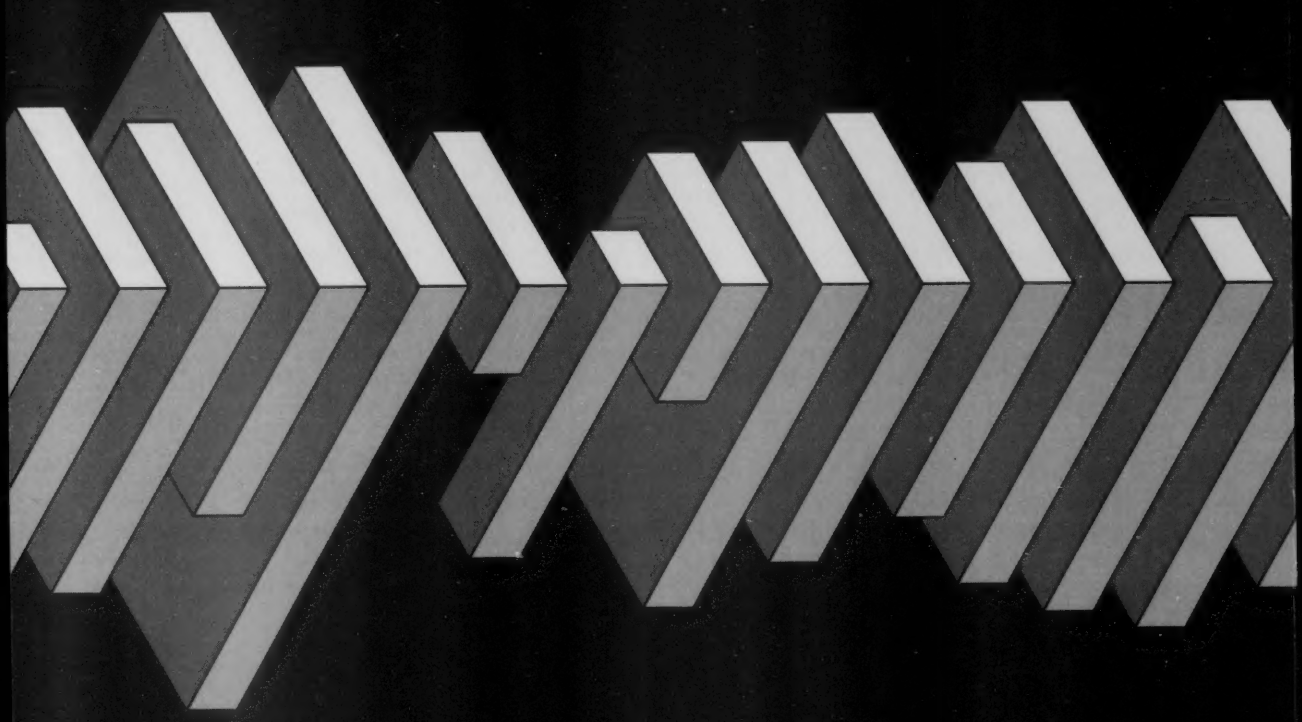

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